WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, ...AND... IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ON FIVE POINTS

CHINA WANTS LIGHT AS TO PURPOSE OF POWERS.

VITAL REQUESTS PREFERRED

COVER THE MAIN EXACTIONS OF JOINT NOTE.

PERFECTLY NATURAL COURSE

UNITED STATES PLACED ON THE SEVERAL POINTS.

New York, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin says:

A note was received last evening from the imperial court at Si-Nga-Fu, acknowledging the receipt of the demands of the powers.

It further contained five questions, or requests, namely:

1. Might not the Taku forts remain standing, though dismantled?
2. Is it proposed to behead princes the same as other offenders?
3. If the demands are acceded to will the allies cease sending out expeditions?
4. What places do the allies propose to occupy?
5. How long do they propose to occupy them?

A NATURAL COURSE.

Washington, Dec. 29.—It is recognized by the officials here as a perfectly natural course on the part of the Chinese government to ask for explanations of the important points in the agreement reached by the ministers at Pekin. So they are not surprised to hear now that before blindly accepting the agreement as binding upon it, the Chinese court wishes for some definite statement as to what Chinese cities are to be occupied, how long the occupation is to continue, whether it is an absolute condition that the princes are to be beheaded or whether the Taku forts are to be razed or whether dismantlement will not suffice. It is a fact that our government has from the beginning of the negotiations taken an attitude on these five points of inquiry closely corresponding to that which it is supposed the Chinese government has assumed as a basis of putting them.

Feeling that the Chinese government should be given a suitable opportunity to demonstrate its good faith, our government has seen no necessity for a continued occupation of so-called strategic points along the line of communication between Pekin and the sea.

It is conceivable that the Chinese government may find it absolutely impossible to behead a prince. The result of the effort might be to overthrow the dynasty, destroy the government itself and plunge the country into renewed chaos. It is a question of fact to be decided.

Meanwhile it begins to appear from the character of the Chinese response that there may be more time consumed in securing a final acceptance of the agreement than was at first expected.

PRESIDENT'S NEW $2,000 TEAM.

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 29.—J. M. Johnson, of Fairlawn, a suburb of Akron, has shipped to Cleveland to be city broken for President McKinley a handsome team of bays to be driven to the president's carriage in the inaugural parade. They cost the chief executive $1,000 each. They will be cared for at Senator Hanna's stables for the next six weeks. The horses are absolutely perfectly matched. They are dark bay, with a fine black line from mane to tail.

SAYS LIFE CAN BE RESTORED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 29.—At an experiment in a telephone office in this city it was demonstrated that life taken by electricity can be restored by the same power. N. Schellinger, an electrician, of Chicago, is making a series of experiments here and in the presence of a number of persons interested in the progress of science, shocked a cat to death, and when the heart of the feline had long since ceased to beat Mr. Schellinger reversed the current of electricity and the shock restored the heart beats, although they were very feeble at first. Within two hours after the cat had been pronounced dead it had been restored to the fullness of life and vigor and was as playful as ever. The current was kept turned on until there was no possibility of doubt of the fatality. Several physicians examined the animal and all agreed in pronouncing it dead. In five minutes more an alternating current of low power was started, and in the course of a few seconds the heart action commenced. Electrician Schellinger says there is no doubt in his mind that any person who has been killed by an electric shock can be restored to life if intelligent action is followed on the lines adopted by him and if the victim can receive such attention within a few minutes after the accident had occurred.

GEN. WHITE PAYS FIRST $1,000.

Mason, Mich., Dec. 29.—Gen. W. L. White, of Grand Rapids, arrived in this city on the 1:30 train and hied himself immediately to the county treasurer's office, where he made the first $1,000 payment of the fine of $5,000 imposed upon him by Governor Pingree at the time of his pardon. White's future plans are undecided. It is said he had to sell some stock in his chemical company to raise the money.

THE MAYOR DREW A BLANK

FOUND NOTHING TO DO IN POLICE COURT.

A Ripple if Not a Wave of Morality Has Struck the Streets Where Policemen Walk.

"Every Day'll Be Sunday Bye and Bye," can soon be sung at the city hall if business, or rather the lack of it, keeps up a few days longer. The mayor came down this morning with a stern frown riding bareback on his extended brow.

"Where's that fellow that called me a fatheaded baldman yesterday morning?" he asked of Detective Coling with considerable asperity.

"Bald headed fat mayor, your honor," responded the detective.

"Well its the same thing. Bring him in here and I'll show him where to head in at."

When told that the offending individual had left town, he seemed considerably disappointed and said, "Bring on the next case."

But there was none to bring, the police slate being entirely blank. Hizzoner cast a longing glance at Dougall and passed up stairs. It will go mighty hard with Dougall if he ever kicks over the traces and is brought up to the mayor's bar.

The patrol wagon was called to East Washington street, near Harmer, this morning, where Joseph Clark was found acting rather queerly, supposed to be demented. He was taken to the hospital ward of the county jail and his condition will be investigated.

The police have received striot orders to bring in every person found in the city unable to give a good account of himself. While the order is perhaps a trifle stringent, it will soon have the effect of ridding the city of loafers and bums and as a result the nocturnal depredations and thievery will soon cease. Certain localities have been closely watched for several nights for burglars, but no suspicious indications were found.

AFRAID OF CRUCIFIXION.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Barber county W. C. T. U. president, who broke mirrors in the Carey hotel bar-room Thursday, appeared for trial in the city court yesterday afternoon and announced that because her lawyer disappointed her at the last moment she was not prepared to answer to the charge and desired to have the case continued.

"How will Friday do?" asked the court.

"Not at all, your honor. Christ was crucified on that day and I am afraid that my enemies will crucify me also if tried on Friday."

The case was continued until Saturday, Jan. 5. Several W. C. T. U. members and others offered to become surety for Mrs. Nation, but she refused to leave prison until she is acquitted.

WILL TRY TO DEFEAT FORAKER.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The trustees of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league met in annual session here to outline plans for the gubenatorial and senatorial campaigns next fall. The political situation was thoroughly considered and it was decided first of all to wage bitter warfare against Senator Foraker because of his alleged friendliness to and close association with the liquor interests of the state.

The Se Amantes, a club recently organized on the south side, has issued invitations for a pedro party to be given January 2 at the home of Miss Carroll, on West Williams street.

BOUND WITH ROPE

MRS. VALENTINE KINTZ THE VICTIM OF TRAMP.

FOUND TIED IN THE BARN

AN OUTRAGE COMMITTED AT A FARM HOUSE.

WAS DISCOVERED AT NOON

THE CASE HAS SOME VERY STRANGE ASPECTS.

Shortly after noon today the sheriff and his deputies were sent scurrying to the residence of Valentine Kintz, jr., a young farmer living near the poor farm. The first reports were very vague and to the effect that tramps had assaulted Mrs. Kintz, bound and gagged her, robbed the house and a whole lot of other stuff. When the officers arrived they found Mrs Kintz hysterical. She said that a man had been hanging about the place for several days and today while her husband was away hunting she had occasion to go to the barn and while there the man came in and bound her.

She was bound with a piece of small binder twine around the ankles and over her dress and in such a manner that she could kick off the cords without trouble. She said the man had not offered her any other violence and that she did not know what he wanted. Altogether her story was very incoherent and very contradictory and disconnected. The snow in the vicinity was closely examined and no tracks of any kind were found at places where she said the man had been. The sheriff came back very much disgusted and considerably mystified at the whole occurrence.

NEGRO A PRINCE.

New York, Dec. 29.—James King, a colored waiter in the Park Place restaurant, has just received word from South Africa that he is a prince and has fallen heir to a large sum of money. King's father, who was chief of a tribe in South Africa, died in November. When King was a boy he was brought by a wealthy family, named Hamilton, as their butler, to New York. He traveled around the world with this family, but left it five years ago. The Hamiltons returned to Europe, and it was through them that King's people learned of his whereabouts in this country. King has been working for $7 a week for the last four years. He is 40 years old. He will continue to work until after New Year's day, when he and his wife will start for South Africa, to claim his title and wealth.

SIGHTED DISTRESSED SHIP.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Bristol City line steamer Brooklyn City, Captain King, which arrived this morning from Bristol and Samsea, reports that on Sunday, December 16, in latitude 50, 33; longitude 26, 30, a distressed steamer was sighted with another steamer standing by. The distressed steamer was in ballast, had a yellow funnel with black top; the other was loaded, had a buff funnel with two white bands and black top. The latter had evidently been towing the former, as they were sailing in the hawser as the time. Captain King said that he could see that the distressed vessel had lost her propeller and tail shaft. Signals were set on the Brooklyn City asking the names of the vessels, but receiving no reply, she proceeded on her course. A strong southwest gale and thick misty rain, with heavy sea prevailed at the time.

QUAY'S BATTLE IS ON.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29.—The battle for United States senator will begin in earnest within the next twenty-four hours. Colonel Quay and many of his lieutenants are on the ground and the leaders of the opposition will be here before tonight. The greatest interest attaches to the organization of the senate and house on Tuesday. The stalwart republicans believe that if they can organize both bodies the election of Colonel Quay will be insured. Few of the legislators are here and the majority will not come in before Sunday night.

THE CASE CONTINUED.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 29.—When the contempt case against Governor Pingree was called before Judge Wisner this afternoon the court room was crowded with people. The judge read Governor Pingree's telegram and then said that he did not understand the case was against the governor, but against Hazen S. Pingree, the individual. Judge Wisner said he had no disposition to interfere with the duties of the governor, and, therefore, would continue the case until January 9. In default of the governor's appearance at that time, an attachment to compel his attendance will issue.

MUST LIST THE STILLS.

Dr. G. B. McGoogan, the deputy revenue collector, is in receipt of a new ruling of the department requiring that all stills in the hands of druggists and others must be registered with the department, the same as those used in the manufacture of brandy. It is said that many druggists have a small still which they use to recover alcohol from old tinctures and other mixtures, with no intention of putting the product on the markets as manufacturers. Under the new ruling all must be duly reported to the revenue office.

M'DONELL'S VICTIM IS DEAD

NEW YORK GAMBLER HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

One of the Four Men Hit by Bullets From His Revolver Is Done to His Death.

New York, Dec. 29.—Miles B. MacDonell, charged with shooting four men during a fight in a Harlem saloon early Friday, was arraigned in police court today. The technical charge was felonious shooting, but later a charge of homicide was made, George Price, one of the men shot having died yesterday from a revolver shot wound below the heart.

It is charged that MacDonell fired the shot. Edward Courtney, alias "Slats," another alleged victim of Mac Donell's revolver, now in the Harlem hospital with a severe wound in the right hip, is reported to be improving. MacDonell was remanded to the custody of the coroner.

A TOUCH OF WINTER.

The first installment of weather that bore any startling resemblance to real winter turned up in Fort Wayne this morning, and there was a concerted rush for the thermometer. The instrument at the gas office gives 7 degrees above zero as the lowest mark reached. The record for the morning was: One o'clock, 10; 2 o'clock, 9; 3 o'clock, 8; 4 o'clock, 8; 5 o'clock, 8; 6 o'clock, 7; 7 o'clock, 7; 8 o'clock, 7; 9 o'clock, 10; 10 o'clock, 14. It was the coldest morning of the present winter.

CONTRACTOR DIES IN CUBA.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—A private telegram received from Ceigordea Villa, Cuba, announces the death of F. H. Brothers, one of the best known railway contractors in this country. The deceased man, who was 70 years old, went to Cuba in October to superintend the construction of the Cuba company's railway, of which Sir Wm. Van Horn is president.

FATHER OF MODERN LACROSSE.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Dr. W. G. Beers, who is dead here, was the father of the modern game of lacrosse, which, originating in Montreal, has spread over all Anglo-Saxondom. Dr. Beers was a well known contributor on sporting and athletic matters to various magazines and was at one time prominently identified with the Canadian militia.

LOCAL NEWS.

Attorney T. J. Logan is at Chicago on a business trip.

Ed Jacoby has taken a position in the laboratory of the Electric works.

Mrs. V. H. Conrad has returned from Chicago, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. J. Mann. Miss Prudence Erickson returned home with her for a visit with friends.

On New Year's day, in conformity with its usual custom, the Scottish Rite will keep open house at the Temple all day. The function is for the benefit of all Masons, whether members of the Scottish Rite or not, and refreshments will be served all day.

Messrs. Kohlinger & Baur, hardware dealers, have been awarded the contract for placing the heating and ventilating apparatus in the new Third Presbyterian church. The furnaces are the Winter King pattern and the ventilating apparatus is of the mechanical style. The contract price is understood to have been about $1,200.

WERE NEAR DEATH

LITTLE GIRLS NARROWLY ESCAPE ASPHYXIATION.

DAUGHTERS OF M. L. HOUDER

WERE FOUND UNCONSCIOUS THIS MORNING.

ROOM WAS FILLED WITH GAS

THEY QUICKLY REVIVE AND ARE OUT OF DANGER.

Two little daughters of Martin L. Houder, a conductor on the Nickel Plate railway, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation by artificial gas this morning in their rooms above Scheumann's undertaking establishment, at 37 West Berry street. Fortunate discovery of their condition and the prompt efforts of a physician, however, prevented any serious consequences, and both were soon pronounced out of danger.

The girls are Ola and Hazel Houder, aged about 12 and 7, respectively, and both are being educated at St. Vincent's academy. The mother is dead and the little ones have been spending the holiday vacation with their father, who lives at the number stated. Mr. Houder arose about 5 o'clock this morning, preparatory to taking out his regular run on the Nickel Plate, and left the daughters asleep in their room. Mr. Houder breakfasted at the New Aveline, and shortly before 8 o'clock telephoned Alfred Kramer, of the Scheumann undertaking establishment, just below his rooms, asking him to see why the little girls had not yet come to the hotel for breakfast.

Mr. Kramer went to the room and rapped upon the door. The elder child, Ola, answered his knock, and in response to his inquiry told Mr. Kramer that she was not feeling well and did not care to arise for some time. Asked whether she wanted a doctor called, the girls replied in the negative. Mr. Kramer waited an hour or more, and as the girls did not come down stairs he went again to the room.

NO RESPONSE TO KNOCK.

This time there was no response to his knock, and becoming alarmed he called Mrs. Daugherty, who also has apartments on the same floor. Together they went to the Houder rooms and Mr. Kramer burst in the door. Artificial gas of a stifling density filled the room, and lying upon the floor near the door was the older daughter, Ola, unconscious. The younger girl, Hazel, was yet in bed and was fast losing consciousness. Doors and windows were quickly opened and the children hurried into the hall, where they could get some fresh air, and Dr. B. Von Sweringen hurriedly responded to a call by telephone. Within a short time the younger child revived, but it required more continued efforts to restore the elder girl to consciousness. Finally the physician pronounced the children out of danger, and they were taken care of by Mrs. Daugherty. The father, meanwhile, had gone out upon his railroad run without knowing of the circumstance, but leaving word with Nickel Plate officials to notify him if the absence of the daughters from breakfast was due to any mishap.

LEAKED FROM A TUBE.

The trouble was caused by artificial gas which had escaped from a rubber tube used to connect a small heater with the chandelier, and it must have been escaping for several hours, though it is evident the father did not notice the fumes when he arose. A small flame was still burning in the stove when Mr. Kramer burst the door of the room open, but the rubber tube had cracked at the point where it was bent over in leaving the chandelier, and though the crack was a minute one, it is certain that had Mr. Kramer not discovered the affair at the time he did, both children would soon have been beyond recovery.

The elder daughter states that she felt quite ill when she first awakened, but it was not for some time that she realized the cause of her sickness. Then she made an attempt to reach the door and call for help, but sank unconscious where she was found by Mr. Kramer and Mrs. Daugherty some time later.

SIX MEN BLOWN TO DEATH.

Keyser, W. Va., Dec. 29.—One of the most disastrous accidents in the history of railroad building in this section happened at Baker camp, near Durbin, Pocahontas county, on the line of the Coal and Iron railroad, now building out from Elkins. As the result of of a dynamite explosion six men are dead, and several others are not expected to live. The accident happened while the men were at dinner. Some dynamite had been placed about the stove to thaw out and shortly after a terrific explosion wrecked the camp, killed three men outright and injured eight others, three of whom have since died. The dead men were blown into atoms. Physicians hurried from Greenbank and worked all night with the wounded, some of whom begged the doctors to shoot them instead of helping them to live to be blinded or maimed for life. On account of indirect connections with the camp it is impossible to secure the complete details.

ACTOR EDMUND COLLIER DIES.

New York, Dec. 29.—Edmund Collier, the actor, is dead here from consumption.

THE CRASH SHAKES LONDON

GLOBE FINANCIAL CONCERN IS INSOLVENT.

Carries Down Twelve Smaller Affairs —Lord Dufferin at Head of Broken Institution.

London, Dec. 29.—The London and Globe Finance corporation, limited, has suspended payment. When the brokers yesterday delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe and asked for payment they received checks which were dishonored. This was followed today by the failure on the stock exchange of twelve firms, as follows:

Haggard, Hale & Pixley, Garle & Driver, Doages & Co., Cornfoot Bros., F. A. Cohn, Blockey & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Sloper, Bankes & Smith, F. C. Watts & Co., Flower & Co. and F. Boully & Co. The first named is a big firm with important connections. It is feared a number of smaller jobbers will be affected.

The chairman of the London and Globe Finance corporation, limited, is the marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former governor general of Canada and British ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head adds one more sorrow to the closing chapter of his life, for he is today preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, the lieutenant in the Ninth lancers, who was wounded Monday at Glenfontein.

It is scarcely a year ago since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the earl of Ava, who died at Ladysmith. He is now compassed by family grief, to which are added these serious financial troubles.

Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieut. Gen. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who has been colonel-in-chief of the Fifth dragoon guards since 1892, and Lord Pelham-Clonton, master of the queen's household and a son of the former duke of New Castle. Lord Dufferin holds 5,000 shares of the London and Globe and 20,000 British Americas.

According to last night's dispatches from London some trouble was disclosed on the stock exchange yesterday in the West Australian market, resulting in a considerable fall in the shares of the London and Globe corporation, limited. and Le Roi Mining company, limited. Seven firms had checks returned by the clearing house. This, the dispatch added, does not imply failure, however, as it is expected that the usual period of grace allowed enable the firms to meet their engagements.

The thirteenth failure of stock brokers was announced before the close of the exchange. It was that of Bartholemew & Jacks. The fact that a crisis had been reached in the speculations of the Whitaker-Wright group of mines and that the worst was known, occasioned a feeling of relief, after the strain of anticipation. While the mining market continued depressed other departments quickly recovered from the excitement.

THE LAST BID.

Copenhagen, Dec. 29.—The United States minister, Mr. L. S. Swenson, has informed the Danish government that the United States offers 12,000,000 kroner for the Danish Antilles, and will not give more.

Mrs. John Logan, of Texas, is visiting Mrs. E. B. Robertson, of 21 Pine street.

M'DONALD IS DEAD

SLAYER OF AUDITOR MORRIS HAS HIS WISH.

HAD CHANCE TO GET WELL

DEATH DUE TO DETERMINATION NOT TO LIVE.

INSTANCE OF WILL POWER

HAD REFUSED NOURISHMENT FOR TWO DAYS.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Samuel McDonald, who one week ago shot and killed F. H. Norris, auditor for the war department, died this morning at the Emergency hospital from the self-inflicted wounds he received at the time of the murder. McDonald, after killing Morris, cut his own throat and shot himself near the heart. It was thought he had a fair chance of recovery, owing to his remarkable physique, but he was determined to die and so informed the attendants at the hospital. He was carefully guarded and prevented from inflicting any further injury on himself, but for two days he refused nourishment as far as possible and this morning at 7 o'clock died quietly and without a struggle.

The physicians say that death was due more than anything else to McDonald determination not to live. It was a remarkable exhibition of will power.

Notice of the death was sent to his brother William McDonld, the opera singer, who is now in Denver.

At an autopsy held over the body of McDonald the coroner found the immediate cause of death to be complete exhaustion, resulting from a gunshot wound of the liver, and peritonitis.

HER MIND IS AFFECTED.

Dora Parks, a young woman whose home is near Heller's Corners, has been employed for some time as a domestic in the family of L. E. Thayer, at 182 West Berry street. She has been acting strangely for some days, and on Thursday last, simply wrapping a shawl about her head, she left the house and has not since returned. She was located at the residence of a friend named Brown, living in the Ninth ward. She seems agitated and says she wants to go home. The officers were notified and word was sent to her parents today. Upon hearing from them some disposition of the case will be made. The young woman has been unbalanced mentally before and was at one time sent to an asylum for treatment, being returned as cured.

TO PROMOTE COMMERCE.

Stockholm, Dec. 29.—The commission for the promotion of Sweden's foreign commerce proposes the "establishment of regular steamer lines to the United States and South America, particularly the United States, whence imports are rapidly growing, while Swedish exports are unimportant. Sweden, at present, receives American goods chiefly through London, Hamburg and Antwerp and they appear in Swedish statistics not from the United States." The commission proposes bounties for the two lines to the United States and South America and also sets forth that bountied lines from Sweden to Russia are desirable.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Grand opera house at Norristown, Pa., about eighteen miles from here, was destroyed by fire early today, the loss being estimated at $25,000. The origin is unknown. The opera house building contained the offices of the Schuylkill Valley Traction company, the Keystone telephone exchange, several lodge rooms and two stores, all of which sustained some damage.

CHARTER DID NOT ARRIVE.

A large number of Fort Wayne Odd Fellows, including the district deputy grand master, Alexander Johnson, had made preparations to go to Dunfee last evening to institute a new lodge of Odd Fellows. The charter failed to arrive, however, and the event was necessarily postponed. It will be instituted soon with a charter membership of about fifteen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers have returned to Chicago after a week's visit with friends and relatives.

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A SOGGY FEELING

SETTLES IN THE HEARTS OF THE BRITISH.

THE WAR AND BAD WEATHER

COLVILLE'S HUMILIATION IS NOT RELISHED.

MAORIS TO FIGHT THE BOERS

ENLISTMENT OF THE SAVAGES CAUSES AN UPROAR.

London, Dec. 29.—Miserable rain, fog and dirt made Christmas week of evil memory for England. Depressing gloom, in thorough harmony with the weather, settled over the country. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, commerce was out of joint and the public was bitterly digesting the criticism of the British army. The demand for Major General Sir Henry E. Colville's resignation, thrown as a sop, only served to whet the ravenous appetites of those who are howling for the responsibility of the revreses in South Africa being brought home to individuals.

More heads are demanded. Where so many must be blameable it is felt that the selection of General Colville is woefully inadequate if not unfair. Indeed, it is already said that had not the yoemanry force at Lindley, which Colville failed to relieve, included some of the nobility and other influential persons, Colville would never have been recalled. The bitterness felt by these yoemanry at being compelled to surrender because, as they allege, Colville refused to render the aid within his power, has never died out and it will probably result in one of the most interesting court-martials in the annals of the British army, upon the result of which will depend the fate of several other high officers who have proved unequal to the occasion.

SAVAGES TO FIGHT BOERS.

The liberal papers comment severely on the acceptance by the war office of a contingent of Maoris from New Zealand. The Star says:

"The effect of this stupid blunder on the Dutch will be terrible. After refraining to employ Indian troops, we are taking a paltry hundred Maoris. This will not only infuriate the Dutch, but it will insult the Indian troops, who will regard it as a declaration of their inferiority to an inferior colored race. Go on, O, government of muddles! Even the Gods could not save you from your own invincible folly!"

However, there are signs of the dawn of that common sense, the lack of which the English critics so deplore in the military system, for the cavalry now going out to South Africa is discarding the lance and carbine and substituting for those weapons rifles and sabres.

After over a year's fighting the authorities have woke up to the utter uselessness of lances and carbines, considering that thousands of British soldiers have never seen a Boer during the many engagements.

NAVY IS IMPROVING.

While Great Britain is tied and foot to South Africa, the navy, which is not escaping the wave of criticism, is quietly increasing its strength and morale. For months both men and ships have been kept in an unusual state of readiness and there are now being in British yards no fewer than eleven battleships, nineteen cruisers and fourteen smaller vessels, totalling nearly 400,000 tons. These exclude vessels which have been tried but are unfinished.

A SOCIAL BARRIER DOWN.

The gradual removal of the social barrier which formerly restricted English political and educational life was never better instanced than by the appointment this week of Mr. Joseph Owen to a Fellowship at Oxford. Six years ago Mr. Owen was a mill hand at Oldham, helping to support his poor parents. He attended at night the university extension lectures and so much ability did he show that the lecturers got up a fund and sent him to the great university where, with his wife, he settled down in a humble cottage. He knew no Greek and little Latin. His first success came when he won the Brackenburg History scholarship to the surprise of many learned, aristocratic competitors. Four years of determined, up-hill work passed and the final examinations drew near. On a position in those depended Mr. Owens whole future. A few weeks before the ordeal his young wife died suddenly. Mr. Owen's friends thought it impossible for him to accomplish anything, but the mill hand's grit stood the strain and Mr. Owen gained the coveted first class. with the degree. His appointment as extension lecturer quickly followed and Mr. Owen lectured where, six years previous, he had learned. The climax in his career came this week when Hewbroke elected Mr. Owen out of all the Oxians to the lucrative and honored post of Fellowship.

PICTURES OF WASHINGTON.

There are few original pictures of General Washington in England, hence of the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by Sam Felwell and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the historical society of Philadelphia, dated 1796.

The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pig tail.

Glasgow, which the Christmas and New Year season has made notoriously or the drunkenness exhibited in its streets, has acquired possession of an old mansion house, situated in a deserted part of Ayreshire at a cost of £7,000, where habitual drunkards will be sent for terms varying from three months to two years. The authorities hope to effect cures by making the inmates do farm work.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Charles Neireiter is visiting in Chicago.

W. E. Morris, of Richmond, is at the New Aveline.

Miss Lizzie Busse, of 156 Ewing street, is visiting her brother in St. Louis.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the E. F. C. T. will hold their regular business meeting on January 8th.

Charles Hoffman, of Toledo, arrived in the city this morning and will spend a few days with friends.

Hugh M. Beaver leaves this evening for Fredericktown, Ohio, to spend New Year's day with friends.

A majority of the district schools will resume on Monday after having taken a week's Christmas vacation

Ex-County Surveyor Charles Branstrator, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now convalescing at a gratifying rate.

Miss Grace Blaser and Miss Margaret Barnett, of Hicksville, are guests of the family of George Swain, 114 Spy Run avenue.

Samuel W. Harmon has commenced action for partition against Rozena Hyde and the other heirs to the estate of the late Daniel Harmon.

Miss Velma Ohneck was hostess for the meeting of the Saturday Euchre club this afternoon. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Sawtelle, of Toledo, and Miss Helen Smyser, of Chicago.

The Elks have arranged with the Slayton Lyceum Bureau for the appearance of the well known entertainer, Elias Day, at their old clothes social session which will be held at Elks' hall Wednesday, January 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Tyger pleasantly entertained a company of friends at their home, 69 Lake avenue, last evening. In the progressive pedro games prizes were won by M. T. Stokes and Mrs. Charles Jones.

A party of actors, alleged and otherwise, gave an entertainment at the Wayne club last night. It was Billy Meyers' first and only public appearance as a theatrical manager and he has promised many people since the show that it was his last. On those conditions some of his friends have already forgiven him

In the word guessing contest at the Meyer Cycle Co.'s store, Mrs. W. H. Henry, of Bass street, succeeded in forming 1,434 correct words with the letters found in the words "Meyer Cycle Company," and she was accordingly awarded the prize offered for the largest list presented at the store up to last night.

Mrs. Adolph Simminger entertained very pleasantly at progressive carroms Friday evening, in compliment to her guests, Miss Minnie Meyer and Herman Oetting, of Chicago, and Will Simminger, of Cleveland. About twenty guests enjoyed the evening. Prizes were awarded to Miss Anna Roehrs and George Simminger.

Miss Hunter and Miss Una Hunter entertained a party of friends most charmingly last evening in honor of their cousin, Miss Greenwell, of Huntertown, who is visiting in the city for a few days. Progressive pedro was played and Miss Clara DeWald and Will Geake scored the highest number of points. Miss Bertha Scott and H. F. Meyers won the booby prize.

The R. F. C. club will give its annual entertainment at their hall on Swinney avenue New Year's eve. It promises to eclipse any previous effort of the kind, and preparations are being made to accommodate a large crowd. The feature of the evening will be the full orchestra of fifteen pieces under the direction of Professor Stumpf. The entertainment will be followed by an elaborate supper at midnight.

News has been received in the city of the recent death of Peter Strausberg, of Edgerton, O., a brother of Mrs. Catherine Schane, of 305 Harrison street. Mr. Strausberg was a frequent visitor in the city, his last visit having been made about three weeks ago. He contemplated making Fort Wayne his future home and was making arrangements to that effect. Mr. Strausberg was a member of the G. A. R. and a Mason in good standing. Mrs. George Shister, Mrs. Will Stouder, Walter Rudolph and Henry Schane have gone to Edgerton to attend the funeral.

Bromo not the same as Bromide.

In buying

Laxative Bromo-Quinine

TABLETS.

the old standard remedy which

Cures a Cold in One Day

be sure that it is labeled **Bromo** and not Bromide and

see that this signature E. W. Grove appears on each box.

At all druggists 25 cents.

ORDERS ELECTION

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TAKES ACTION

ON THE RAILWAY SUBSIDY

ELECTION IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP FEBRUARY 5.

COMPANY DEPOSITS $2,500

TO COVER THE EXPENSES OF THE ELECTION.

This morning B. F. Harper, representing the petitioners in the matter of an election in Wayne township to vote an appropriation of $100,000 to aid in the construction of the Butler and Fort Wayne railroad, appeared before the county commissioners. Mr. Harper represented to the board that he believed the estimate of $2,500 as the probable cost of holding said election is excessive and that $2,000 should be considered a sum amply sufficient to pay all the expenses incident to an election of the character in question. The commissioners stated that they were satisfied that $2,500 would fall short of paying everything, but added that the petitioners would be privileged to make their own arrangements under the law, and if they could by individual contract decrease the expenses without impairing the legality of the proceedings they would be at liberty to do so. Nevertheless, they would insist upon a deposit of $2,500 before they would order an election. Mr. Harper retired and consulted with his colleagues and others interested and reappeared less than an hour later to signify his readiness to comply with the demand of the board. He thereupon tendered a certified check in the sum of $2,000, drawn on the White National bank by B. F. Harper, made payable to the order of B. F. Harper, and in addition thereto a certificate of deposit for $500, both properly indorsed over to the treasurer of Allen county. County Attorney Barrett was summoned to draw up the order and in a few minutes the following was spread upon the record of the board:

"In the matter of the petition of William Yergens et al., asking that Wayne township make an appropriation of $100,000 to be paid to the Fort Wayne and Butler railway company.

"Come again said petitioners and the board having had said petition under advisement and being fully advised in the premises, now grants the prayer of said petition.

"It is therefore ordered that the polls at the several voting places of Wayne township, in Allen county, Ind., be opened on the 5th day of February, 1901, and the votes of the legal voters of said township shall be taken on said day upon the subject of appropriating one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) by such township for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad, as prayed for in the said petition, and that the judges and inspectors of elections shall be governed in the reception of votes by the laws now in force regulating general elections.

"It is further ordered that the auditor and sheriff of said county shall give and post the proper notices for said election, as required by law."

The readers of The Sentinel are doubtless mostly aware of the terms upon which the appropriation is to be used in case the election decides favorably to the projectors of the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad. The road is to be built for the purpose of making a direct line for the Wabash road from Detroit to St. Louis, made necessary now by the fact that the supreme court has decided adversely to that railroad company in the matter of its lease of the Eel River road, which is at present used for through traffic purposes. At present all the through trains on the Wabash are diverted at Peru and run from there via the Eel River road to Montpelier, Ohio, where the Chicago-Detroit line of the Wabash is tapped. There are several dozen daily freight trains and about ten or such a matter, passenger trains which run direct from St. Louis to Detroit without ever coming any closer to this city than Auburn. The Wabash favors the building of the road and will lease it when completed, a virtual promise that all through business will then be carried via Fort Wayne; that $50,000 will be expended immediately in erecting additions to the Wabash shops and extending the yards at this point, and that many additional men will be employed. It will also mean the removal to this city of a hundred or more families of Wabash employes and will doubtless add much to the general prosprity and industry of the city. The project has many supporters and has also many who oppose the appropriation for various reasons. There will be many arguments brought to bear upon the voter between now and the 5th of February why he should and why he should not favor the appropriation and upon the merits of the proposition each voter and taxpayer must now be prepared to do a heap of thinking for himself.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. C. L. Drummond and children have returned home from Huntington.

Miss Hanker will give a reception New Year's night to her pupils and friends at the academy.

The Mulqueen Dancing academy will give a New Year's reception to its pupils and friends Tuesday evening.

Mrs. S. E. Miller, of Coloma, Mich., is visiting her brother, S. P. Grey, of 200 West Washington street.

Miss Charlotte Martz gave a party at the home of Mrs. Maggie Darrow last evening, in honor of James Thomas, of Evansville.

Supt. J. N. Study returned today from Indianapolis, where he has been attending the meeting of the State Teachers' association.

W. A. Spice leaves tomorrow for Toledo to take his new position with the National Supply company. Mr. Spice will retain his residence in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vickery, of Chicago, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, of West Superior street. Mr. Vickery is a Nickel Plate fireman.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MUSICAL SERVICE.

A musical program will be rendered by the choir of Westminster Presbyterian church at the service tomorrow morning:

Organ voluntary—"Overture to Martha."
Anthem ..... Buck
Quarette.
Solo ..... Miss Faust
Solo ..... Ralph Yarnelle
Anthem ..... Choir
Offertory .....
Solo ..... Ferd Urbahns
Quartette.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at ny time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Samuel Burns and Julia Lowry.

Omega Oil

Society Folks

People of fashion do things sometimes that cause pains in the back and aches in the muscles. Hard work and hard pleasure have pretty near the same results. A lame back or shoulder, aching arms and legs, and soreness of the muscles, no matter how caused, can be quickly cured with Omega Oil. It is a liniment that must be rubbed in thoroughly after first taking a nice warm bath, and then the trouble will go away. Omega Oil is Nature's own remedy for pain. It has a sparkling green color, and there is nothing else like it in America. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Tell your druggist you must have Omega Oil and nothing else. He will get it to you or get it for you. The Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, anywhere in the United States for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 752

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS

BEFORE JUSTICE FRANCE.

—Before Justice France.—

Trouble has broken loose in the Assyrian settlement. This morning Hanay Daas filed an affidavit against Kaleel Teen for profanity. The cussing was done in plain English and was as vigorous as the limited vocabulary of the language would allow. Kaleel also called Hanay a thbmbzarfgfiodwkfiilyqffnu or something of that kind, which in Asyria is pretty tough on a man. For doing this Kaleel will have to answer to a charge of provoke.

—Before Justice Huser.—

An affidavit for selling liquor without license was filed against Cleland, the South Calhoun street saloonkeeper, who is said to have been oprating since last October without the necessary state document.

Jesse Hartman, who filed the affidavits in the Gilbert house-of-ill-fame cases, is not a deputy constable, as was stated yesterday. Gilbert's case will be tried on Monday. Constable McDaniels says that Gilbert offered him money if he would allow him to go without arrest, and for this the constable proposes to file an affidavit charging attempted bribery.

Cora Bowers has filed an affidavit against Fanny Merriman, charging provoke. The case will be heard this evening.

Beginners' Class will be formed at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy—Gentlemen, Monday evening, Jan. 7; Ladies, Wednesday, Jan. 9. 29-2-3-5

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

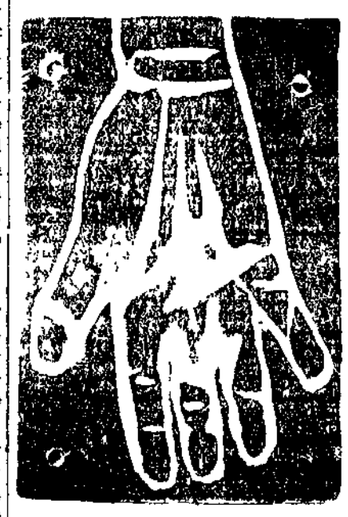
The new term begins Wednesday, January 2nd. A large number of pupils will enroll in both the day and night schools at that time.

T. L. STAPLES,
Proprietor.

Miss Nellie Anderson, of West Superior street, has gone to Chicago to spend the holidays as the guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ninde. Her cousin, Miss Mabelle Galligan, will return with her for a visit.

Arrival of the Greatest of All.

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN FORTUE TELLER.



Egyptian fortune teller; past, present and future; the most wonderful seeress that ever came to America. It is from Egypt; does not claim to be the greatest nor is he the only medium on earth, nevertheless he is one of the most successful Life readers now before the public, and his readings are acknowledged by both press and public to be of the highest order.

He advises to a certainty regarding all affairs of life.

All who are undermined, unsuccessful, unsatisfied or otherwise troubled should call at once.

He has assisted thousands who had given up in despair, he can assist you.

Prof. Haddade is not here to impose on the public, but to advise those needing advice and to help those needing help.

All business strictly confidential.

You are not left in doubt as to charges but all have an opportunity to benefit by this visit.

You are not requested to do anything as the Professor has the ability to do and does state the facts just as he sees them.

He needs no cure, practices no frauds, and advertises no impossibilities.

Charges are 50 cents to all. Courteous treatment to all. All receive the same attention.

Office hours 9 a. m to 9 p m.

Terms reasonable. Everything private.

Come early or expect to wait. Pleasant waiting rooms.

NO. 118 HARRISON STREET.
Near Washington St.

The Degree of Honor will give a social at its hall, 107 Calhoun street, New Year's evening.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Hot Soda...

ON DRAUGHT.

Delicious....

Chocolate,

Beef Tea,

Clam Bouillion,

Tomato Bouillion.

SERVED AT

Ranke & Nussbaum's

Pharmacy, 88 Calhoun St.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

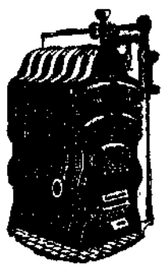
Arcade Dental Parlors,

Room 7, Arcade.

BURKETT & BAKER.

Telephone 627.

Open evenings and Sundays.



Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.

'Phone No. 526.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the Y. W. C. A., 51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.

Second floor, 44 Calhoun St., Room 2, Over Morgenthaler's Millinery Store.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, ELECTRIC WIRING.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 124 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

FOR NEW YEARS.

Mixed Candy, 7 and 10c lb.
All sort Nuts, 13c quart.
Strictly New Dates, 7c lb.
Sweet Oranges, 18c doz.
Nice Lace Curtains, $1.00 pair.
30x60 Smyrna Rugs, $1.10 each.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE, 287 E. Lewis. Phone 783.

S. GANZEE, Prop.

DR. P. WHITE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Rooms 3 and 4.

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 5. At Warsaw Saturday's

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

ABBEY'S Effer-vescent SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.

AS A BEVERAGE--

A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water may be taken at any time.

T. N. Clark, M. D., Reagan, Tex., says: "I recommend Abbey's Salt on all occasions as the most delightful beverage I ever used. It is prompt and efficient and no one need hereafter make a face at sulphur magnesia."

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 11 Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.

California Winter Resorts

Coronado, Pasadena, Catalina, Santa Barbara, Monterey and others.

Islands as bewitching as Capri, a coast as gay as the Riveria, mountains rivaling the Alps.

A winter climate surpassing that of Egypt and Algiers.

Sumptuous hotels with accommodations for thousands of guests.

For illustrated pamphlets, address,

General Passenger Office,

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,

Chicago.

FOR ALL AGES - - - -

We have things that will interest all tastes. We want you to have the best and this season enables you to have the best.

OUR GREETING

Is backed by values that will make you happy. Our words are full of cheer, and you will all be happy here.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,

74 Calhoun St.

DR. JOHN A. M'ALISTER, Mgr.

Men of sound judgment in business affairs are not taking life insurance for the fun of doing so. It is a plain business transaction with them.

C. B. FITCH,

65 Clinton St.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF MONTPELIER, VT.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 4th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The First National bank of Fort Wayne will be held at its banking house Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. for the election of seven directors to serve the ensuing year.

6-1m LEM R. HARTMAN, Cashier.

EXAMINATION FREE

Consult Us About Your Eyes.

26-27 Pixley-Long Bldg.

(Graduated Eye Specialists.)

GIFFORD & VALTER,

Office Hours: 1 to 8 p. m.

JANUARY 1st, 1901,

plants another milestone on the road of your life and ours. We hope that our relations as dealer and customer will continue as pleasant in 1901 as in 1900—it shall be our effort to make them so. Anything in meats or poultry you may buy of us will be the best we can get anywhere. Is your New Year's day order in?

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

W. C. CLEARY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received a full line

FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

Perfect fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

There are eight submarine cables of over 2,000 miles in length.

LOCAL LINES.

Leo Yaman, of Kendallville, is visiting in the city.

Louis Kintz has returned from a visit at Decatur.

Miss Pauline Kintz left today for a visit at Decatur.

J. L. Parrish, of Huntington, is visiting in the city.

Miss Hattie Perkins visited in Wayne this week.

Miss Lucile Beaton will give a "watch party" New Year's eve.

Robert Emerson, of Logan, transacted business in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Anna Wiblings has returned from a visit with friends at Kendallville.

Miss Marie Campion is spending the holidays with friends at Grand Rapids.

Prosecuting Attorney E. V. Emrick transacted business yesterday in Bluffton.

Miss Florence McMillan and Miss Flora Cook are attending a party in Lagrange today.

Presiding Elder W. H. Daniel is conducting a quarterly meeting at New Haven today.

W. S. Bash has returned to New York after a visit with his sister, Mrs. N. B. Hughes.

Timothy Kline, of Leonidas, Mich., and Jacob Colter, of Arcola, visited in the city yetserday.

Charles E. Vesey, of this city, will give a moving picture entertainment at Ossian this evening.

Col. D. N. Foster is attending a meeting of the board of trustees of the soldiers' home in Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCulloch will give a dancing party and musical at the Wayne club on January 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Hessler, who have been visiting friends in the city, have returned to their home at Decatur.

Misses Blanche Lindsay, May Eiter and Ethel Homsher will spend New Year's at Bluffton, the guests of friends.

Prof and Mrs. William Miles have returned from Lima, Ohio, where Mrs. Miles sang at a Christmas entertainment.

Mrs. L. F. Curdes, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Anderson, will entertain the South Side Aid society Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Neimeyer has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Henry Lang, and other friends at Kendallville.

Mr. and Mrs. McAndrew, of St. Thomas, Ont., are the guests of Mrs McAndrew's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin.

On Christmas day Mrs. Michael Hausbach fell down a flight of stairs with a lighted lamp in her hand and was painfully injured.

The local branch of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company is settled in the handsome new offices in the Elektron building.

C. A. Wood, secretary of the Fort Wayne Life Insurance company, has returned from a trip through the southern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Henry, who have been spending the week with relatives in the city, returned to their home at Avilla this morning.

Miss Anna Parrent, of Walton avenue, pleasantly entertained a party of friends a few days ago in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Hessler, of Decatur.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilbert have returned from a visit with Mr. Wilbert's parents at Carroll, Ohio. They also visited relatives at Columbus and Piqua.

Prof. E. A. Schultze, one of the high school faculty, was elected assistant secretary of the Academy of Science at the teacher's convention in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Amos Bowsher, of Masterson street, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Clifford L. Morgan, of Galion, Ohio, entertained a company of ladies at tea Thursday evening.

William F. Schober, well known in this city, died Thursday night at his home in Waterloo from pneumonia. Mr. Schober was engaged in the saloon business in that place.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Stemen and Dr. Katherine Hughes, who have been guests of Dr. C. B. Stemen and family for some days, left this morning for their home at Kansas City.

The Knights of Pythias will run a special train to Findlay, Ohio, on the evening of January 25th to attend a celebration. Delegations from several surrounding towns will also go.

Miss Lura Fee entertained the high school fraternities last evening at progressive pedro. Prizes were won by Miss Hazel Pearse and Kent Blair, and the consolations by Miss Clara O'Rourke and Charles Porter.

Miss Bertha Rinebolt, of Knox, an evangelist and home missionary, is visiting Mrs. Stribley, of West Superior street, and Mrs. Ida McKee, of West Third street. Miss Rinebolt formerly resided here and was in charge of the rescue mission at 170 West Main street.

Jack Smith, a resident of Maysville, had a peculiar experience a few days ago. Some years ago Mr. Smith lost the sight of one eye and one morning recently the remaining eye suddenly lost the power of sight. This continued for a period of several hours but sight gradually returned and the eye is now apparently as strong as ever. No cause is known for the blindness.

Easy Colds

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always the harder to cure.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

LEAVE FOR SOUTHERN HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin J. Raines left at noon today over the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad for their new home at Livingston, Ky., where Mr. Raines is a prominent young man and is agent and telegraph operator for the Kentucky Central railroad. His bride was formerly Miss Id. Fairfield, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Fairfield, of this city, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized Wednesday evening at their pretty home at the corner of Belle and Shawnee avenue. Rev. Dr. Parr, of the Wayne street M. E. church, was the officiating clergyman and about sixty guests, relatives and immediate friends, were present. The home was tastefully decorated and the couple stood beneath a canopy of holly and evergreen. It was a simple, pretty home wedding, and at the close an elaborate wedding supper was served. Miss Raines was born and raised in Fort Wayne, is widely known and a multitude of warm friends will wish the couple a future of unalloyed happiness. The bride is a young lady of rare culture and is notably talented as a painter in oils and on china, having been a pupil of St. Augustine's academy and the recipient of honors in this art. She was a member of Wayne street M. E. church and prominent in Sunday school and missionary work, and will be greatly missed in this connection. Friends showered upon the newly wedded couple a wealth of rich and beautiful presents, and during the days they have remained in Fort Wayne a large number of friends have called to extend congratulations in person.

Mrs. Ida Mitchell, of 65 Harrison street, has returned from Toledo where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Compton.

THE ONE SURE WAY.

To Cure Every Form of Piles.

The only sure way to cure every form of piles, is to use a remedy like the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is applied directly to the parts affected and its wonderful healing effects are apparent from the first application because its medicinal properties are rapidly absorbed right where needed, by the delicate tissues and sensitive membranes of the rectum. The cure is natural and easy and almost before the patient is aware of it, every trace of piles has left him.

This is one reason why the Pyramid Pile Cure has been so uniformly successful.

It is in suppository form, applied at night directly to the diseased parts, where it is most needed and not by the round about way of the stomach nor the harsh, barbarous method of surgical operation.

Direct applications to the seat of disease is the only common sense cure, and this is fully accomplished by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

If the voluntary testimony of thousands is worth anything then no sufferer should delay in giving this splendid remedy at least a trial as it costs but 50 cents at any drug store, and is guaranteed absolutely safe and free from opiates or cocaine so commonly found in so-called pile cures.

Nearly every druggist has some favorite pile cure on which he can make a larger profit than the Pyramid and oftentimes tries to substitute, but when it is remembered that the Pyramid Pile Cure is the only remedy for piles that has a national reputation and is sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, it means something; it means that no remedy could do their unless it possessed positive unmistakable merit.

The Pyramid Pile Cure has cured thousands of sufferers from the different forms of the disease, whether itching, bleeding or protruding piles.

AID FOR THE ORPHANS.

The annual Christmas collections for the orphans, taken in all the Catholic churches of the diocese on Christmas morning, promise to greatly exceed the amount realized at any previous time, and the offerings at the Cathedral alone amounted to $1,055. Last year the amount was $334. Reports from other churches of the diocese have not yet been made, but indications are that the example of the Cathedral has been very generally followed. The collections go to St. Vincent's home for girls in this city, and to St. Joseph's asylum for boys at Lafayette.

WILL NET ABOUT $800.

The charity ball given Thursday evening at the Wayne club was a gratifying success financially as well as socially, for about $300 will be available for the use of the Allen County Orphans' home. Something over $1,000 worth of tickets were sold and the expenses will be about $200.

DEGREE OF REBEKAH.

Concordia lodge No. 41, Degree of Rebekah (German), elected officers Friday evening as follows: Mrs. Lizzie Enderdracker, noble grand; Mrs. Tenkel, vice grand; Mrs. Shepler, secretary; Mrs. Rohrer, financial secretary; Mrs. Hauss, treasurer; Mrs. Zollinger, tustee.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Price 25 Cts

Gives Gil Cures Vaccination. 15 & 25 cts

SMALLPOX SITUATION.

[New Haven News.]

The smallpox scare is about over in New Haven and unless the disease is carried in from other points it will go no further footh old here. The Doyle case at the home of Frank Follet is almost recovered and the family is still quarantined and will continue so until there is no possible danger. Follet's saloon, after a thorough fumigation, has been reopened. Our friends to the south and west of us, we understand, are not doing so well. There are upwards of fifty cases, some of them serious, and strict quarantine will likely be necessary all winter.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton National bank, of Fort Wayne, will be held at the office of said bank on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

JOHN MOHR, JR.,
27t12 Cashier.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

What would make a handsomer gift for wife, mother or daughter than one of the handsome Suits or Coats made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. Thousands of samples to select from.

27tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms at 74 Maumee Ave.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—7-room house; bath room and all modern conveniences. Call at or address 17 Cass St., Fort Wayne. 26-3t

FOR RENT—No. 217 East Wayne, modern, $13; 169 East Berry, modern, and No. 401 South Hanna, eight rooms and barn. W. E. Doud over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family; all modern conveniences, centrally located; reference required. Address Box C, this office. 27tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in Arcade flats, 58 E. Berry St., to permanent parties; heat, electric lights and bath. Apply to Mrs Smith, Room 28. 11-23-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent. with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

LOST—Friday, between 34 W. Washington and postoffice, a handbag, containing gold thimble, calling cards, with owner's name. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 170. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Catholic agents; outfit free; men or women, town or country; write at once. C. P. & L. Co., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. d29-j5-12-19

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, centrally located. Address, stating terms and particulars, Geo. F. Dunnan, 29 East Columbia St. 28-3t.

WANTED—Old established factory filling in open territory from Jan. 1st want A. 1 man to handle side line from this center. "Side," P. O. 1371, New York.

WANTED—Managers and assistant managers for our new stores who are willing to invest with services. The Kugler Syndicate of strictly 5 and 10-cent stores, 253 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young lady, nice looking, very musical, affectionate, practical, has $15,000 in own name, wants good, kind husband; money no object. Address Roselle, Box 675, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An idea; the number of German made toys sold in this country is astonishing, and they bring better prices than our own; why is this so? W. G. Burns, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Engineers, firemen, machinists and electricians; new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers; sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo. d29-j5-12-19-26-f2-9

WANTED—Government positions; don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, removed to 39 W. Washington St.; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have housekeeper, good reference. 16-tf

WANTED—Everybody to know that I have houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city at very low prices and on very reasonable terms. If you want a good house at a cheap price and on easy terms call on Perry A. Randall, over First National bank. 6tf

WANTED—Desire position as housekeeper for respectable widower with small family, or care of invalid or children; am of cheerful disposition and care more for pleasant and refined home than salary; reference exchanged. Address without delay, Clara Farmer, General Delivery, City. 28-3t

WANTED—Stop right where you are; medicine ruins thousands; Oxygen builds up and gives life. Our home oxygenating instrument should be in your family. One hour's use heads off serious sickness—saves your money. Room 3 and 4 Schmitz block. Phones, office 530, residence 1483. C. W. Bussard, Mgr. 12-21-1m

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required by our method of steady practice; expert instructions and lectures; we grant diplomas, present complete outfit of tools and give wages and shop experience Saturdays from start; we have demand for our graduates in country and city shops everywhere and guarantee positions when competent; we want 500 men to take up the work at once; comparatively little expense; write for catalogue today. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 29-6t

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A hand hay press, at 29 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A hand Hay press, at 29 Hall street. 28-2t

FOR SALE—Flour and feed store, cheap, at 112 Barr St. 28t2

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—Two nice homes in Lakeside; will be sold at a sacrifice on account encumbrance. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, with barn, West Williams street; pavement paid; only $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New double house, slate roof, two bath rooms; rents $324; price $3,200; will take some trade. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new 7-room house and full lot, corner Holton Ave., near Bowser's factory; only $1,300. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fifty-foot corner lot, with six-room cottage house, nearly new, East Washington street; cut from $2,600 to $2,350. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A lovely modern home; on Creighton, between Calhoun and Webster; guaranteed to suit the most fastidious, even as to price. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—About 100 folding and kitchen chairs that we will sell by the single chair or dot at a very reasonable price, having just received a carload of second-hand furniture from Chicago. Call and see us and get our prices. Libbing & Co., 39 E. Main St. 12-24-1mo

FOR SALE—At a bargain if sold at once, a very desirable residence on West Main street, within ten minutes walk of the court house; soft water, bath and all modern improvements. For further information address, K. M., care Letter Carrier No. 5. 27-1mo

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 282 acre tract, good buildings; one 131 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one 29 acre tract, good buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens and plenty of good buildings; 280 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 8 acre tract, good buildings; all in Allen Co., Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 12 Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 6-26-ddw-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A furnished room at 182 East Wayne street. 10-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room at 56 Barr St., second floor; reference required. 28-3t

FOR RENT—Six-room house and good barn on Lavina street. Inquire at 31 McClellan St. 28-4t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; rates reasonable, at 46 Douglas avenue. 28-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished front rooms at 110 West Jefferson; one on first floor and one on second floor; very pleasant and reasonable. 29t4

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1089, new 'phone 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 331 West Jefferson St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

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"7"

GRIPPE—INFLUENZA—COLD IN THE HEAD.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose. Commences with tingling, and dryness of the nostrils, followed by watery or mucus discharge; frequent sneezing; dull pain and sense of weight in the head; increased secretion of tears; general chilliness, and Fever.

If not arrested, the Catarrh spreads to the throat and respiratory organs, attended by Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Tickling Cough and Oppressed Breathing.

DISORDERED CIRCULATION, the cause of nearly all Colds, produces these symptoms; the use of "7" starts the blood tingling through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold is broken. At all druggists, 25c., or by mail.

Our new pocket edition of Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all diseases, mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

COLDS

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Traveling Men—Regular meeting of Post A, T. P. A.

Cathbone Sisters—Regular meeting.

Masonic Temple—King Dramatic company in "The Victoria Cross."

In refusing to be released from jail under bonds or otherwise Mrs. Carrie Nation at Wichita seems to show some disposition to turn herself loose again.

The question is not the need of an auditorium in Fort Wayne, but the quickest and best way to get the best possible auditorium in this city. It is an issue which everybody may help to decide.

Some contemporaries affect to see something alarming in the proposition of a bounty of $250 for re-enlistments in the Philippines. The proposition in itself is simply an expression of the fact that the demand for soldiers in the Philippines is greater than the supply. Whether that is alarming or not may be a matter of opinion.

Once more the British public are in a condition of cheerful expectancy, upon hearing from Lord Kitchener that General De Wet is being closely pursued. Military experts, according to the dispatches, believe that there will be news of a decisive engagement within two or three days, and that it will be of a gratifying nature. If no British forces have been reported captured by the Boers for the last twenty-four hours, it is possible that the tide is turning.

Again search is being made for Chas. Fowler Chase, the young Lafayette millionaire. It is not strange. Young Mr. Chase is always either being hunted or trying to escape after he has been run to ground. When not on the run he is the object of solicitous care in a private asylum or secluded sanitarium. Mr. Chase has a few gobs of cash which will never contribute to his own peace of mind until he makes a general distribution to his horde of guardians.

A bill is being prepared for presentation to the legislature that if passed will make the buying of votes, either at a primary election or a regular election, a felony. The bill contemplates that any person who offers a consideration for a vote, or who actually buys a vote at a primary or regular election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and subject to a penalty of not less than two years nor more than five years in the penitentiary and disfranchisement for not less than ten years. That part of the law will be good. It should also be provided that any voter who sells or offers to sell his vote should be dealt with not less severely.

The Cudahy kidnaping case at Omaha brings the family name into notice and incidentally furnishes another illustration of the way in which men rise from poverty to wealth and power in the United States. Years ago there was a laborer employed at the Plankinton plant in Milwaukee, Wis. His name was Cudahy, and he had four sons, Michael, John, Patrick and Edward. Today the four boys represent $15,000,000 of business capital, they employ 6,000 men, own meat-packing plants at Omaha, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Louisville, Nashville, Wichita and Los Angeles, operate car lines of their own, and possess vast oil properties on the Pacific coast. They are all powerful men in physique, and each is possessed of exceptional powers in business and finance. Edward, whose home is at Omaha, is the one whose son was kidnaped and later restored to him on payment of $25,000 as ransom.

Captain Dreyfus may not yet have received justice, but he has his liberty and unfortunately his pen. Under the circumstances of his case he appreciates the one too little and employs the other too much. It is less than two years since he was rescued from a living perdition on Devil's Island. He too little realizes that at the time of his last rehearing the government was trying to save him and at the same time save the republic. Justice will in time come to him and overtake the dastards who persecuted him. He should be patient and silent and bide an auspicious hour to claim his due. In every land under the sun his vindication is complete save in France. It is more than half won there. His restoration will be full and the confusion of his persecutors utter some day.

When the Booz inquiry is completed at West Point it will be next in order for the commandant and instructors to come to the tribunal of public opinion and common sense there to show the educational value from a military point of view of hazing as it is practiced at the national military academy. The public will not deny, because the public does not know to the contrary, that a diet of prunes, treacle and "hell sauce" conduces to the stock of gray matter. But the public would like to see it demonstrated. So would the public like some light on the good purposes served by consecutive stunts of "eagling," "bracing," "wooden Willies," and like physical exercises. Doubtless it is just the regimen necessary to make a fighting man of coarse material, but the proof would be interesting. Moreover, the regulations forbid hazing. Perhaps the commandant and other officers of the academy will be able to establish that the cadets' "code" is contributing more to the morale and scientific efficiency of the army than the laws "made and provided."

LABOR UNIONS CAN HELP.

The suggestion made in this column yesterday that the labor unions of Fort Wayne can do much to promote the auditorium project meets with favorable consideration of those who have given that phase of the matter thought. We would like to have the Trades and Labor council, the central body of trades unionism in Fort Wayne, as well as the several organizations both in and out of the council, take some favorable action at their next respective meetings, appoint committees to direct the work of the unions in behalf of the enterprise and co-operate with the Commercial club's committee. It is possible for the labor organizations to do so much good in promoting this affair that we believe they will be neither reluctant to begin nor slothful in their efforts.

No element of society will derive greater benefits or greater pleasure from an auditorium than the labor unions. Heretofore in matters of public concern they have been public spirited and diligent and in this cause now taking so firm hold on the enthusiasm of the people we believe they will not be slow to pledge their best efforts. They can give the project additional impetus by prompt action looking to whatever form of cooperation may be found best.

MIXED WITH ROYALTY.

Lee Ivins, of the New Aveline hotel cigar stand, returned this morning from a visit at his old home at Lebanon, Ohio. A good deal of Mr. Ivins' time while away was taken up in hob-nobbing with titled nobility. While at the Gibson hotel, in Cincinnati, talking to ex-Governor Campbell, who is an old acquaintance, Senator Foraker strolled in, followed soon after by Millionaire Zimmerman and his titled son-in-law, the duke of Manchester, who has recently occupied a pretty prominent place in the newspapers. Mr. Ivins was introduced to the duke and enjoyed a chat with the nobleman.

GIVE THEIR VIEWS

CLERGY APPROVES MOVEMENT FOR AUDITORIUM.

FORT WAYNE PASTORS SPEAK

TELL WHY IT WILL BE VALUABLE TO THE CITY.

RENEWED INTEREST IS SHOWN

AN ACTIVITY THAT AUGURS WELL FOR SUCCESS.

The enterprising Fort Wayne citizens who have taken the initiative steps in providing the city with a spacious and attractive auditorium building have been immensely encouraged by the unanimity with which the clergy of the city has endorsed the idea. By reason of their profession these clergymen are accustomed to give thought to places of public gathering and to note the needs in this regard.

Not alone are the ministers a unit as to the value and desirability of such a structure, but their replies to the letters of Chairman Beers have brought forth a wealth of ideas that will be found of much service in carrying forward the work. Some extracts from these replies will be found below:

Rabbi Cohn said: I heartily approve of the project. I am in favor of everything that will advance the intellectual and moral interests of our city. Fort Wayne needs culture as well as commerce. A suitable beautiful building where entertainments, lectures, etc., may be comfortably, adequately and inspiringly given will certainly help to accomplish this result.

Rev. L. J. Hotchkamp, of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, said: From a moral and educational standpoint such a building would be valuable of three ways: (a) In the fact that it will put the city in position to entertain large religious and educational conventions. (b) It would give the city a suitable place for great lectures, entertainments, mass meetings, etc. (c) The building itself if of proper architecture would tend to cultivate the moral and aesthetic faculties of our people.

Rev. Edgar William Allen, of the Jefferson Street Church of Christ, said: A public auditorium would be of great benefit to the city; first, because of the conventions it would be possible to attract here. Great religious and educational associations in their large assemblies quicken the pulse of a city. Second, Because every city needs a building and work such as is being done and is to be found in the Carnegie library building of Allegheny and Pittsburg, and Cooper institute, New York. My opinion and advice would be to copy these models, erecting a building with much more to it than an auditorium hall. It should be under municipal control. If you do this you can easily secure $50,000 from Mr. Carnegie, for he is aiding cities all over the land to just such enterprises. Put your public library there. In the basement have a gymnasium and public baths. This is no Utopean scheme, but is being realized in many cities not having either the population of enterprise of Fort Wayne.

Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor Church of Precious Blood, said: No doubt there are rich men in the city who have made their money in the city and there is certainly no lack of enterprise among them. If the Commercial club will approach the right man and ask him whether he would not be willing to perpetuate his name as a benefactor to the city and posterity by investing $50,000 or $100,000 in such a building, no sordid question will be asked. Will it pay? But a dozen other men will be mad at you for not giving them a chance to do it.

Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, said: If you could put up a building which is as little of a theater as possible, and as much of the museum, "auditorium" in the proper sense of the word, a place to hear good, cheap, popular lectures on the varied and various things of interest to the general public, it would indeed be a great thing for the city.

Rev. L. L. Henson, retiring pastor of the First Baptist church, said: My opinion is that a large comfortable well adapted auditorium would be of inestimable value to our city especially in the matter of cheap popular uplifting entertainments, and in the matter of great religious conventions and other union gospel meetings.

Rev. S. Wagenhals, of the English Lutheran church, said: I wish you complete and speedy success in securing for the city a place that shall be commodious if not ornamental; large enough for small entrance fees, and above all fireproof or else means of egress as wide as all outdoors.

Rev. Zach A. Harris, minister of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, said: The matter was brought before the Ministerial association at our last Monday's meeting and was very favorably commented on. An auditorium large enough to accommodate from four to five thousand people, properly managed and equipped, is something very much needed in the city.

Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church, said: It has seemed to me for some years past that a commodious and comfortable auditorium, centrally located, is one thing that our city needs.

Rev. J. W. Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church, said: An auditorium centrally located and rentable at reasonable rates will meet a long felt want in our city.

Rev. J. H. Evans, of Bethel Evangelical church, said: I greatly approve of the auditorium project. It would be a great improvement to the city of Fort Wayne.

Very Reverend Father Guendling, of the Cathedral, said, tersely: Ultimately resolves itself into a question. "Will it pay?" The moral and educational value will depend on views of the controlling spirits.

Rev. H. J. Norris, of West Berry Street M. E. church, said: The conception of an auditorium is one worthy the attention and careful consideration of every citizen of this rapidly growing city. Already we are placed in competition with many other cities which are older and have greater advantages. The moral and educational influences because of such a building would be realized in the fact that all high class entertainments would seek such a place, while the low groveling and vile would be excluded and overshadowed if not suppressed. Therefore believing such a building would enhance these interests and increase values at home, give us a reputation abroad and place our beautiful city on an equal footing with other cities, I shall remain a well wisher of the enterprise.

Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, of the Third Presbyterian church, said: An auditorium would be a great advantage to our city. Some high-class entertainments that cannot now be given because of the expense could be given at popular prices without risk of loss. As Fort Wayne has good railroad facilities, a large auditorium would make it popular as a convention city.

Rev. Father P. J. O'Reilly, of the Cathedral, said: An auditorium will certainly have a moral and educational effect upon the community. There is no reason to be pessimistic and surmise that the effect will be other than good.

Rev. D. T. Williams, of the South Congregational church, said: Such a building would be invaluable, provided it would never be prostituted to be a play house. What the historic Faneuil Hall did for Boston and for the whole country as touching American liberty; such a hall in our midst ought and I am sure, would promote the best interests of our community; it is just the one thing needful in our city. The promoters will be looked upon and regarded as benefactors.

PINGREE BIGGER THAN COURT

DECLINES TO ANSWER SUMMONS IN CONTEMPT CASE.

Denies Authority of Judiciary to Cite Him, and Besides He is Too Busy to Go.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 29.—Governor Pingree, who was summoned to appear before the Ingham county circuit court today to answer to the charge of contempt, as the result of an interview in which he attacked the court and prosecuting attorney, has refused to answer the summons.

He was cited to appear at 1 o'clock today, but at 11:30 the Governor sent the following telegram to the court:

"As executive of the state of Michigan and representing one of the three independent, equal and co-ordinate divisions of the power of the government, I am constrained (meaning no disrespect to the judicial department) to deny the authority of the judiciary in the premises.

"Were I, as chief executive of this state, disposed to recognize the authority of the judicial department on this particular occasion the official duties pressing upon me in the closing hours of my administration would not permit of my giving the matter attention. P. S. Pingree."

After he had given out the telegram Governor Pingree was asked whether he had anything to say in connection with his action.

"Not a word," he said. "The public can read the telegram and draw its own conclusions."

John Rodewald, of 167 John street, will entertain a company of his gentleman friends this evening in celebration of his fiftieth birthday anniversary.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Beginners' Class will be formed at the Hanker Dancing Academy Thursday, Jan. 3, 8 p. m.
27-29-31

WINTER CATARRH

In All Its Phases and Stages Cured by Peruna.

MRS. J. E. MILLS, OF NORWICH, CONN.

Mrs. J. E. Mills, 464 Main street, Norwich, Conn., in a recent letter says:

"I write to let you know what Peruna has done for me. I have been troubled with catarrh since I was ten years old. At times my head troubled me so that I would be obliged to stay in a dark room. Nothing helped me and my physician said I could never be cured.

"I began taking Peruna this spring and find myself greatly benefited by it. I have not had an attack since I took my first bottle. I think in time it will cure me. Peruna has improved my appetite and health in general. I have gained twenty pounds in three months. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who also find it very beneficial, I advise any one troubled with catarrh to use Peruna."

Thousands of men and women all over the United States use Peruna. They do so because they have learned by experience that it is a valuable medicine.

Not only is it a valuable medicine but it is applicable to the climatic ailments of winter and summer. Extremes of heat and cold in the United States make it a land of catarrh.

Nearly everybody has catarrh. This is more especially true among the middle and lower classes. Exposure to the climate, hard work, and unventilated sleeping rooms are the principal causes. Charitable institutions have found, by bitter experience, that catarrhal diseases are not only the most numerous of all other diseases put together, but they are the hardest to cure.

Peruna is a specific for this class of diseases. No other remedy can take its place. Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh are cured by the use of simply a bottle. People who have spent large sums to be cured of catarrh, have turned to Peruna as a last resort, and been cured by the use of a single bottle.

It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, la grippe and catarrh in its many phases. Whether the catarrh is located in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs, Peruna is a prompt and never-failing cure.

Mrs. Sarah Jones, Pleasant Plain, Ia., writes: "I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the benefits received from Peruna and Manalin in the treatment of what was pronounced systemic catarrh. I took Peruna for a while and discontinued the use of it as I felt so much better. The latter part of the winter and early spring there was so much sickness here, an epidemic of colds and pneumonia prevailed. I had an attack of cold in catarrhal form, suffering with facial neuralgia and headache, but continued taking Peruna and Manalin and was soon restored without being prostrated with weakness."

A book written by Dr. Hartman on the different phases of catarrh and their treatment, also "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

"JUSTICE TO THE JEW."

Madison C. Peters, who appears at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ next Thursday evening, for a period of eleven years preached to immense audiences in New York on Sunday evenings. His lecture, "Justice to the Jew," tells the story of what the Jew has done for the world and is said to be most instructive. Mr. Peters was born in Lehigh county, Pa., and since he was eight years old has made his own way in the world, working his way through college. Mr. Peters began his ministry

REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

at Mulberry, Ind., and his abilities as a preacher were soon known abroad, and he was called to the pastorate of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-nine he accepted a call to the Bloomingdale church, in New York city, but resigned there to devote his time to evangelism. "Justice to the Jew" is his masterpiece, and no one who hears this lecture will look with scorn upon the Jew, and it will make every Jew feel as Lord Beaconsfield felt when taunted in the house of lords for his Jewish extraction, "I can well afford to be called a Jew." Dr. Peters has written a book on the subject, which has been widely read.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

Oliver and Julia Hebert to Kate M. McAlister, lot 73 Green's sub., for $2,000.

Kate M. McAlister to Oliver and Julia Hebert, lot 73 Green's sub., for $2,000.

Otto Seidel to John W. McMahon, lot 2 and furlong lot 1 Rockhill's Second, for $1.

Henry Tressler et al. to Frederick J. Brown, lot 6, block 5, Ewing's addition, for $1,200.

—Country.—

John K. and William H. Colerick to Chas. A. Wilding, part west half of southwest quarter, section 7, Adams township, for $1,400.

Rebecca and Peter Peckham to Jos. A. and Eliza A. Eminhiser, part east half of northeast quarter, section 26, Madison township, for $2,700.

Belated, Were You?

You were too busy, were out of town, or last week's money did not quite hold out, or the pay car was not in, or for some other reason you failed to buy that friend or that member of your family a Christmas present, as you intended.

A New Year Present Is Just as Appropriate.

Come in and pick it out this week and have it delivered Monday next, with a card attached:

"I Wish You a Happy New Year."

It will be just as acceptable as though it came a week earlier. This is the closing week of the last month, of the last year, of the last century. We shall indeed soon be "Off with the Old and on with the New."

After thirty-two years of business in Fort Wayne we invite you more confidently than ever to

MAKE ALL YOUR PURCHASES OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY STORE" OF THE

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

Gloves, Caps, Underwear

For Cold Weather.....

WM. MEYER & BRO.

HATTERS.

COME IN AND HEAR
THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH,
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.
120 CALHOUN STREET.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
Practice Limited to
EYE, EAR NOSE AND THROAT.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 258.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

DORCHESTER MASS.,

TRADE-MARK ESTABLISHED 1780.

The Law Says that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup

The people are demanding

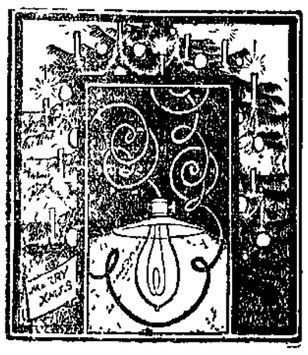
Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup

True, Pure and Delicious.

FREE

Four handsomely colored lithographed Children's Story Books, "On the Sands," "Little Soldier," "Wonder," "Little Golden Hair." Sent on receipt of 4 cents postage.

SCUDDER SYRUP CO. CHICAGO, 43 RIVER ST.



A BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS.

No matter how you propose to celebrate don't forget electric lighting for home or business. It will make the celebration more brilliant—you can count on enjoyment of the light and on the saving of eyes and expenses. I will make you merry.

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

123½ Calhoun St. Home phone 397

A REAL GRAPHOPHONE ....FOR.... $5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor; Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. *Send order and money to our nearest office*

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept 30

88 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Meyer Cycle Co.,

Authorized Agents,

39-41 W. BERRY ST.

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

NOW ON SALE TO

Florida

and the

Gulf Coast

Write for folders, descriptive matter, etc., to

C. L. STONE,

General Pass. Agent,

Louisville, Ky.

Attar of roses sells at $100 an ounce, which is exactly five times the value of gold.

PROD FOR MILES

ALGER GOES AFTER GENERAL COMMANDING ARMY.

CHAPTER ON EMBALMED BEEF

SAYS GENERAL'S ACTION WAS UNSOLDIERLY.

HIS TESTIMONY REVIEWED

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR HAS A HEARTY UNBOSOMING.

New York, Dec. 29.—The North American Review in its next issue will contain an article on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," by ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger. The article says in part:

"The commission appointed by the president at my request to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, commonly known as the war investigation or the Dodge commission, met on the 24th day of September, 1898. On the 21st day of December, the major general commanding the army of the United States appeared before the commission, then sitting in Washington, and made his statements with respect to the canned, fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war. General Miles refused to be sworn or affirmed, as every other of the 495 witnesses had been, declaring in substance that he would 'make his statements without being sworn and was responsible for what he said.'

MILES LATE WITH CHARGES.

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months, the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time; and, stranger and more inexcusable, and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this pretended knowledge of facts—which if they existed should have been made known to the secretary of war for the protection of the army—General Miles never mentioned the subject. Nor did I ever hear a rumor of chemically treated beef being purchased for the army until the general's testimony was given before the commission. In answer to inquiries as to how canned beef became a part of the army ration, General Miles said:

"'You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general; I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the army as food, and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment. * * * There was sent to Porto Rico 337 tons of what is known as, or called, refrigerated beef, which you might call embalmed beef. * * * Now, if you want to ascertain the cost to the government of this so-called refrigerated beef—embalmed beef—take the original cost. * * * I do not know what may have been injected into it. * * * The understanding is that this is a secret process of preserving beef. * * * It may be that they are still sending the stuff down there. I don't know. * * * If I was furnished for an expedition in this country, or any other, with such stuff I would prohibit the men from taking it. * * * I do not think that beef such as was sent to Cuba and Porto Rico would be good in any country in the stomach of any man. * * * They could get some bacon, but that is not considered suitable food for the tropics. * * * You ask about food. In my judgment that was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of our troops.'

CRIMINAL INCOMPETENCE.

"Not content with these grave and scandalous charges, thus made public for the first time before the war investigation commission, General Miles permitted himself to be interviewed on the following day at Cincinnati, Ohio, when he made similar charges. The allegations that unsuitable food, not a part of the legal ration, had been furnished to the army under pretense of an experiment, and that refrigerated beef treated with poisonous chemicals, had been and was being supplied to our army of 275,000 men, were, indeed, serious, implying, as they did, criminal incompetence on the part of the commissary department, if not wilful negligence and dishonesty.

"No other supply bureau of the army had excelled the commissary department in promptness, efficiency and successful administration during the war. I never entered the war department, whether early in the day or late at night and called for the commissary general that he did not report at once. I never gave him an order that was not immediately carried out to the letter.

EAGAN'S REPLY.

"General Eagan had already been examined by the war investigation commission when General Miles' hearing occurred, but when the testimony of the latter appeared in the newspapers General Eagan immediately requested a rehearing. His indignation exceeded the limit of his self-control and in his efforts to deny the charges made his language became vituperative, extravagant and highly improper. I believe that had General Eagan's health not been seriously impaired by overwork and anxiety the two objectionable paragraphs—of 300 words out of an aggregate of 2,000 words contained in his reply—would never have been written or uttered. Even yet, divested of its offensive adjectives in the two paragraphs referred to, his reply to General Miles remains unanswerable in its logic and incontrovertible in its facts. The allegation that I had inspired or had any knowledge of General Eagan's intended attack upon the statement of General Miles is absolutely untrue.

COULD NOT ALTER RATIONS.

"It is proposed to treat General Miles' allegations specifically and in detail.

"General Miles should have known that neither the secretary of war nor the commissary general could legally alter or add to the ration of the army. The ration is fixed by law and its components can be changed only by the president of the United States. If General Miles did not know that canned beef was a part of the army ration, then he displayed an ignorance in an important matter of his profession that is to say the least most remarkable; if he did know that canned beef was a recognized part of the ration, then his allegation to the contrary is so much more reprehensible.

"The allegations of General Miles that canned fresh beef was not a part of the army ration and that it was issued as a 'pretense of an experiment' were not only contrary to fact, but were made absolutely without a particle of evidence of excuse. If General Miles really believed his serious charges his conduct is all the more blameworthy in that he apparently made no effort to assure himself of their truthfulness nor to report them to the secretary of war before publicly uttering them.

QUESTIONS HONESTY.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that General Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that the canned beef was issued as the pretense of an experiment and that it was not a part of the ration. On the 17th of June, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter by 'direction of the major general commanding the army,' instructing the depot commissary at Tampa to furnish to General Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef, to be issued from the 'subsistence stores of the army.' If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct it proves that General Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a part of the ration; that he knew there was a large quantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops, and that he so far approved of its use as to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies.

"After the charges made by General Miles the most expert and scientific men in the country were employed by the government to further the investigation—such physiological chemists as Prof. R. H. Chittenden, of Yale, and Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan university, as well as Dr. W. D. Bigelow, a chemist in the bureau of animal industry in the department of agriculture.

REFERS TO FINDING OF COURT.

"The court of inquiry visited several of the large packing houses, accompanied by Dr. Bigelow. The results of personal examinations and of the investigations of the experts employed conclusively showed that there was not one jot or tittle of evidence or excuse for the statement that canned fresh beef was the pulp after the beef extract had been removed.

"The court of inquiry properly found that canned fresh beef was an unpalatable ration, without condiments, when not cooked and when not served with vegetables.

"General Miles arrived at Tampa on June 1 for the purpose of rendering such assistance to the commanding general of the Santiago expedition as his military experience and high rank could give. He was the special representative of the war department delegated to overlook that expedition and assist in its preparation and embarkation. If General Miles did not look into the question of food for the Santiago expedition he was as culpable as though he had failed to inspect all other important matters.

NOT BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

"General Miles' charges with respect to refrigerated beef were much more serious than his imputations regarding canned beef. His allegations, in substance, were that the beef furnished the army had been artificially preserved by injecting into it chemicals which were injurious to health; that he had overwhelming proof that this 'embalmed beef' had been treated with chemicals. It is significant to observe that the war-investigation commission says:

"'Of the witnesses examined by this commission General Miles and Mr. Daly are the only ones who make this charge of chemically treated beef.' Astounding as this statement may seem, General Miles did not base his allegations upon personal experience or submit any proof in support of them. His startling and scandalous accusations appear to have been based entirely upon the verbal statements of Dr. W. H. Daly, a volunteer major and surgeon upon his staff during the war with Spain, and upon a single letter subsequently sent him by this volunteer.

"The allegation that the food furnished the army was the cause of much sickness seems to have been as little investigated or to have had as little warrant for its utterance as the other disproved charges."

NOT BASED UPON FACTS.

In conclusion ex-Secretary Alger says:

"The army had won its battles in Cuba and the Philippines; Porto Rico had peacefully come into our hands after a few skirmishes; the protocol had been in operation for over four months, and even the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris. Then comes the major general commanding the army of the United States with his charges. While the allegations of General Miles were not based upon facts and were conclusively disproved by two separate tribunals, unimpeachable in their composition and methods of investigation, the irreparable damage has been done.

"A brave, honest and faithful officer, suffering under the lash of such cruel, unwarranted and unjustified imputations, while exonerated from the heavy odium of those charges, was, as a result of them, sacrificed on the altar of his own passion, righteous in its existence but inexcusable in its expression.

FALSE IMPRESSION.

"Besides this a false impression had been created throughout the country as to the food furnished the army, which may never be removed. The charges of General Miles, twice proved false in spirit and substance, are therefore the more heinous in their effect. Yet the present congress promoted General Miles to lieutenant general and has thus far failed to give to General Shafter the rank of major general to retire upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well as his former distinguished services."

POUR LIQUOR INTO SEWERS.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 29.—By a daring raid the women of Longview have done what the officers of the law, clergy and male moral element of the village had failed to accomplish. They have enforced the anti-license clause. Lonview is a village of 400 inhabitants in Douglas county. For a long time an illicit liquor store flourished openly in defiance of the fact that the village had been carried by the prohibition element. The place was raided time and again, but the proprietors found their trade so profitable that they willingly paid their fines to continue the business. The women, seeing that legal measures were ineffectual, determined on a coup d'etat. A score of them, women of the best families in the village, met at the home of one of their number. After a long period of prayer and careful consideration it was determined to wreck the saloon. Shortly after midnight they went to the building. The door was locked, but it was quickly smashed in with an axe, and the earnest crusaders poured into the place On the shelves were flasks and jugs of liquor. Filling their arms, the women marched to the street and destroyed the whole stock, and quietly repaired to their homes. They promise to repeat the feat if it becomes necessary.

HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

Local Treatments for Catarrh Relegated to the Rear.

The surest and safest treatment for any form of Catarrh is an internal remedy which acts specifically upon the blood and mucous membranes. Such a remedy is the new preparation sold everywhere by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a medicine in pleasant tablet form.

These tablets contain in highly concentrated form, well known germ anticeptics like sanguinaria, guaiacol, Red Gum and similar curative elements, and no one who suffers from any form of catarrh, and has experienced the inefficiency and inconvenience of powders, sprays and inhalers will ever go back to such antiquated remedies after once trying so pleasant a treatment as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and one which gives so much relief in so short a time.

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at fifty cents for full sized package and their daily use will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease.

The danger from catarrh is that it is a short road to consumption, to chronic stomach catarrh and to catarrh of liver and kidneys.

Most cases of deafness are caused from stoppage of the Eustachian tube as a result of catarrh.

BIG STORE THREATENED.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Fire which for a time threatened with destruction the vast retail store of Marshal, Field & Co., was discovered in the white goods and cloak repairing rooms on the third floor shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Before the fire department arrived the flames had spread to other departments and had eaten its way into the upholstery department on the fourth floor. A general alarm was turned in, and by hard work the fire was confined to the third and fourth floors of the old Field building on State street, the flames not reaching the Wabash avenue annex. The fire apparently originated in the cable shaft of the elevators. General Manager Selfridge estimated the damage at not to exceed $25,000, mostly by water. That portion of the building known as the State street was closed for the day.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

CONSCIENCE PAYS INTEREST.

"Take this; it's conscience money!" exclaimed a minister of the Gospel, as he thrust into his hands of Internal Revenue Collector C. E. Sapp, a roll of bills containing $2,400, says a Louisville correspondent of the New York World.

"In 1863," continued the preacher, "certain persons robbed the government of $2,400. They got away to the West, and with that money made a fortune. Now they wish to repay the government. Don't ask me names. I cannot tell them."

The collector took the money and sent it to the "Conscience Fund." That was a year ago. Yesterday the same preacher again sought the Internal revenue office.

"I'm back again," said he, greeting the collector cheerily. Mr. Sapp had to stop and think for a minute to place his friend of the broadcloth. "Ah, I'm glad to see you; what can I do for you now?" asked the collector.

"Well, you see, my friends think they ought to pay the interest on the principal they turned over to you through me about a year ago. They felt so good over the transaction that they have sent me back to pay the interest. I have calculated that $1,200 ought to be enough interest for the government, and if you are satisfied I will now pay you that amount."

"I'll be satisfied with anything," replied the collector. Again he retired to his private office, and his ministerial friend counted out the money paying at the rate of about 2 per cent.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs Daniel Rehm, of Parnell avenue, is visiting her son at Cincinnati.

Contractor J. M. Henry completed the carpenter work on the new Root Memorial building yesterday.

A crowd of young people surprised Miss Ella Striker, who is at home on a vacation from Indianapolis, where she had been studying music. Miss Striker and Miss Edna Yarian entertained with music, and at a late hour refreshments were served.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The beer poisoning scare has had the effect of diminishing the consumption of beer in London by at least 2 per cent. Most of the licensed victualers are now displaying placards guaranteeing the freedom of their liquors from arsenic and all deletrious substances.

So far the best emergency ration is one devised by American army officers. It consists of one pound of raw lean beef and one pound of bread, seasoned with salt and red pepper, eaten dry without cooking. One pound of the mixture sustains a soldier in good condition for 24 hours.

Children in the big cities do not get a very intimate knowledge of "animated nature." The Chicago Journal says: "Seventy-eight school children were polled at the Fat Stock show recently. Only eight had seen a cow before, four had seen a hog, six had seen a sheep."

A Stockton, Kas., man purchased a vacant building that had been used for storage of corn. When he came to repair it he found ninety-six bushels of good corn under the floor, which had been carried there by rats for a rainy day.

Horses were the sole guests at a recent dinner given by a company of English men and women who went from London into the country for the sole purpose of entertaining their four-footed dependents. The menu included chopped apples and carrots and slices of white and brown bread, mixed with a few handfuls of sugar.

A writer in Le Yacht is advising his countrymen to take lessons in cable cutting. He points out that in case of war the ocean cables are one of Englands' vulnerable points, and that the gentle art of severing the cables "requires ability which it would be too late to acquire by the necessary practice when the war had actually broken out."

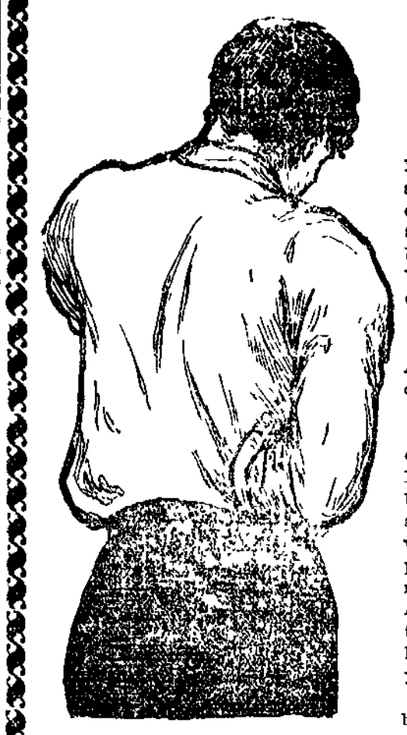
One of the oldest and most remarkworks maker who manufactures pyMrs. Nancy Mitchell, of Livingston county. Mrs. Mitchell was born October 6, 1816, in Livington county, where she now resides with her son. She is the mother of eleven children, all of whom are living but one. The grandchildren are ninety-two in number, while of great-grandchildren she has 117.

In Nagasaki, Japan, there is a fireworks maken who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size that, when exploded, sail in a lifelike manner through the air and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in possession of the eldest child of the family of each generation for more than 100 years.

When the government of Santo Domingo wants soldiers it simply sends out into the country districts and seizes them. At first the men seized are a little discontented, but when they find that they can do nothing in the army better than in their ordinary haunts, and that there is a pale, ineffectual ray of glory attached to the carrying of a gun and a cartridge belt, they take pride in their new dignity.

Celebrate the new century with Fireworks. Stafford, 101 E. Wayne street. 29-2t

The winner of Graphophone at Meyer Cycle Co. is Mrs. W. H. Henry, 35 Bass St.; 1,434 correct words.



Call It Kidney Ache

FORT WAYNE CITIZENS TELL YOU WHY.

May as well call things by their right name. It is backache, to be sure—but the kidneys are to blame. Too much of a strain on the little filters of the blood. They can't take the uric acid out of the blood—that's where the trouble begins.

You know the rest; backache, headache, urinary troubles, diabetes—and then, Bright's disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are the remedy. Cure kidney troubles of any kind. Are doing it right here in Fort Wayne every day. Fort Wayne people say so. Here is the case of

Mrs. W. T. Hume, of 25 East Williams street, wife of the carriagemaker, says: "Mr. Hume procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and was greatly benefited by them. He was much troubled with backache and rheumatism, caused by disordered kidneys. His back was so lame he could hardly stoop and at times it was very painful for him to keep on working. The rheumatism was mostly in his ankles and caused him a great deal of suffering. As soon as he began taking Doan's Kidney Pills these symptoms of kidney trouble commenced to disappear and soon his kidneys were in better condition than they had been for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists—50c a box—Foster-Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Ordeal is Trying

Childbearing is a perfectly natural function, but it is robbed of its terrors where the virtue of "Mother's Friend" is known. This unique liniment, applied externally, relaxes all the muscles, so that

"It was painless."

The Ordeal is Easy

WILL BOLT, of Lynnville, Iowa, writes "Mother's Friend" has saved my wife all trouble which makes it worth its weight in money."

Sold by all best Druggists. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

Motherhood and "Look for women and girls mailed free

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

New Year Presents.

Although many thousands were made happy by receiving elegant presents from our grand selection, yet we have many thousands more to select from in watches, clocks, fine jewelry, rings, silverware, rich cut glassware, etc.

Fine silver novelties, 21 cents up.

Sterling silver souvenir spoons, 35c up.

Elegant line spoons, 75c to $1.00.

Ladies' solid gold set rings, $1.00 to $1.75.

Fine line set rings, $2.00 to $5.00.

Ladies' or gents' watch chains, $1 00 to $15.00.

Beautiful line of ladies' or gents' chains, $2.00 to $4.00; worth double.

Ebony parlor clock, $4.00, worth $6.00.

Elegant parlor clocks, $6.00 to $10.00.

Remember we are selling our $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 solid gold glasses at only $4.00 during this month. No charge for testing.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 79 Calhoun St.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plant known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most to the liking to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists —Price 50c per bottle.

FLABBY FELLOWS

WHO WANT TO BUILD UP THEIR BODIES WILL FIND THE "ONE THING NEEDFUL" IN

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

The body is built up from the food we eat. But before food can be assimilated by the body it must be prepared for assimilation by the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. *Food does not feed when the stomach is "out of order."* The result is, weak muscles and flabby flesh. "Golden Medical Discovery" heals diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It works with Nature to make manly muscle and form firm flesh.

In a letter received from A. D Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla (Box 544), he states: "I have, since receiving your diagnosis of my case, as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me) to perfect health."

A TRUE

Temperance Medicine.

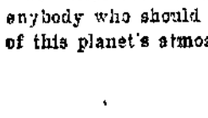
CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL.

+RED CROSS+ PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE
FOR WOMANS RELIEF
ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF
LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES
MARKED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES
PRICE PER BOX
LADIES
RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND LEAVING NO AFTER EFFECTS THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE
VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper who needs one, at a very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances, and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SCIENTIFIC for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue call this ad out and mail it to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

Dec18eod13t

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

The solar orb would appear blue to anybody who should view it outside of this planet's atmosphere.

MARRIED IN JAIL

ANDERSON WIDOW MADE WIFE TO CONVICT LOVER.

HE IS ABOUT TO GO TO PRISON

AN EDITOR BEGINS A SUIT FOR $200,000 DAMAGES

AGAINST CITIZENS OF SALEM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Bertha Arthur, a young widow of Anderson, was married at the county jail yesterday afternoon to Walter "Dobber" Richy, who will in a few days be sent to state's prison for the robbery of the Bowles dry goods store. The young woman came to Muncie as soon as she learned of her sweetheart's incarceration and sought to get a marriage license without affidavits, but yesterday she renewed her efforts and was successful. Justice Moreland performed the wedding ceremony in the jail corridor. The bride returned home last evening, satisfied to wait a couple or more years for her husband to come home. Richy is twenty-two years old. His bride is twenty-five, and is unusually pretty.

EDITOR SUES FOR $200,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—D. A. Jennings, of Columbus, Ohio, has instituted suit in the United States court against a score of men and women of Washington county, Indiana, for $200,000 damages. Jennings claims the defendants whitecapped him on January 30, 1900, and persecuted him and his family until they were forced to leave the state.

Jennings ran a newspaper in Salem in which he had $15,000 invested. He claims the people of the county are so intermarried that they control all the social, religious and political institutions. They undertook to control the policy of his paper and he opposed them. False charges were made against him in the local courts, he says, and the court costs alone took every dollar he had. The women, he says, undertook to get his wife to join in the conspiracy against him. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants secured his expulsion from the Masonic fraternity, although he was a thirty-second degree Mason. On the night of January 30, he says, while he was on his way home he was waylaid, beaten and threatened with death. The mob finally started to a tanyard with him to throw him in a vat. He resisted and was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. He was allowed to lie in the snow until he recovered, when he was then taken to his home and compelled to deliver over certain papers containing attacks on members of the mob.

MOTHER WILL SUE FOR SON.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Samuel D. Miller, it was reported here, will bring suit against her husband for the possession of her seven-year-old boy, Sidney. The child is now in the custody of his father and is closely watched to prevent a repetition of the attempt to kidnap him. Indianapolis society is still gossiping over the sensation. Mrs. Miller furnished it Wednesday night, when she stole the boy and for hours had the police department working in every direction to recover him. But for the information given by a hackman, who drove the mother and child to a suburb, they would now be safely in New York.

ABUSED IN HER HOME.

Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 29.—While E. Seidner, a wealthy farmer, of Olive township, this county, was at church with his son, some stranger came to the door and demanded admission. Mrs. Seidner, who was alone, asked who it was, and her inquiries were met with curses and threats. The ruffian broke out a large window and came into the room, pointing a pistol at the frightened woman's head, demanding that she give up the money in the house. She got the meagre change left in her own pocketbook and gave it to the visitor, when he forced her to make another search, which resulted in finding nothing. The robber then left. Mrs. Seidner is in an alarming condition from the fright. She had never seen the criminal before, though he appeared to be very familiar with conditions about the farm.

A MONSTER REVIVAL.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 29.—A few weeks ago a religious census of the city was undertaken which, generally speaking, was a failure. It was for the purpose of ascertaining the number of church-going people, the number of church people and the number of non-church-going people. It was desired to find out, also, the preferences of those who attend church and do not belong, and the preference of those who neither attend nor belong, the object being to bring them all inside the church they prefer. Nothing like an accurate census was obtainable, although there were probably two hundred canvassers at work, and no definite result was reached, but the preferences of several hundred non-church-going people were learned, and these are to be brought within the church influence, if possible, by a monster religious revival, with which the new century is to be inaugurated.

GO INTO A TRANCE.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 29.—A revival meeting conducted by three women evangelists at one of the school houses in Salt Creek township, Monroe county, seven miles east of this city, is attracting unusual attention by reason of the fact that the converts go into a trance, and some of them do not "come to" for hours. Those who are under the evangelists' influence begin by a slight shaking of the hand, which gradually gets more violent until the persons drop to the benches or floor. A similar meeting, which continued for several weeks, was held in the southern part of this county, seven years ago, by one of these same evangelists.

TWO UNSOLVED CRIMES.

Marion, Ind., Dec. 29.—Coroner Whitson yesterday submitted his report in the two mysterious deaths that recently took place in this city. In the case of Irwin Dye, found dead behind the "Black Prince" saloon, the coroner found that he had been killed by a stroke on the head by a heavy instrument, but that no one could be held accountable. In the case of John Boone, found dead in a vault near the Soldiers' home, the coroner said he was unable to determine the cause of death.

MARRIED FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Huntington, Ind., Dec. 29.—Fifty-eight years ago William Simons and Anna M. Ault were married. In 1844 they migrated from Darke county, Ohio, to Huntington county, this state, and built a cabin on the banks of the Salamonie. Here a family of twelve children were reared. In 1867 they moved into a fine new house on the farm, and in 1882 they retired to a home at Warren. Mr. Simons is eighty years old and his wife seventy-six.

MARION BARBERS ASSAULTED.

Marion, Ind., Dec. 29.—Within ten days, four barbers have been brutally assaulted, under cover of darkness. Two of them—William Jarvis and James Shelton, are in a precarious condition. The assaults are said to have been the outgrowth of an election of officers in the Barbers' union.

DEATH OF M. C. SKINNER.

Albion, Ind., Dec. 29.—Funeral services of Merrit C. Skinner, for many years a prominent Noble county citizen, were held here this afternoon. Mr. Skinner's death was due to acute Bright's disease at the age of sixty-seven years. During the war Mr. Skinner was first lieutenant of battery A, of the Twenty-first Indiana heavy artillery. He was subsequently county superintendent of schools and clerk of Noble county.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Wabash, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, the oldest inhabitant in Wabash, both in point of years in life and years in residence, died at her home on North Wabash street yesterday afternoon, aged almost 95. Mrs. Caldwell was born near Raleigh, N. C., May 20, 1806. She resided at home until April 12, 1820, when, at the age of 14, she became the bride of William Caldwell, afterward a general in the United States army. A few years afterward she moved, with her husband, to Fayette county, Ind., where General Caldwell had investments, and in 1841 they moved to Wabash, where the husband died in 1846. She, since her husband's death, has lived alone in the brick residence on Wabash street, though her relatives endeavored to have her make her home with them. Her son, Hezekiah Caldwell, was in the '70's president of the Indiana board of agriculture, and subsequently was county treasurer two terms. In 1888 he was a delegate to the republican national convention, and 1889 was appointed postmaster of Wabash by President Harrison, dying in office. A number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive Mrs. Caldwell, but all her children are dead. The funeral will take place from the Christian church at 1:30 Monday, Rev. W. T. Groom officiating.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Where's a What? Why, the Dance at Randall Hall New Year's eve. 24-27-29-31

Fireworks for New Year's at Stafford's, 191 East Wayne street. 29-2t

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—There was a buoyant market for wheat today. May opened unchanged at 73¼c and rose sharply to 75⅜c. Commission houses wanted it and shorts clamored for it, but encountered stiff-backed holders. The execution of buying orders for New York interest gave rise to reports of an export demand. This, coupled with the falling off in northwest receipts, put the recent bearish government report far in the background. The week's receipts at northwest points were 1,225 cars under the previous week and 1,070 less than they were the corresponding week a year ago. Today's local receipts were 125 cars, 11 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 191 cars against 524 last week and 368 a year ago. Steadiness at Liverpool was a contributary factor in the strength here.

Corn advanced with wheat. May opened a shade higher at 36¼@36⅜c and sold to 36¾c. Shorts bought freely. Receipts were 349 cars.

May touched 75½c and reacted sharply on profit-taking to 74¾c, and rallied to 75⅛@75¼c, where it closed, strong, and 1⅞@2c higher.

The close was firm, May ½@⅝c higher at 36¾@36⅞c.

Oats were moderately active and stronger. May opened unchanged at 23⅞c to 23¾@23⅞c and sold to 24c. Receipts were 215 cars.

Provisions were quiet but firm on light hog receipts and in sympathy with grain. January pork opened 5c higher at $12.25, touched $12.22½ and rallied to $12.30; January lard 2½c higher at $6.80 and sold to $6.82½, while January ribs opened a shade up at $6.30@6.32½ and sold to $6.35@6.37½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Dec., 72⅛c; Jan., 72¼c; Feb., 72⅞@73c; May, 75⅛@75¼c.

Corn—Dec., 37c; Jan., 36½@36⅝c; Feb., 36c; May, 36¾@36⅞c.

Oats—Dec., 22c; Jan., 22c; Feb., 22½c; May, 24@24½c.

Pork—Dec., $11.00; Jan., $12.22½; May, $12.42½.

Lard—Dec., $6.92½; Jan., $6.90; Feb., $6.95; March, $6.97½; May, $7.02½@7.05.

Ribs—Dec., $6.42½; Jan., $6.42½; May, $6.55.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.46; No. 1, $1.54; Dec., $1.54; May, $1.56.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.25@6.00; poor to medium, $3.65@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.35; cows, $2.50@4.20; heifers, $2.60@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $4.00@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.70@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts today, 16,000; Monday, 33,000; left over, 6,569. Market 5c higher, closing strong; top, $4.97½. Mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.92½; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.95; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.65@4.92½; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.90.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Dec. 29.—Butter—Receipts, 1,350 pkgs; market firm; creamery, 17@25c; June creamery, 17@23c; factory, 11½@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 327 pkgs; market firm; fancy large, fall made, 11¼@11½c; fancy small, fall made, 11¾@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,284 pkgs; market steady; western, average packed, at mark, 19@22½c; western, loss off, 24c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.60.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 29.—There was a reflection in the opening stock market of the unsettled conditions in London growing out of the embarrassment of the London and Globe finance corporation.

A number of the international stocks opened down from 1 to 1¾. Kansas and Texas preferred and Northern Pacific being the greatest sufferers.

Sugar fell 1¾ and then rallied a point and Brooklyn Transit and Tennessee Coal showed sharp losses. The few stocks which showed gains were not aggressively strong, although Steel and Wire got up nearly a point.

The opening declines in prices attracted large buying orders all through the list and there were quick resources all around. Brisk demand forced St. Paul up 3½ to 145¾. Lackawanna rose buoyantly 4¼, Delaware and Hudson 3 and Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rock Island and Burlington 1 to 1¾. Stocks that were materially lower at the opening rallied to above yesterday's close. Sugar rising an extreme 2⅝. Improvements of a point or more were made by various specialties and railroads, Kansas and Texas preferred and Metropolitan Street Railway recovering 2 points.

There was a relaxation of the buying demand and some reaction in prices, but St. Paul sold remarkably firm before the bank statement. After its appearance St. Paul was carried up to 147. Other grangers reacted and there was profit-taking under cover of the strength in special stocks. There were advances of from 2 to 5 in the Rubber stocks, national Tube, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Northwestern preferred and American Express.

The closing was very animated and irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 29.—Money on call steady at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85 for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81⅝ for 60 days, posted rates, $4.82 and $4.85, commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81, silver certificates, 64½@65c, bar silver, 63⅞c; Mexican dollars, 50c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Dec. 29.—Government bonds firm; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg	106¾
Refunding 2s, when is., coup	107½
U. S. 3s registered	111½
U. S. 3s coupon	111½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	136½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	138½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	116¾
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	117¾
U. S. 5s registered	114¾
U. S. 5s coupon	114½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Dec. 29.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $736,457,200; increase, $9,358,500.

Deposits, $854,189,200; increase, $15,384,800.

Circulation, $31,040,800; increase, $138,300.

Legal tenders, $63,353,500; increase, $3,190,400.

Specie, $161,718,700; increase, $2,678,700.

Total reserve, $225,073,200; increase, $5,875,100.

Reserve required, $213,547,300; increase, $3,846,200.

Surplus reserve, $11,525,900; increase, $2,028,900.

COURT NEWS.

Deputy Sheriff Ryan this afternoon arrested a hobo in Nebraska. He was tough and drunk and very insolent. He had on his person a number of packages of needles which he made a bluff at selling. He was taken to the station in the patrol wagon and locked up.

Ada Wiemar has filed a suit against Susan E. Huntsman for alienating the affections of her husband. For her wounded spirit she seeks a salve in the way of $1,000 damages.

The county commissioners were today engaged in allowing bills and disposing of odds and ends of business connected with the current year. They will be in session again on Monday.

BEFORE JUDGE O'ROURKE.

James Clare was arrested in the circuit court on an affidavit of information charging him with petit larceny. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail to await trial on January 9th. William Ecker was arraigned on a similar charge and entering a plea of not guilty was also remanded for trial January 9th. Both cases have been heard in justices' courts.

SHOULD SOLDIERS SMOKE?

A discussion has been taking place on the use of tobacco by the soldier in the field. One side of the argument, says the London Chronicle, holds that tobacco smoking is detrimental to good shooting, and it is added that at Bisley the best shots are "almost invariably non-smokers." This latter allegation is strenuously denied by the opposing camp, and it would be interesting to obtain reliable evidence on this point, apart from mere assertion.

The old argument is also revived that smoking, by drying the throat, encourages drinking. To this conclusion is opposed the pregnant fact that a very large proportion of total abstainers enjoy their pipe. A writer who has been through many campaigns and whose experience is, therefore, worth recording, speaks warmly of the value of tobacco in cases in which soldiers suffer from sleeplessness, while he adds that, as an aid to the digestion of often fairly indigestible food the pipe is invaluable.

Again, it is stated that, so far from drying the mouth, the fumes of tobacco are recognized by soldiers as assisting to quench the sense of thirst. I suppose it will always be so in this matter of tobacco smoking and its pros and cons. To my mind it is a relative question at best. The "one man's meat another man's poison" idea contains a grave physiological truth. To the majority of moderate smokers I believe tobacco is a sedative not without its uses in this age of hurry and scurry.

The winner of Graphophone at Meyer Cycle Co. is Mrs. W. H. Henry, 35 Bass St.; 1,434 correct words.

UP-TO-DATE

In every respect is the man or woman having their clothes made by G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. Any garment would make a handsome Christmas gift. 27tf

SHE WAS ILL BUT ONE HOUR

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HENRY F. MOELLERING.

Estimable Lady Expired This Morning From Heart Trouble—Other Mortuary Matters.

Mrs. Louise Moellering, wife of Henry F. Moellering, a member of the firm of Moellering Bros. & Millard, wholesale grocers, died at 5 o'clock this morning at the family residence, 84 East Washington street, from heart failure, after an illness of but one hour. Mrs. Moellering was widely known in this city, where her entire life was spent, and her death was a profound shock to a very wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Moellering has been under the care of a physician for some time, though not confined to her room, and yesterday afternoon enjoyed a drive about the city, apparently in usual health. At 4 o'clock this morning she was attacked by a smothering spell, and the family physician was hastily summoned. Despite his efforts the patient continued to sink rapidly, and passed away in an hour.

Mrs. Moellering's age was thirty years, seven months and fourteen days. She was born in this city, and was the daughter of the late Louis Blase, who at one time conducted a bakery on Columbia street, and who died some years ago. In addition to the husband and two little daughters, Mrs. Moellering leaves her mother, Mrs. Minnie Blase; two brothers, William Blase, of Chicago, and Louis Blase, of the Fort Wayne Drug company; and one sister, Miss Minnie Blase. She was a devoted member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and a most esimable lady, whose admirable character and disposition has endeared her to a multitude of friends.

Announcement of the funeral will be made later, but the service will probably not be held before Tuesday.

DALMAN.

Mrs. Rebecca Dalman, one of the older residents of Allen county, died at the home of her son, William Dalman, at Nine Mile, at 8 o'clock this morning at the advanced age of eighty years, seven months and four days. Death was due to old age.

Mrs. Dalman was born in Ohio, but came to Allen county many years ago, and has since been a resident of Pleasant township. Her husband, William Dalman, died many years ago. Surviving are two sons, William and James Dalman, and three daughters, Mrs. Agnes Bradbury, of this city; Mrs. Julia Carles, of Warsaw, and Mrs. Hannah Carson, of Nine Mile.

The funeral services will be held at the Prairie Grove cemetery Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RETZLAFF.

Miss. Emelia Retzlaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Retzlaff, of 49 Gay street, died at 5:30 o'clock this morning from diabetes, after an illness of nearly one year. Miss Retzlaff's age was twenty-four years, and in addition to the parents she leaves two sisters.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from Grace Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a member.

KLEPPER.

Frederick Klepper, a pioneer farmer and well known citizen of Washington township, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon at his home, just west of Centlivre park. Mr. Klepper was 73 years of age and death was due to stomach trouble, from which he had long been suffering.

For more than sixty years Mr. Klepper has been an estimable and substantial citizen of Allen county. He was born at Siebenfelde, near Minden, Germany, in 1827, and when but a boy of 13 came to America. He located at once in Washington township, and has resided there continuously. He leaves a widow and twelve children, six of whom are yet living at the old home and six are married. Mr. Klepper was widely known, an honest and upright citizen who had a host of friends.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 1:45 from St. Paul's Lutheran church, Rev. Miller officiating.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Somers.—Funeral services of Mrs. Emma Somers will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 9 Hough street, and at 2:30 from Simpson M. E. church.

Hill.—Funeral services of Andrew Hill will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 55 Hendricks street, Rev. E. W. Allen officiating.

Hoffman.—Funeral services of Mrs. Ella Hoffman will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 489 East Wayne street, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

BURIAL LONG DELAYED.

After lying fifteen months in state at the home of the parents, little Virginia Tonkin, youngest child of J. B. Tonkin, of Oswego, will be consigned to the tomb, says the New York World. The handsome mausoleum which has been building for the past six months in Riverside cemetery, Oswego, is at last completed with the exception of the bronze doors, made by a firm of this city, which have gone astray in shipping, but which, it is expected, will arrive this week.

Since the day that life fled from the little body it has lain in its hermetically sealed airtight casket. The pure white shroud which clothed the form remains the same, but the face has long since lost its earthly semblance and no longer reminds its friends of the winsome child whose sudden death cast such a gloom upon the family. For fifteen months the body has lain in its pure white casket in the same room which the child occupied when alive. Violets, her favorite flower, were visible everywhere.

All these long months since the death of the child the family have gone about their daily tasks in the same old accustomed way. Visits have been paid, marriages made and dissolved, and plans for the future arranged. Interest in the affair is once more aroused by the fact that the mausoleum is at last completed and the obsequies will be performed in the near future.

It is seldom that death is regarded in the light in which it is looked upon by the Tonkin family. Instead of feeling it a gruesome, awful thing that the body should remain for so long in the house, it has been deemed a beautiful thought, and little Virginia might have been lying asleep in her little bed instead of white and cold in the embrace of death, so far as the attitude of the family was concerned.

Daily the mother brings her work and sits beside the coffin. Daily, it is said, a tray containing the things of which the child was most fond is carried to her room to be returned with the remark that "Virginia doesn't care for anything today."

MUSIC WITH PINS.

A common pin is not generally regarded as a musical instrument, says the Home Advocate, yet anybody with a bit of common, soft deal board an inch thick, a few score of pins and a fair stock of patience can get an amount of music out of these materials that is simply astonishing.

All that you have to do is to first select the tune that the instrument is to play, and get it thoroughly fixed in your brain. Then drive a pin into the board and keep trying it with the finger nail till it sounds like the first note, drive another for the next note and so on. The further a pin is driven in the higher the note it produces, and, of course, for the low notes the pins stand out higher.

To regulate the length of a note, one must regulate the distance of the pins apart; set them closely for quick music and wider apart for slow. The tune should be set up in a straight line and played by running an ivory toothpick or a long bonnet pin along the line. There is no end of fun getting the thing started, and the music always proves a surprise and delight.

MUST PAY HIMSELF.

The writ of mandamus was made peremptory yesterday by Judge Spiegel in the suit by County Auditor Lewis against himself for an order to compel him to pay himself $335 and ex-County Commissioner John Brown $275 for extra services rendered the county as members of the county decennial board, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The matter came into court on a demurrer by the county solicitor to the petition, and the demurrer was overruled. Judge Spiegel's decision rests upon the same ground as announced in the suit of County Surveyor Ben Harrison, that the services were extraordinary and outside the scope of the official duties of the for which the usual salary made no provision and did not cover.

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Insurance, Real Estate, and Loans
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Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

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Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL, $350,000.
SURPLUS, $140,000
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
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Stephen B. Bond, President.
Henry C. Paul, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
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DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 245

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Can save you 25 Per Cent. on
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39 E. Columbia St.

1901 WAGE SCALE

THE CARNEGIE INTERESTS MAKE NO CHANGE.

14,000 MEN ON PAY ROLLS

ARE PROMISED A BUSY AND PROSPEROUS YEAR.

MACHINISTS WANT INCREASE

ERIE MEN SEND A COMMITTEE TO HEADQUARTERS.

The employes of the Oliver Mining company, H. C. Fricke Coke company, Carnegie Natural Gas company, Youghiogheny Northern railroad, Union railroad, Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad, Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock, Union Supply company, Pittsburg Limestone company, Mingo Coal company, Youghiogheny Water company, Pleasant Valley Water company and the Pittsburg Steamship company, which concerns form a portion of the Carnegie company, will, on January 2, be notified that the same wages as paid this year will be continued for one year more. The company has also decided to make no change in the wages paid the workmen in its steel and blast furnace plants. The outlook for the coming year in this particular, the Carnegie company officials declare, is at least as good as last year, so that the 14,000 employes will begin the new century with bright prospects. The American Iron works of the Jones & Laughlins company has already made a wage agreement with the unskilled labor, by which a grant of 10 per cent advance was made.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—In a series of circulars just issued by the Southern railway announcement is made of the taking over of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line, the appointment of George C. Smith as general manager, and the consolidation of the Air Line property and all the lines of the Southern in Kentucky under the operating title of the St. Louis-Nashville lines. The jurisdiction of the first and second vice presidents is extended over the Air Line. The headquarters of General Manager George C. Smith are established in the Chemical building, St. Louis. The various auditing and other departmental officers in Louisville have their territory extended over the Air Line.

MACHINISTS ASK INCREASE.

Machinists employed in the various shops of the Erie railway are not satisfied with their compensation, and committees have gone to New York from the shops at Huntington, Ind., Meadville, Pa., and Hornellsville, to present their grievances to the management. The men want an advance of 15 per cent. in wages, ask that no apprentice be employed over 21 and under 16, and only one for every five machinists and that monthly passes be granted.

THE AIR BRAKE CAR.

Capt. H. M. Diehl, the air brake instructor for the northwestern system of Pennsylvania lines, is having the air brake car rebuilt upon more elaborate plans. When the improvements now in progress are completed the car will have twenty-five air brakes, instead of seven, as heretofore. Captain Deihl recently returned from Denver, where he spent two or three weeks investigating air brake instruction methods. While there he was so fortunate as to meet Alfred J. Cota, air brake inspector for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who is an expert in that line. Mr. Cota has one of the finest equipped instruction cars in the world and he is constantly "on the road" with it, imparting information to the employes. Captain Deihl spent some time with Mr. Cota and profited by the association. He says Mr. Cota is certainly the best informed air brake instructor he ever met. Captain Deihl will soon start upon his tour of education.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Engineers C. C. Ellenwood and F. E. Moore, of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Charles Fry, clerk in the Pittsburg freight house, is sick and off duty.

John Manock, Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty with an affection of the eyes.

Pittsburg Engineer J. A. Misner is off duty on account of the sickness of his baby.

Frank J. Burns, assistant foreman of the Pittsburg round house, is sick and off duty.

Donald McDonald, of the Pittsburg shops, is suffering from an attack of the grip.

Fireman M. C. Wolford has gone to Bourbon and Fireman H. P. Bittner to Warsaw to spend New Year's day with relatives. They are Pennsylvania employes.

Nickel Plate Fireman George Conklin is sick and off duty.

J. Lansdown and C. T. Heffner, car builders at the east shops of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Louis Knobe, of the Pittsburg round house, has recovered from an illness and is working again.

Harry J. Bushnell, a machinist in the Wabash's employ, has been temporarily transferred to Ashley.

The Pittsburg shops today made requisitions for material with which to build fifteen standard horse cars.

Charles Scheiffer, of the store department of the electric works, will visit friends in Eureka New Year's day.

E. J. Gephard, boilermaker, has returned from Johnsonville, Ill., where he repaired the Wabash pumping station.

An 8,000-light dynamo left the electric works today for Marion, where it will be placed in the municipal lighting plant.

John Elliott and John M. Ryan, machinists, and John Zimmerman, laborer, were added to the Wabash's pay rolls this morning.

W. E. Schlink, of the Pittsburg shops, has taken a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting some relatives out in the country.

Maurice Archibald, an armature winder, has returned from Stanton, Ill., where he spent a week in doing some work on a light plant.

Peter Reilly, Pittsburg passenger engineer, went to Indianapolis today in response to a telegram informing him of the dangerous illness of his brother.

The board of directors of the Wabash railroad yesterday declared a dividend of $3 on the debenture A securities. No action was taken on the debenture B bonds.

Adam Kohl, the coremaker, left last night for Allegheny to resume his work in the Pennsylvania company's brass foundry. He was here to spend Christmas with relatives.

Frank Scheid, foreman of the Pennsylvania company's Toledo shops, and his wife returned to that city. They spent Christmas with Mr. Scheid's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Scheid.

E. J. Hollman, who was sick, and Joseph Grubhouse, who was off duty on account of sickness in his family, resumed their respective places in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop this morning.

M. Shenlein suffers from rheumatism in one of his arms, J. J. Crawford and Jule Henry are sick and J. Gomoll is kept at home by sickness in his family. They are Pittsburg shopmen.

Henry Moellering, one of the veteran machinists in the Pittsburg shops, is dangerously ill. He is seventy-two years old and his condition appears to be due entirely to the infirmities of age.

J. Pauley, the boilermaker who had an eye destroyed several weeks ago, is making progress towards recovery and is now looking forward to the time when he can resume work, which he hopes will be soon.

James Trythall and his four or five assistants in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are taking a rather unexpected lay off. Their furnace caved in last night and the steam hammer will be idle until repairs can be made.

Mrs. Ben Burgess, of Danville, is visiting her father, Robert Dickey, of South Calhoun street. Mr. Burgess has been foreman of the blacksmith department of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois shops for twenty-seven years.

Baggagemaster Frank J. Kanaga and Passenger Conductor Lee A. Kanaga, of the Pittsburg, have returned from Butler, O., where they spent the Christmas holidays and attended the golden wedding ceremonies of their parents.

Henry Starke, a machinist in the Pittsburg shops, received a bad cut on the left hand, between the thumb and fingers, last night. The piece of iron which inflicted the wound was covered with rust and dirt and this made matters worse. The accident will lay Mr. Starke up for a few days.

The addition to the laboratory of the electric works will be ready for business next week. Then a specially designed motor will drive the testing department in that branch. At present power is furnished from the main plant. Work upon the new main shop addition is progressing satisfactorily. Today the stone capping and sills were delivered.

During the week ending today there were turned out of the "back" shop of the Pittsburg eight engines, viz.: Nos. 120, 143, 156, 202, 222, 266, 302 and 533. During the same period engines 113, 122, 246, 244, 276, 121 and 302 were taken in for repairs. This is an exceedingly good record for Christmas week, which is short one working day.

The Bass Foundry and Machine company will engage in the manufacture of water tube boilers, having purchased a very valuable patent right from John Wood, jr., of Coshockton, Ohio. These boilers are especially designed for rolling mills and blast furnaces, where the waste heat from the furnaces can be used to generate steam. The Bass works will continue to manufacture the standard tubular boilers, in addition to the new enterprise.

David McClure, of the Toledo shops of the Wabash, is visiting relatives in the city.

Brakemen C. A. Blount and R. M. Beltz, who were sick, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday.

George F. Ladd, traveling salesman for the Bass works, left for Wheeling, W. Va., today on business for the company.

The Vandalia this week received ten miles of new steel rail, weighing eighty-five pounds per yard, which is to be laid on the main line at once.

Herbert Bixler, coal inspector for the Nickel Plate, returned to Cleveland last night after a two or three days stay in this city in his official capacity.

Harry Baum, Nickel Plate brakeman, went to Port Seneca, Ohio, yesterday to attend the funeral of his grandmother, who died in that place Thursday.

The Monon has placed an order with the Haskell-Barker car works, at Michigan City, for two hundred flat cars, 100,000 pounds capacity, and fifty large stock cars.

The Brainerd and Northern road has created the office of general superintendent and appointed G. D. Ball to the position. Increasing business makes the new office necessary.

On the 1st of January T. E. Griffin, trainmaster of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, will take the position of chief train dispatcher of the entire system, with headquarters at Danville, Ill.

Conductor J. M. Meyers, who spent Christmas with his family in Bellevue, and Conductor Ed Hindel, who was off for a similar purpose here, reported for work on the Nickel Plate yesterday.

Conductor W. A. Current and Brakeman G. S. Morrison, of the Pittsburg road, are on the absentee list. Mr. Current had an ankle sprained at Dunkirk, Ohio, and Mr. Morrison had an arm sprained at Bucyrus.

The new Chicago and Eastern railroad, extending through Massac county, Illinois, to the Ohio river at Joppa, was opened for business Thursday. The road is thus given a direct connection with the river trade north and south.

The Rio Grande Western has ordered 500 freight cars, which will increase the capacity of the freight equipment about 160,000 tons. Part of these cars will be built by the Pressed Steel Car company, and some by the American Car and Foundry company.

William Mullahy, for several years employed in various capacities at the east yards of the Pittsburg, has been appointed night yardmaster out there. He is a promising young man and his acquaintances will not be surprised to hear of still further advancement soon.

The railroads have been notified by the Inter-State Commerce commission that a further hearing on transcontinental freight rates has been postponed until January 15, when final testimony will be taken. The rates involved are those in effect from St. Louis to San Francisco.

It is believed that President C. M. Hays, of the Southern Pacific, will soon call some of his late subordinate officials on the Grand Trunk to the Southern Pacific. Frank W. Morse, formerly of this city, may be included in the call. He is now motive power superintendent of the Grand Trunk.

One of the new large ten-wheel passenger engines of the Big Four hauled train 12, on the St. Louis division, one of the company's heaviest trains, for several consecutive miles at a speed of sixty-eight miles an hour without being crowded, the engineer says, by any means up to its speed test.

Work commenced on the new shops of the Texas Central at Waco this week. The shops are now located at Weatherford, but are to be removed to Waco before the end of 1901, according to a contract between the road and the business men of Waco. The shops are to be thoroughly equipped with modern machinery.

Announcement is made of the acquisition by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad. The line runs from Amarillo, Tex., where it connects with the Santa Fe system, to Pecos City, a distance of 372 miles. Payment will be made by cash and general mortgage bonds.

John F. Miller, general superintendent of the Panhandle, who retires January 1, was born July 16, 1830, at Ithaca, N. Y. He entered railway service in 1851 as a freight brakeman. He became a freight conductor in 1852, passenger conductor in 1855, train dispatcher in 1859, trainmaster in 1864, and general superintendent of the Panhandle in the same year.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Kerr Murray Manufacturing company yesterday afternoon a board of directors, consisting of A. D. Cressler, Alfred M. Cressler and George H. Cressler was elected. The board then elected A. D. Cressler general manager and Alfred M. Cressler secretary and treasurer. The company had a busy year and its affairs are in a prosperous condition.

NEW LEAGUE IS LAUNCHED

DESIGNED TO WORK WITH THE AMERICAN.

Western Association Organized, Including Detroit, Kansas City and Toledo.

The first minor league to work under the protection of the American league was organized at Chicago yesterday. It was christened the Western Association of Professional Base-Ball clubs, and will have clubs in Detroit, Kansas City, Toledo, Minneapolis and Louisville and three of the following cities: St. Paul, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Dayton and Toronto. Only a temporary organization was effected yesterday owing to the difficulty in deciding upon the eight cities which are to make up the circuit. T. J. Navin, of Detroit, was made temporary president of the association, though Ban Johnson will be asked to accept the office when the formal organization is completed.

That the new league will work in harmony with the American was decided without any trouble by the representatives. After a conference with President Johnson a provisional agreement was drawn up, which provides that the new association will be placed on a basis of equality with the American. There is to be no drafting or farming of players by either league and in all possible ways the leagues will work together to assist each other. With Ban Johnson as the official head of the two organizations, there is every prospect of a powerful combination of clubs covering some of the most valuable base ball territory in the country.

The magnates who are already in the league are: T. J. Navin, of Detroit; Charles Strobel, of Toledo; Clarence Saulspaugh, of Minneapolis; N. B. Carskadon, of Kansas City. Associated with them are Jimmy Manning, of Kansas City, and Jim Burns and George Burnham, of Detroit. Charles Lennon, of St. Paul, is expected to come in, and a club will be placed in Louisville, though the owners are not yet announced. It may be owned by outside capital with a local manager. The league claims to have applications for franchises from Dayton, Toronto and several other former Inter-State league cities. Indianapolis or Buffalo will also be in the league. Whichever one is dropped by the American league will be picked up by the new association.

President Johnson was present and urged breaking away from the National league system of farming and drafting, and it was done. He declared that organized base ball would be better off without such a system and will try the experiment with the American and the new Western association. A formal organization was postponed until next Wednesday to give a chance to investigate the numerous applications for the remaining franchises. At the next meeting a formal organization will be made, including seven cities, the eighth place being reserved for the city yet to be dropped by the American league. The newly ordained magnates left for their homes last night to remain until after New Year's day.

The scramble in Louisville may result in favor of the Western league, since Pulliam, a friend to the National league, holds grounds there. The American league organizers yesterday expressed entire confidence in the new venture, saying they believed they had come out ahead in their first tilt with the National league combination.

The formal organization of the new association yesterday does not necessarily mean a war; it is simply the first deal of the cards, and each player still has a draw coming. The American league evidently has openers and has broken the pot and it is now up to the National league to call, raise or lay down. As it stands there are two major organizations and each with a minor organization under the protection of its wing. The National in fact has several, the Inter-State and the Eastern, while the American league has the newly formed Western association and possibly Hickey's Western league to look after. The two big organizations will now commence comparing notes and there will be some sparring for wind. Concessions will doubtless be made by both parties, circuits rearranged and the general impression is that in a few weeks the white winged dove of peace will settle down in Ban Johnson's barn yard and a National agreement will be reached. Locally it is not believed that Dayton is at all anxious to break into a long circuit league and the Old Soldiers will be found playing in the Inter-State yard as of yore.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Geller's macaroons for New Year's reception. Finest made. 29-2t

Where's a What? Why, the Dance at Randall Hall New Year's eve. 24-27-29-31

van Houten's Cocoa
Known and Prized for its nutritive and refreshing qualities. A drink for a Prince at less than a cent a cup.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

Be Ready Boys
For the Cold Wave
And be the first on the ice with a new pair of our
SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
All sizes of Ladies' Skates
Call and see our Big assortment of Skates
H. Pfeiffer & Son,
9 E. Columbia St. Near the Corner Calhoun St.

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The Greatest Republican Paper of America.
The Great Newspaper of the World.

Twice Every Week---One Dollar a Year.

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AS A HOME JOURNAL it has no equal. Its departments devoted to "The Farm, Garden and Dairy," "The Family Circle" and "The Home," are each of the highest and most helpful character. Its market reports are correct and complete in every detail. An interesting story is continued from issue to issue, and it has many other features which combine to furnish help, amusement and instruction for people in all conditions and circumstances of life.

IN EACH DEPARTMENT, AND AS A WHOLE, the Weekly Globe-Democrat, issued in Semi-Weekly sections, is the peer of any family newspaper in the world, and it ought to be at every fireside during the coming year. Send One-Dollar—Only One Dollar—for a year's subscription TODAY, or write for free sample copies to the

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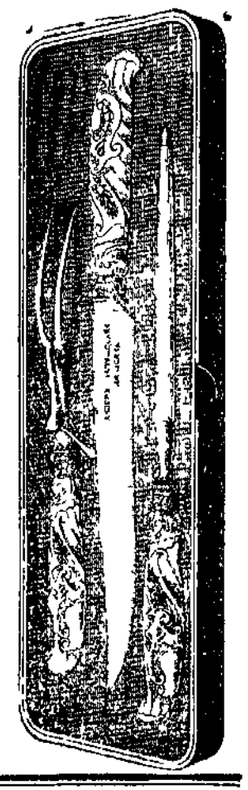

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See L. F. C. 1900 Brand, Triple Plated Knives and Forks, and you will buy no other.

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Hardware and Cutlery,
38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

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Clearing Sale

...OF ALL...

Holiday Goods.

Nothing to be carried over; all holiday goods must be sold. Our Christmas trade was immense, but there are still some desirable gift things left. Belated buyers will find this their opportunity.

All toys to be closed out.

All dolls at reduced prices.

All games must be sold.

Fancy Metal Novelties at cut prices.

Art goods and Bric-a-Brac at greatly reduced prices.

Our Cloak Department.

Is full of good things that must be sold. We offer at this season bargain chances that should not come until later. If there is anything you need in Cloaks, Suits, or Furs, take advantage of this money-saving opportunity.

150 Women's Cloth Jackets at a reduction of 25 per cent from our regular low prices.

30 Golf Capes to be closed out at ⅓ off.

15 fine Velour Jackets reduced 25 per cent.

A lot of Silk Waists, worth from $5.50 to $7.00, choice for $4.48.

A reduction of 25 per cent on rain coats and machintoshes.

Handkerchiefs.

You will find some rare bargains on our Handkerchief counter. All the soiled and mussed handkerchiefs during our holiday rush must be closed out; they will be priced to move them quickly.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

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MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER. Office and Residence

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Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

Keep An Eye

On the southeast corner Broadway and Washington and watch the drug store grow. I can but thank the people who are offering me so much encouragement and it will be a pleasure for me to prove myself worthy of your patronage.

OSCAR S. RHOAD'S,

Home Phone 1528. Night Bell.

Lowney's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

M. E. Dessauer is visiting friends in Akron, Ohio.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING will find the advent of the New Year a good time to consider future plans and incidentally the lumber to be used in building. Builders and contractors should make a good resolution on New Year's day to buy their lumber from a yard that keeps nothing but the best, and sells at prices that you would pay for inferior lumber elsewhere.

Diether Lumber Co.,

44 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Factory, 100 Pearl St.

A Dress Suit Made at Mautner's

Contains every feature of excellence ever put into an evening suit, and yet it costs you considerably less than you are usually asked to pay.

The difference is not in the workmanship or material, but in the tailor's idea of profit.

We call the attention of the ladies to our superb line of fancy vestings. They are certainly a very acceptable Christmas gift.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 650
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; increasing southwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Joe Bursley is visiting friends in Madison.

Frank Webster went to Toledo today for a visit.

Miss Bertha Bassett has returned from a visit in Markle, Ind.

Mrs. Frank Weldon, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mabel Boland will give a watch party on Monday evening.

Ed C. Barber, of Larwill, was a business caller in the city yesterday.

Miss Bessie Zimmerman, of Auburn, is visiting Mrs. C. C. Schlatter.

Miss Elinor Bond will entertain the two high school fraternities on Monday.

Mrs. Christian Witte has returned from a visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. E. W. Case and children, of South Bend, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Yaple are visiting Mr. Yaple's parents in Mendon, Mich.

Mrs. Herman Boos and children, of Huntington, visited in the city yesterday.

Miss Florence Wise, of Chicago, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Shoaff.

Paul Millard, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millard.

Mrs. S. C. Lumbard entertained the members of the Pivot Whist club Friday.

Miss Minetta Recker entertained friends last evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. O. E. Richard has returned to her home after having been in Hope hospital for two weeks.

A. F. Loree, general manager of the Pennsylvania, was the guest yesterday of the Misses Swinney.

The watch meeting at Grace Reformed church to have been held Monday evening has been postponed.

Mrs. Charles A. Drummond, of West Williams street, left Hope hospital yesterday after an extended illness.

A case of scarlet fever exists at 170 Barr street and a new case of diphtheria is reported at 13 Poplar street.

The Misses Stella and Amy Germaine have gone to Bloomington, Ill., where they will reside in the future.

The members of St. Paul's Walther league gave a concert last evening in the school hall. The concert was well attended and an evening of great pleasure was spent.

Nothing has yet been heard from Contractor Adams and the board of works is of the opinion now that he will not reach the city before next week after New Year's day.

The Walther league concert at St. Paul's school last evening was a very enjoyable affair. The program was highly interesting, the audience was large and thoroughly pleased.

Mayor Scherer this morning received a copy of a paper published at Lawrence, Mass., giving an account of the institution of Lawton post, G. A. R., at that place. The institution took place on the 19th inst., the first anniversary of General Lawton's death.

CANDIES AND NUTS FOR NEW YEAR'S.

French Mixed Candy, 8c lb.
Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb.
Cream Candy, 12c lb.
Cream Bon Bons, 15c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c; Giant, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb.
New English Walnuts, Taragana Almonds, Pecans, Filberts and Brazil Nuts, 14c qut.
New Mixed Nuts, 14c qut.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Geller's macaroons for New Year's reception. Finest made. 29-2t

POULTRY, OYSTERS AND CRANBERRIES FOR NEW YEAR'S.

Fat Drawn Turkeys, 10c lb.
Fat Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Fat Drawn Chickens, 9c lb.
Select Oysters, 25c can.
Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qut.
Best Kalamazoo Celery, 18c bunch.
Fine Malaga Grapes, 15c lb.
Hot House Lettuce, 15c lb.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

LOOK HERE.

Furs of all kinds repaired and made over at No. 9 East Wayne street. Mrs. Jennie Imler.

The White Fruit House will be closed all day Tuesday on account of New Year's.

Frank Lightfoot has returned from a visit in Augusta, Ky.

M. M. Dodge, of Somerset, Ky., transacted business here Friday.

Miss Pfeiffer entertained the members of the Tuesday club today.

The E'Galantes will give a dance in the Wayne club on New Year's eve.

B. F. Paul and wife, of Greenville, Ohio, are in the city the guests of relatives.

John Dreibelbiss entertained a party of friends last evening in honor of Mr. Thomas, of Evansville, who returned home today.

John Pfeiffer returned last evening from a hunting trip. Mr. Pfeiffer saw many rabbits and says he shot one, but the blamed thing got away.

Rev. Henry B. Townsend, of Elkhart, will occupy the pulpit at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow on account of the absence of Dr. Leeper.

A meeting of the Women's Reading club was held yesterday afternoon at the home Miss MacDougal, and arrangements for an entertainment were made.

The young people of St. John's Lutheran church will give an entertainment and oyster supper in the school hall on New Year's eve. The young people will form a watch party to greet the new century.

The rehearsal of members of the R. F. C. club for the entertainment to be given on Monday evening, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed until tonight. The rehearsal will be held under the direction of Prof. Schmidt. The entertainment promises to be the finest ever given by the club.

WATCH NIGHT PROGRAM.

The following program will be observed at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ during the watch meeting Monday evening:

"Social and Charitable Institutions of the Nineteenth Century"—Dr. Bader.

"Education in the Nineteenth Century"—Prof. Woolcy.

"Medical Hospitals and Sanitary Science in the Nineteenth Century"—Dr. Calvin.

"Political and Territorial Expansion of the United States in the Nineteenth Century"—O. P. Eversole.

"Guaranteed Indemnity a Nineteenth Century Product"—Delmer Fitch.

"Woman During the Nineteenth Century"—Dr. Carrithers Calvin.

"The Arts and Sciences in the Nineteenth Century"—Prof. A. J. Price.

"Music in the Nineteenth Century"—Prof. Harshman.

"The Young People of the Nineteenth Century"—Miss Bowen.

"Missions in the Nineteenth Century"—Mrs. F. Hobbs.

"The Nineteenth Century Ministry"—Rev. Zach Harris.

"The Nineteenth Century Church"—Rev. E. W. Allen.

The congregation of the Creighton Avenue Church of Christ will join with the church at the watch night service.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

THE NEW KEYSTONE.

Fancy Large Navel Oranges, 30c doz.
Fancy Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Fancy California Lemons, 20c doz.
New Dates, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron.
Extra Fine Cranberries.
Extra Select Oysters, 25c can.
Extra Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Fine Fat Young Turkeys.
Fine Fat Young Geese.
Fine Fat Young Ducks and Chickens.

NEW KEYSTONE,
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

M. App's LINE OF

Enamel, Patent Leather or Box Calf .....IS COMPETE.

M. APP.

106 Calhoun St.

PHONES 315-378.

Unequaled Greatest Grocery Co. Display

2436 West Columbia St. Bash Block.

Olives. Mushrooms. Fine Candies, Fruits and Nuts.

FRENCH PEAS--We have the finest selection.

OLIVES--Largest stock of Eng. Pts. Large Olive 25c

MUSHROOMS--Imported Buttiars, can 20c

FRENCH PEAS--Moyers 14c
French Peas--Petti Pois 20c

OLIVE OIL--Raes finest, sublime lucu, 1-2 pts. 30c, pts. 50c, qts. 90c.

SALAD DRSSING--
Durkee's 25c-45c
Yacht Club 25c-45c
Royal 20c
Batavia 20c

FLORIDA POTTED PALMS--$1.25-$1.50 each.

These palms are equal to growing palms; they are cured and will always remain green.

Cal. Washington Naval Oranges, per dozen 25c

Florida Russett Oranges per dozen 25c

Large N. Y. N Spy Apples, per peck 40c

Large N. Y. King Apples, per peck 40c

Large N. Y. Greenings, Per peck 40c

Large N. Y. Baldwins, Per peck 30c

Everything in Florida Vegetables, Oysters, Cranberries, Celery, Dressed Poultry.

Mixed Candy, Per pound 5c

Pure Stick Candy, Per pound 8c

Soft, Fresh Gum Drops, Per pound 5c

Broken Taffy, Per pound 9c

Dew Drop, Fancy Mix, Per pound 8c

Here is a list of the finest, freshest Pure Candies in the city and positively at wholesale prices

Columbia Nut Pralines, Per pound 30c

Columbia Fruit Tip Pralines 35c

Columbia Sour Orange, per pound 35c

Columbia Sour Lemon, per pound 35c

Columbia Roasted Almonds, per pound 60c

Columbia Roasted Peanuts, per pound 40c

Columbia Princess Praline Choc, per pound 25c

Columbia Princess Chocolate Drops, per pound 20c

Fine 1 pound boxes Chocolate Pralines 25c

Pecan Meat Halves, per pound 50c

Pecan Stuffed Dates, per pound 23c

Walnut Stuffed Dates, per pound 23c

Black Walnut Kernels, per pund 35c

English Walnut Meat Halves, per pound 45c

Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans, per quart 14c

Leave Your Orders Early.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.,

BASH BLOCK. PHONES 315-378.

Miss Redmond, of Ridgeville, who has been the guest of friends in the city, has rturned home.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, will visit all the Presbyterian churches in the Fort Wayne presbytery during the next few days in the capacity of synodical officer.

Last year the price of unbound French books was raised from 50 cents to 55. Recently another 5 cents was added, in consequence of the increased price of paper.

Where's a What? Why, the Dance at Randall Hall New Year's eve. 24-27-29-31

FOR SALE.

A good route on this paper. Enquire at 45 Harrison street, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET
A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR RIGHT.

Do you want money to take care of you in old age?

Do you want to educate your children?

Do you want money to help your boys in business when they are young men?

Do you want to own your own home?

If so a few dollars a month will accomplish it and the best place to invest it is with the Tri-State Building and Loan Association, who pays 5 per cent.

Cor. Berry and Court Sts. 28-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Fox terrier; answers to name "Bobs;" suitable reward for his return to News office or any information that will lead to his recovery. 27t2

HOT CHOCOLATE AND WHIPPED CREAM.

Owing to our store space being taken up by Christmas stock the week before Christmas, we dispensed with hot chocolate and whipped cream. We are now prepared to furnish this refreshing drink again.

28-2t A. C. AURENTZ.

ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Commence the new year by taking stock in the Allen County Loan and Savings Association. 5 per cent. interest paid in any loan. 28-26t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

TURN A NEW LEAF.

Get one of the handsome Savings Banks at the Citizens' Trust Co. and start a savings account for the New Year. 28-26t

Here, Where Women Congregate.....

Are to be found those dainty accessories for the toilet so dear to their hearts.

Perfumes, Atomizers, Combs, Brushes, Pins, etc.

Hair Dressing Our Specialty....

Kid gloves cleaned 15c a pair.

New York Hair Bazaar,

124 Calhoun St. Lou Block

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200.000.00.

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Daily Matinees all Week.

THE KING DRAMATIC CO.,

and Kirk Brown

Saturday Night,

"VICTORIAN CROSS."

Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.

MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Charles Frohman

PRESENTS

Hadden Chambers' Beautiful Comedy of Temperament,

The Tyranny of Tears.

From the Empire Theater, New York, where it ran nearly six months.

Sale of Seats Friday, December 28.

Prices, 25c, 50c 75c and $1.00. Box seats, $1.50.

MASONIC TEMPLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.

MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Thomas Jefferson.

—Presenting—

Rip Van Winkle

Assisted by a Company of Competent Players.

Matinee prices, 75c, 50c and 25c.

Night prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats on sale Saturday, December 29.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.

Daniel and Charles Frohman present

THE BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS,

"At the White Horse Tavern."

With a company of 30 People, headed by FREDERICK BOND,

As the Irascible Berliner.

Prices: Balcony, 50 and 75c. Lower floor, $1.00 and $1.50. Seat sale Monday.

"If it's a good thing SLAVEY'S have it."

Keen Prices on Sharp Goods.

Table Knives, Carver sets and Pocket Knives are always in season and make an excellent New Year's gift. We have possibly a larger and better stock than usual just now, however, and at somewhat lower prices than common.

While we don't advertise our goods to be the lowest-priced on the market, we do guarantee the quality and durability and invite inspection and comparison as to prices.

BOTH PHONES 140 SLAVEY'S UP-TO DATE HARDWARE STORE

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To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ONE GRAND, BIG TRUST.

A RICH MAN WHO IS PROCEEDING MUCH ON THE BELLAMY PLAN—THE IDEAS OF A MAINE MAN.

[New York World.]

Bradford Peck, of Lewiston, Maine, who says that he will revolutionize the American government in twenty-five years, was in the city the other day.

Very rich, educated, in the prime of life and having an enviable record as a business man, he is now devoting his life to the organization of a national co-operative society that he believes will absorb the government founded by Washington and will realize the dream of Edward Bellamy.

At Lewiston he has already started the groundwork for a model city, wherein everyone will be an owner, and where the most ideal relations will exist. He has picked out the sight for the metropolis, has had elaborate plans made by a Washington architect for all the government buildings and has now in operation one of the buildings of the "Co-operative Association of America."

Some of the principal features of the plan are as follows:

The association is to own all the land in America.

The manufactories and all branches of industry to be absorbed by the association.

Everyone to work for it at some congenial employment and everyone to be made to work a certain number of hours every day. The government to be gradually absorbed and persons who warrant the trust through long years of faithful service and ability to be appointed by civil service system to govern.

All children to be taken in hand by the government early in their lives and educated in kindergartens and public schools by teachers specially fitted for the work.

All competition in industry to be abolished. The farms that are now run by the country people are to be taken by the government and operated on an immense scale by specialists in the employ of the government. Soil experts who can judge to what lands are best adapted are to be in charge. Instead of the Fishkill mountains being cut up into hundreds of little farms, with here an orchard and there a wheat field, they will be devoted entirely to the raising of winter apples. Orchards miles long will be cared for by people who delight in fruit growing. The hills of Connecticut will be covered by peach trees. The southern swamps will be devoted to rice raising and whole counties will be devoted to single fields.

TO ABOLISH SMALL STORES.

Instead of thousands of small stores along the streets of New York every section will have its large department stores, and the men and women no wengaged in trying to get trade away from each other in the countless little stores and shops will be put at some productive labor that will create some material good for the race and for themselves.

Among the institutions that now flourish and which will be completely obliterated are the stock exchanges, prisons, reformatories, county jails, newspapers, saloons, banks, clearing houses, large cities, competing railroads and factories, standing armies and navies, horses and countless other apparently necessary things at present.

Mr. Peck has devoted the last ten years of his life to perfecting his scheme. He has been discussing it recently with professors of sociology and political economy at the university of New York, Columbia university, Yale and Princeton. He is organizing a branch of the society in New York city and another in Newark.

Mr. Peck is well known in New York. Tall, energetic, with fine eyes and a ruddy complexion and slightly gray hair, he immediately attracts attention on the street. When he talks of his hobby he immediately becomes intensely interested, and his personal magnetism is remarkable and convincing. The farming sections of the conservative state of Maine are becoming interested in his system and hundreds of farmers are joining the society.

In an interview the new Bellamy said: "I shall not destroy the American constitution. I shall absorb the government so gradually and thoroughly that there will be no revolution. When everyone in the United States is a member of the association there will be no fuss over the changing of the constitution to that of the association.

"The reason why I am sure that everyone will join the association is that itis all along the lines of the latest thought and advancement. All trusts and the indorsement of the republican administration show that the people are rapidly advancing to the point where this scheme will be the only feasible result.

"The association is to be one immense trust that will absorb every branch of activity. Under it the most freedom will be guaranteed to the individual.

"There will be no poverty. Every one will have unlimited credit, as more of the luxuries of life will be produced than can possibly be consumed. All of the product of the people will be owned in common by the government, and all that will be necessary will be for the person wisaing any particular thing to go to a government store and select it.

"All children will be kept in school till they are 25 years old. By being treated by government physicians every week they will be kept in a perfectly healthy condition, and thus much of the crime that now results from illness of the body will be done away with.

"Every family will have the free use of a house furnished with everything that their own taste suggests. As luxuries will only cost the asking, these houses will be ideal homes. Every one will have time to devote to study and to mental recreation, and so the nervous, overworked state that now exists among the poorer people and is responsible for part of the crime and sickness will be done away with.

"The thorough education of children will do away with poverty of ideas and with immorality and selfishness, so that in one or two generations after the society is in working order it will run almost automatically.

"Selfishness is the great anti-Christian element today. It keeps the intelligent rich and the ignorant poor. When there is no longer any need for one man to seek more riches than another, when all are wealthy in comforts alike, selfishness will gradually disappear.

"I have organized the first branch of this society in my native city, among my own employes and friends. It is already working like the leaven that shall leaven the whole lump. We have an ideal club house where there are reading rooms, parlors, libraries, restaurants and cafes for the members, and music rooms. Last year I gathered all the ministers and the Catholic priests together there and explained my theory, and they found nothing in it that interfered with their systems. My scheme embraces the material in life and does not interfere with the spiritual. It is the next step in the evolution of the republic founded by Washington.

"I am a rich man. I am willing to put my fortune into this society. I shall put my life into it.

"Harry C. Wilkinson, a government architect at Washington, has made a hundred sketches of ideal buildings, factories, schools, etc. These will gradually be erected by the association, and land will be absorbed by the trust until every one sees that those who belong to the society live better and are happier, and then there will be a rush to join all over the country, and when every one is working for the association and every one is receiving his daily bread from it, the transforming of the trust into the government will be a simple thing.

"There has been a howl against trusts. Yet the people have just indorsed them. When the people themselves constitute the trusts there will be a remarkable saving of things now wasted.

"Two-thirds of the world is now engaged in tearing down what the other third builds. All this will be done away with. I expect that the population of the world will jump to such a figure under my scheme that it will be necessary to regulate the reproduction of the race, simply because children will no longer die by thousands, as they do now because of hunger, exposure, brutality of parents and neglect. Do you know how many people actually starve to death every year in America?

"From the danger of overbearing heads of departments and officials the people will always have the vote. The government will be kept as simple as possible, and the same general system of elections and moral laws will prevail as in the country today. Instead of less freedom, there will be more.

"But where is your first association city to be?"

"It is already laid out. The plans for the city have been drawn even to the streets and public buildings and parks. Outside the city of Lewiston is a great stretch of upland near the city reservoir. This has partly been settled on. If not this we may go up among the mountains of Oxford and there build the city on some mountain side where the air is high and dry. The city will resemble a country village of today, each house to have a little park. All houses will be built by the government of stone and iron to last for centuries. Swift street car lines, elevated roads, automobiles and flying transit lines in the air will connect different parts of the country. When I can step into a flying machine cab here and be in the White mountains in half an hour there will no longer be any need of such crowded cities as New York.

"Under my ideal system of government America could support in peace and comfort 1,000 million people! Every inch of land on this continent would be in use.

"Men who are especially adapted to accounting will be given places of responsibility in the accounting departments. Men who are capable of gardening and forestry will hold equally responsible positions under the government of forestry and orcharding. All drudgery will be done by machinery. Men who as boys show ability at invention and mechanical contriving will be put into the creative departments and encouraged.

"As a result the most wonderful machines will be made. The food question will be entirely revolutionized, many harmful foods being abolished and others not now known substituted.

"Your own employment shall be done away with. We will have no newspapers of the kind that you have now. In every city the government will conduct a newspaper. It will be edited by men especially educated and adapted for it. Instead of the froth that the best of your papers of today print we shall have the simple, straightforward truth about the daily happenings all over the country, written in condensed form, with as much attention to art as possible.

"Paper will be made of clay. The trees will not be torn away and wasted and advertisements shall blow along the streets like the ashes of dead Caesars in the thoroughfares of Rome.

"Finally, under the system of perfect living American motherhood will be developed and given a chance. Mothers will not be subjected to the worry about money affairs that nine-tenths of them have today. The result will be that the sons and daughters of such women will be beautifully developed boys and girls. The womanhood of the country will approach the old ideals of the Greek mythology and the manhood will be the grandest thing on the face of the earth.

"Now, in all that I have said I have not said one word that is impossible. It is simply following out the best of the teachings of all the prophets from Christ, Mahomet, Buddha and Confucius to Darwin, Bellamy and Edison.

Mr. Peck has a book in press, which will be out before long, in which he goes deeper into his plan. He has been talking with the heads of big department stores in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, trying to interest them in the plan, as he thinks they are good examples of what his system will bring about. He wants to organize their employes into branches of his National Co-operative association of America. He intends to hold a series of mass-meetings in Carnegie hall to explain his purposes within a few months.

COAL FIELDS IN RHODESIA.

The experts sent out by the British South Africa company to inquire into the reported find of coal in Rhodesia, state that the coal field is situated some 180 miles northwest of Bulawayo, and is known to extend over at least 400 square miles, says a Cape Town correspondent. The seams vary from five feet to sixteen feet in width, and as the coal lies within forty feet of the surface, it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts. The coal is said to be better than that now in use in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony, and in some cases compares favorably with the best Welsh coal. In view of the discovery it has been decided to take the Cape to Cairo railroad through the center of the coal fields and on to the Victoria Falls.

RATS AT HOME IN THE WATER.

Rats are fine swimmers. They are nearly as much at home in a swollen stream as they are in the placid cellar of a well-stocked mansion. In fact, the whole rodent family, including mice, squirrels and other species, soon learn to make themselves at home in the water when necessity requires it.

Seventy-one degrees below zero was the record low temperature registered by Schwatka on the Great Fish river, in Canada.

SALT WATER STREAMS

Strange Rivers Which Vary in Direction of Their Flow Found in British Isles.

Salt water rivers! Surely the words are themselves a contradiction. Yet they certainly do exist by one of those freaks that Dame Nature sometimes plays upon us. We have them, too, in the British isles, says Hamish Stuart in the London Express, though they are not one of our exclusive possessions.

Strome Dearg may be taken as typical of the rest, and it is a river well worth seeing and describing, being absolutely without an equal for peculiarities of all kinds among British waters.

As its name implies, Strome Dearg, or the Strome, was not born of the conflict of sea and spring either yesterday or a century ago. It bears a Norse name and was probably christened, like many of the mountains and lakes of South Uist, by the hardy northmen who ploughed the wild seas of the west and made many predatory descents upon the poor folk of the barren islands.

But the manner of the Strome's birth is clear. Above it on the moor and machar lie many lakes, water claiming one acre of every ten on the island. The superfluous waters of all these lakes find their way through many little channels underground into a basin some half mile long by from 100 to 400 yards wide.

From one lake, or rather chain of lakes, runs a partly artificial ditch, which in the old days was no doubt a natural burn running straight into the Lochboisdale. In process of time, however, the superfluous waters from the spring-born lochs wore away this deep and wide basin and cut a broader way to the sea than the old channel of the burn.

This gave the sea its chance of declaring war on the land, and no sooner was the way open, or nearly open, than the tides came on in battle array, charging up the channel in a foam of green and white to retreat in as tumultuous confusion with much loss to the land.

Day after day the fighting was renewed; day after day the charge of the salt-rush was fiercer, and pushed home further, until at last one tide, bursting all the fetters of the fresh and careering in green strength over the barrier rocks, poured in the victorious majesty of conquest into the basin above.

Thenceforth the whole neck of land from east to west was at the mercy of the sea, which would have poured with unconscionable fury over the machar and made a new island had man not proved an ally of the land and spring and barred the tides.

The result of the war was Strome Dearg, the most perfect salt water river in the united kingdom, though there are among the islands many similar rivers of less size and less symmetry.

The Strome is thus a river born of the tides pouring up and down a long channel into a basin, and like all salt water rivers, and unlike all fresh water rivers, its current moves in one direction for so many hours and in the opposite direction for so many more hours, the upward flow being the fiercer and the downward flow being the more rapid, the former because the obstacles to its passage are more numerous, the latter because the old slope of the original bed of the river is still downward to the sea.

To complete its oddities the Strome carries every kind of fish in its green and rushing waters—salmon, sea trout, bull trout, tidal trout, yellow trout, flounders, cod, eels, gray mullet, saiths, lythe, etc., all being found in varying plenty. On the other islands, as already stated, similar rivers are to be found, one peculiarity of the Outer Hebrides beingthat the sea rushes up and down narrow channels for miles inland and invades with its strong rush lakes which seem far removed from its influence.

On the mainland there are a few similar rivers, though such a churn of rushing Cruachan like a second Straits of Messina beneath the shadow of Etna, the salt streams that vex Corryvrechan or rush in tumult through the Sound of Islay at the foot of the mountains of gold, are ocean currents and not true salt water rivers.

MORE ARCTIC GOLD.

The discovery of gold bearing quartz on Davis strait in 1899 has been followed this year by further investigation. Barclay Walker, owner of the Dundee whaler Esquimau, fitted her up as a yacht for purposes of exploration eighteen months ago. With his companions he went ashore at numerous points along Davis strait, and in the course of his wanderings came across several veins of auriferous quartz. The specimens which he brought home were regarded as mere curiosities at first. But Captain Mackay, who commands the Ecquimau, revisited the place last summer and secured more samples of the ore, which have been tested by experts in Great Britain. The stuff yields about three ounces of gold to the ton.

This is not a particularly rich ore, but if it was more eligibly situated it would pay to mine it. Quartz mining requires a more expensive plant than placer mining, however. Ordinary gold hunters, therefore, will not rush in and stake out claims in a hurry. Only a company having capital could utilize the discovery.

The Dundee papers which announce the finding and value of the ore fail to say on which side of Davis strait the deposits were found, or how far north. But the presumption is that the place is pretty close to the Arctic circle, where the climate is inhospitable. California, Colorado and the Transvaal will hardly find a serious rival in the Davis strait gold mining industry in the immediate future.

MISS GOULD ON RICHES

Miss Helen Gould has written to the proprietor of the Christian Herald the following letter in response to a request for her views on "How to Make the Most of Wealth:"

"Dr. Louis Klopsh—Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date is at hand, asking my opinion on the subject, 'How to Make the Most of Wealth.' It is a topic on which I am well-qualified to speak, and I would suggest that you make this same inquiry of some of our leading clergymen, whose views would be a great inspiration to us all.

"The Christian idea that wealth is a stewardship, or trust, and not to be used for one's personal pleasure alone, but for the welfare of others, certainly seems the noblest; and those who have more money or broader culture owe a debt to those who have had few opportunities. And there are so many ways one can help!

"Children, the sick and the aged especially have claims on our attention, and the forms of work for them are numerous: From kindergartens, day nurseries and industrial schools, to 'homes' and hospitals. Our institutions for higher education require gifts in order to do their best work, for the tuition fees do not cover the expense of the advantages offered; and certainly such societies as those in our churches, and the Young Woman's Christian association, and the Young Man's Christian association deserve our hearty co-operation. The earnest workers who so nobly and lovingly give their lives to promote the welfare of others, give far more than though they had simply made gifts of money, so those who cannot afford to give largely need not feel discouraged on that account. After all, sympathy and good will may be a greater force than wealth, and we can all extend to others a kindly feeling and courteous consideration, that will make life sweeter and better.

"Sometimes it seems to me we do not sufficiently realize the good that is done by money that is used in the different industries in giving employment to great numbers of people under the direction of clever men and women; and surely it takes more ability, perseverance and time to successfully manage such an enterprise than to merely make gifts.

"You will, I am sure, be sorry you have made the inquiry of me, since I have given you so little information, but I think you can easily obtain opinions that will probably be far more helpful than mine. Believe me, very truly,

"Helen Miller Gould."

INDICATE TOBACCO SEED.

In a certain section of North Carolina has been grown for years a tobacco unexcelled by any produced in Cuba. Now a similar soil has been found in South Carolina and all other crops in that region are to be retired in favor of the weed. The discovery was made by means of the ordinary little red ant to whom the sluggard was instructed to go. If the ant hills—those saucer-like fortifications of earth at the top of the holes—are made of yellow clay, brought up from the sub-soil, you are on good tobacco land. If they are made of red or brown or black earth you need not plant tobacco there. All over the south farmers are examining ant hills for this magic yellow clay.—New York Press.

A good bale of cotton is worth $60, against the former $20, and the cotton seed, once a waste product, brings $8 or $10 to the bale.

FAITH OF GREAT MEN.

EXPRESSIONS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF MADE BY FAMOUS PEOPLE— GOD AND THE BIBLE.

"The Faiths of Famous Men," by John Kenyon Kilbourn, D. D., is a statement of the religious views of the distinguished scientists, statesman, educators, philosophers, theologians, and literary men of the world in their own words. The agnostic, the liberal thinker, and the orthodox; the evolutionist and the adventist; the Deist and the Christian; the doubter and the believer; the philosopher and the man of simple faith—all are permitted to speak, each for himself. There is no chance for misrepresentation or misunderstanding. We have not what some one said Tom Paine said but what Mr. Paine himself said. We do not look at the belief of a man through the eyes of his opponents or enemies or critics, but from the standpoint of a fair-minded listener.

This muster of famous men for a statement of religious belief reveals the fact that many of those who are classed as skeptics have spoken as strongly against atheism as the most orthodox, and as reverently of the Deity as many of the most devout Christians. It shows also that men like Darwin and Herbert Spencer have been no more vague or abstruse in references to the Godhead than theologians, and that men like Voltaire, Paine and Ingersoll have gone as far as the poets in beautiful imagery and tender sentiment in their references to "the great first cause."

Lyman Abbott says: "We are coming to think of God as dwelling in nature as the spirit dwells in the body. Not that God and nature are identical; He transcends nature as I transcend my body and am more than my body," while Matthew Arnold says with more precision, "the true God is and must pre-eminently be the God of the Bible, the Eternal who makes for righteousness, from whom Jesus came forth, and whose spirit governs the course of humanity." We are all familiar with old Jeremy Taylor's remark, "What could be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster?" and Henry Ward Beecher's "No man can believe that things happen of themselves. There is a force prior to an effect; and that fact is wrought into the, I had almost said common sense of mankind" is often quoted, but Tom Paine's remark, "Every man is an evidence to himself that he did not make himself; neither can any tree, plant, or animal make itself" is very rarely quoted.

WHAT COL. INGERSOLL SAID.

When Colonel Ingersoll said, "There may be some Being beneath whose wing the universe exists and whose every thought is a glittering star," the ears of many were closed. But they were open when Ruskin said, 'It is but the outer hem of God's great mantle that our poor stars do gem," and they applauded when Spurgeon said, "The book of nature is an expression of the thoughts of God. We have God's terrible thoughts in the thunder and lightning; God's loving thoughts in the sunshine and the breeze; God's bounteous, prudent, careful thoughts in the waving harvest. We have God's brilliant thoughts upheld from mountain top and valley and God's sweet and pleasant thoughts of beauty in the little flowers."

Robert Collyer said: "I have no stones to throw at atheists any more than I have stones to throw at blindness." Darwin said: "I have never been an atheist in the sense of denying the existence of God. An omniscent creator must have foreseen every consequence which results from the law imposed by him. An omnipotent and omniscent creator ordains everything and foresees everything." Dr. Herrick Johnson, with Darwin and his followers in mind, said: "Frank and utter denial of God's existence is too much for modern doubt. Science now joins Scripture in leaving the bold, arrogant, monstrous assertion, 'there is no God' to the fool." Sir Francis Bacon said: "I would rather believe all the fables in the Koran than that this universal frame is without a mind" Bluff old Bismarck said: "If I were not a Christian, I would not serve the king another hour. If I did not believe in a divine providence which destined this nation to become good and great, I would never have taken to the diplomatic trade."

Franklin said: "I have never doubted the existence of the Deity; that he made the world and governs it by his providence; that the most acceptable service of God is doing good to man; that our souls are immortal, and that all crime will be punished and virtue rewarded either here or hereafter." Napoleon, confronted by members of his staff who were arguing that there could be no God, looking up into the stars, answered, "Very ingenious, messieurs, but who made all that?" Sir Isaac Newton declared, "Atheism is so senseless and odious to mankind that it never had many professors." Plato said: "Atheism is a disease of the soul, before it becomes an error of the understanding." Professor Swing said: "The human race, being at perfect liberty to espouse atheism, has always repudiated it as the paralysis of the soul."

DR. M'COSH ON EVOLUTION.

It is a curious fact that in discussing the question of evolution, the free thinkers are more outspoken in their criticism than the churchmen. For example, Dr. McCosh says. "There is nothing atheistic in evolution considered in its own nature and action. It is not any more than gravitation, chemical affinity, or any other power or law of nature, an irreligious process." While Ingersoll says bluntly, "Darwin's discoveries carried to their legitimate conclusions, destroy the creeds and sacred scriptures of mankind." Beecher, on the other hand, described Huxley, Spencer, and Tyndall as "evangelists, John the Baptists, clearing the path for the Messiah who is to bring in a more glorious development of the nature of God to men" and added, "The theory of the evolution of the human race from an inferior race, not proved and yet probable, throws light upon many obscure points of doctrine and of theology that have most sadly needed light and solution." Tyndall himself said of evolution, "It represents an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained by any sane mind," and Winchell declared, "The investiture of matter with thinking and voluntary attributes would summon us to the funeral of God." President Schurman, of Cornell, declared, "There is room under the theory of Darwinism for the work of a creative intelligence." Talmage meets this with the declaration, "Evolution is not only infidel, atheistic and absurd, but it is brutalizing."

Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, in speaking of the scientists, said: "There is a materialistic tendency among scientists to deify law and outlaw deity. A law never did anything since the world began and never will until the world shall end." Huxley, speaking of the same tendency, said: "Atheism is as absurd, logically speaking, as polytheism. Denying the possibility of miracles seems to me quite as unjustifiable." Cannon Farrar, speaking of Darwin, said: "Mr. Darwin endured the fury of pulpits and church congresses with great dignity. Not one angry word escaped him. Yet, before Mr. Darwin's life was over his hypothesis was accepted as a luminous guide of inquiry by leading scientists. The theory of evolution has now been admitted as a possible explanation of the phenomena of life by leading theologians." On the general subject of know-nothingism, do-nothingism, Dr. Culver said: "Agnosticism never won a victory, never slew a sin, never healed a heartache, never produced a ray of sunshine, never saved a soul."

DANA'S ADVICE TO JOURNALISTS

On no subject in all the range of religion and literature have the great men of the world expressed themselves so freely as on the Bible. President John Adams said: "The Bible is the best book in the world." John Quincy Adams said: "The Bible is the book of all others to read at all ages and in all conditions of human life." Henry Ward Beecher said of the Bible: "It is the living book shooting out rays of light and heat into all the world," and Bolingbroke, classed as an infidel, said: "The gospel is one continued lesson of morality, justice, benevolence, and universal charity." Charles A. Briggs of higher criticism fame says: "The Bible contains its special revelation for every man and every race and every epoch for the entire word. The scriptures are for the world and for all time."

Among men in public or political life, President Cleveland said of the Bible: "Beyond all doubt, the teachings of the Bible furnish the best and most unerring guide to the performance of public duty and the discharge of personal obligations." Charles A. Dana: "The most indispensable book for the journalist is the Bible. You open it with confidence and lay it down with reverence. There is no book like it." General Grant: "Hold fast to the Bible as to the sheet

(Continued on Page Ten.)

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TIMELY NEWS STORIES OF MEN AND AFFAIRS.

ITS OF THE HOUSE.

HORISTS WHO ENLIVEN THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ef Among Them Is "Private" ohn Allen, Now Serving His Last erm—His Mantle Likely to Fall on hamp Clark.

[Special Correspondence.]

ASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Every con-ess has its humorist, and some of m have half a dozen. There is al-ays some member whose keen wit, rth provoking drollery and talent as story teller make him a distinctive aracter among his fellows. Such a aracter was the late S. S. Cox, who rs ago was recognized as the hu-rist of the house of representatives, ough he was much more than a hu-orist. So, indeed, have been most of so called funny men of congress well nigh broke Sunset Cox's heart

to by Bell, Washington.

JOHN M. ALLEN.

use the house refused to take him ously long enough to make him ker, though he was recognized as competent for that position.

William E. Mason, now Illinois' jen-enator, won much distinction as a and story teller while serving in house. And there are others. The atest of these, however, is "Private" n M. Allen of Mississippi, who is serving his last term in congress, ng refused unanimous renomina-and certain re-election. For 15 rs there has been none to contest -pre-eminence as the humorist of house, and all of his colleagues have been re-elected to the Fifty-enth congress sincerely regret that s not to return, a regret shared e by Republicans and Democrats even by those who have had occa-to wince under the shafts of his wit. Mr. Allen is a pronounced 'tisan, and his speeches are often ed at the Republicans or at some rticular Republican member, but re is no venom in his humor, and opponents laugh as heartily as his ocratic colleagues at the droll sto-with which he is accustomed to il-ate a point or clinch an argument. l stories, witty sallies, trite aphor-and pungent sayings are so deftly ven into his speeches as to make m irresistible as humor and telling argument. Mr. Allen first took his in congress in December, 1885, and in his first term earned a reputa-as a wit, which he has sustained since. Word that he was on the has always been sufficient to emp-the cloakrooms and corridors and the floor and galleries of the house. the last congress, when Mr. Allen ned a place on the committee on opriations, the committee of second portance in the house, and when he n to aspire to a seat in the senate, tried to cultivate a dignified, sena-ial style, but he could not let pass opportunity to tell a good story, often in the midst of a dry speech out the figures of an appropriation

oto by Clancdinst, Washington.

CHAMP CLARK.

e would convulse the house with hter with some quaint anecdote of ern life. He was disappointed in mbition to become United States or, having been defeated by Gov-McLaurin. Mr. Allen is unques-ably one of the ablest men in Miss-pi and one of the best known and liked, and his fitness to serve in per branch of congress could not be questioned. Was it because his people refused to take him seriously that he was denied the senatorial toga? At all events he has given notice that he will retire from public life after the 4th of next March and will go back to Tupelo and practice law.

There is, however, another phase of John Allen's character besides that of humorist and story teller. He is a modest, able, active and conscientious legislator, whose vote and voice in congress mean much to his constituents, to his country and to his party. It is for his qualities as a man more than for his talent as a humorist that John Allen is highly regarded by all his contemporaries and for which he will be missed in the next congress.

Congressmen are already discussing the question as to who shall succeed "Private" John Allen as the humorist of the house. Perhaps Champ Clark of Missouri possesses these qualities more fully than any other man in congress. He is the most picturesque figure in the house. He is keen of wit, vivacious, epigrammatic and possesses a marvelous fund of anecdote and story. His metaphors and similes are sparkling and original, arousing at times uncontrollable merriment, though giving evidence that there are thought, purpose, character and ability behind the generous flow of wit and humor.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

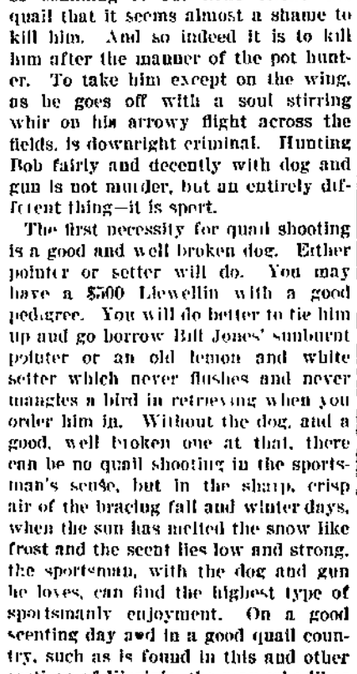
QUAIL SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA

Rare Sport It Is Hunting the Gamy Little Bobwhite.

[Special Correspondence.]

HANOVER, Va., Dec. 24.—Virginia, the "mother of states and statesmen," is, with all its other attractions, the paradise of sportsmen. With dog and gun, it seems to me, a man can have more sport right here in old Virginia than almost anywhere else in the country, or at least anywhere within reasonable distance of the centers of population. This is the home of bobwhite, the gamiest of game birds. The season for the shooting of quail in this state is now well advanced—in some counties it is almost over—but there is still opportunity for hunting in this section, and with a keen scented pointer one can readily raise a covey of birds, and if he is a reasonably good shot he ought to be able to take a good bag of game. The open season in this county and in many other of the counties continues until Feb. 1 and in a few of the counties until the 14th of February.

The quail is so thoroughly identified with this state that naturalists have, in addition to its genus name, ortyx,



AFTER QUAIL IN VIRGINIA.

designated it Virginianus—a just tribute, for nearly every hill and dale of the Old Dominion holds its bevy of these little brown "bords," as they are fondly called by the natives. But few sections of the state are without them, and the scarcity of the birds in those sections, if scarcity it can be called, is caused by the prosperous cattle graziers reducing the plantations to grass, thus destroying the cover in which the quail love to dwell. Bobwhite is one of the most domestic of all the wild bird family. His disposition to frequent the localities close to human habitations is peculiar to himself and followed by no other bird. He seems almost to love the society of man.

So pretty, so small and apparently so confiding is our little friend the quail that it seems almost a shame to kill him. And so indeed it is to kill him after the manner of the pot hunter. To take him except on the wing, as he goes off with a soul stirring whir on his arrowy flight across the fields, is downright criminal. Hunting Bob fairly and decently with dog and gun is not murder, but an entirely different thing—it is sport.

The first necessity for quail shooting is a good and well broken dog. Either pointer or setter will do. You may have a $500 Llewellin with a good pedigree. You will do better to tie him up and go borrow Bill Jones' sunburnt pointer or an old lemon and white setter which never flushes and never mangles a bird in retrieving when you order him in. Without the dog, and a good, well broken one at that, there can be no quail shooting in the sportsman's sense, but in the sharp, crisp air of the bracing fall and winter days, when the sun has melted the snow like frost and the scent lies low and strong, the sportsman, with the dog and gun he loves, can find the highest type of sportsmanly enjoyment. On a good scenting day and in a good quail country, such as is found in this and other sections of Virginia, the man who likes hunting for the sake of hunting, and not for the mere sake of killing birds, is sure of a good day's sport. His dog must be fast, and, if the field is large and open, the sport begins the moment the dog is cast off. It is a sight to warm a man's blood to see a well bred, well broken dog beating out a stubble or weed field in quest of the game. Then suddenly there rises from a thicket or bunch of dry leaves a bevy of the brown, swift flying little beauties. Crack goes the gun, and he must be quick and accurate of aim if he brings them to bag. But it is great sport, and nowhere is it so enjoyable as on the veldts of Virginia in these crisp, invigorating December days.

CARROLL WALLACE ROSS.

ASPIRATION.

I envy not the sun his lavish light;
But, oh, to be the one pale orb of night,
In silence and alone communing with mine own!
I envy not the rain that freshens all
The parching hill and plain; but, oh, the small
Night dewdrop now to be, my noonday flower, for thee!

—John B. Tabb in Harper's Magazine.

Their First Victory

An Exciting Race Among College Men.

As the freshmen sat in their shell that beautiful May afternoon they felt within themselves that their time had come at last. The warmth of the setting sun as it slowly approached the hilltops which guard Cayuga on the west, the deep blue of the lake and the breath of spring in the soft southern breeze seemed all to foretell some good fortune. Then, too, as the crews rowed up the lake the first year men had pulled together beautifully, their oars had struck the water in perfect unison, with never a break from bow to stroke. It was coming, and they knew it, for they had struck their stride, as the runners say.

A blast from the whistle of the coach's launch drew their attention to the varsity and the sophomore crews which had proceeded a mile farther up the lake. From this point the two senior crews were to race for three miles, picking up the freshmen at the mile mark. As the freshmen watched them the distant shells turned slowly and took their positions. A moment they lay motionless; then, as a jet of white steam shot up from the launch, 16 broad oar blades flashed in the sun, and the race was on.

It looked to the eager freshmen as if the sophomore crew had leaped to the front with the first stroke, the heavier varsity being unable to catch the water as quickly as had their nimble rivals, and as the two shells came racing over the glassy surface of the lake it was evident that the second year men were increasing their advantage.

"Look at 'em gain! Look at 'em gain!" cried Crowell up in bow seat. Crowell always became excited whenever he watched others racing, but as soon as he got in a race himself he was the steadiest man in the boat.

"That's all right," said Bruce, the sturdy stroke; "the sophs may jump 'em at the start, but you wait until that varsity gets down to work."

And almost before he had uttered them his words were proved true, for the class crew ceased to gain on their seniors. For a time the two shells pulled at almost equal speed, the white launch speeding along close behind the second, the coach up in the bow directing the oarsmen through his great aluminium megaphone. Though the freshmen could not hear him they knew that he was upbraiding the varsity for allowing a class crew to get ahead of them. And soon his reproaches had their effect, for the sophomores were seen to be slowly losing their lead as the older men began to put their hearts into the work. Slowly but surely the second crew crawled up until the length and a half of open water that had separated it from its fleeing rival was reduced to less than a foot, and then the coach's voice came ringing over the water:

"Get ready there, freshmen!"

The little cockswain ceased craning his neck over his shoulder and, grasping the rudder lines firmly, shouted:

"Ready all I-I!"

In response the eight sunbrowned boys before him settled themselves into their seats and, leaning far forward, dipped their oar blades into the water.

"Eyes in the boat," cautioned the cockswain, and they waited while their opponents came flying toward them. They heard the panting of the launch's engine and then the sound of the rushing shells cleaving the still water and the "schuh" of the oars in the rowlocks as 16 pairs of arms shot out on the recover. Then the "old man's" voice again:

"Are you ready, freshmen? Then go!"

And with one giant heave they were off.

Bruce kept his eye steadily fixed on the water just beyond the port gunwale as it slipped past, still swirling and dimpling from the blows of the stout blades behind him. Quickly and yet with the utmost care he pulled stroke after stroke; a sharp catch and a powerful heave, then out shot his hands, and his shoulders followed on the recover, but as his seat neared the end of the slide he slowed it down that there might be no checking of the boat. And the seven men behind him were doing likewise, for once as he caught the water he felt the frail shell rise beneath him and quiver like a living thing. A thrill of exultation passed through every man in the crew. They knew then that the victory was theirs. For the first time they had felt the shell live, and that spelled victory.

And now the little cockswain found his voice.

"Steady, boys; steady!" he cried. "Keep your eyes on the stroke—catch—catch—catch!"

Then, with a note of triumph in his voice, he shouted:

"We're gaining, boys; we're gaining. Keep her up."

By this time Bruce's breath was coming fast, and the great drops of sweat poured off his face. For an instant he ventured to glance away from his patch of water, and out of the corner of his eye he saw the other boats now racing along on even terms and not half a length ahead. He was recalled by the voice of the cockswain:

"I'm going to give you ten, fellows, and when I get through you've got to be even with them. Ready now—one, two, three—good work, boys—four, five—we're gaining—six, seven—No. 2, don't clip your stroke—eight, nine, ten! We're up to them! Now ten more! One, two, three"—

But the other crews were pulling their hardest, and between strokes Bruce could hear the voices of their cockswains as they, too, counted tens. At the end the three were still even, and the question seemed to be one of endurance. The "old man" in the launch behind was shouting encouragement to the freshmen, for their burst of speed surprised and delighted him.

"Go it, freshmen!" he called.

And "go it" they did. His words put them on their mettle, and again the boat quivered as eight broad backs heaved simultaneously. Inch by inch and stroke by stroke they crept ahead. Again Bruce glanced at the other crews and saw the varsity stroke laboring desperately to make up what had been lost, and farther back he saw the sophomore crew now permanently in third place. A great sob of joy shook him; then his eyes went back to that bright patch of water, and his oar blade bit more fiercely as it struck the surface of the lake. The little cockswain was fairly beside himself. He shouted aloud in his joy.

"It's half over, boys," he cried as they flashed by the old windmill on the shore. "Just keep it up, and we've got 'em dead. Stroke—stroke—stroke!"

Yes, but could they keep it up? Already Bruce's wrists were beginning to grow numb, and his legs shook on the slow recover.

And still a mile to go!

His heart thumped and pounded, and the hot breath came gasping through his open lips. He could hear No. 7 groan at every stroke, but there was no thought of quitting. Death rather than that.

"But will we never reach the half mile?" he wondered.

Even as the thought entered his head the cockswain called:

"Only half a mile more, and we're a length ahead."

Oh, luckless boat! Scarcely had the words left his lips when No. 3 caught a crab. The starboard side of the shell sank almost to the water's edge as the unfortunate oarsman tried to drag his blade out by main force. At once the speed was checked, and the other boats drew up rapidly. But Bruce kept his head and never let the stroke vary a fraction of a second. The cockswain, too, remained cool. His calm voice in this moment of consternation reassured the rowers, who quickly responded to his monotonous "Stroke—stroke—stroke" as Bruce's blade caught the water. In a moment all were rowing again as evenly as before the accident, but the varsity was almost abreast of them. The danger of defeat after victory had seemed so sure made the freshmen almost mad. They tugged at the sweeps as if they would break them in twain. Men animated by such a spirit could not be beaten, and soon they were forging to the front again. As they entered on the last quarter mile they were more than half a length to the good and still gaining slowly. But the strain was beginning to tell. Bruce's arms were numb to the elbows, his breath came in quick pants and a haze seemed to have settled over him which dulled the pain in his aching muscles, but made his work only mechanical. Forward and backward, forward and backward, his body swayed, while the shrill voice of the cockswain sounded faint and far away.

"If I could only stop for an instant," he thought; "only a stroke." And then he fell to thinking of what he would give if he could rest for one stroke—$5, yes, $10, even a week from his summer vacation, and he dreamed of how he would lie on the cool grass under the trees during that vacation, too blissfully lazy to move—and all the while his weary body swayed backward and forward, backward and forward, without ceasing. He was aroused by that strident voice, now grown strangely hoarse. How he hated it! It was shouting:

"Only a hundred yards more, fellows! Now give her ten—one, two, three"—

And as the tired crew responded to the appeal their light boat again leaped forward. When the ten was over, there was open water between them and the varsity, while the sophomores had dropped four lengths behind. Still that little torment in the stern was not satisfied.

"I'm going to count till we cross the line," he announced, and then began those terrible numbers once more:

"One, two, three, four"— But with "23" he stopped and then called:

"Let her run!"

Thank God, it was over! Eight pairs of weary hands dropped the oars at which they had been tugging over those two long miles, and eight weary bodies slouched down into their seats, too tired to sit erect.

Bruce leaned over the gunwale and plunged his arms into the cold, clear water. Perfectly content was he as, filled with the joy of triumph, he gazed over the fast darkening bosom of the lake and up the hill to where, here and there, a light already twinkled on the campus. And as he gazed softly, sweetly, from the tower the chimes pealed forth "The Evening Song."—New York Sun.

They Got Through.

Abraham Lincoln was a captain of Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Norman Hapgood in his "Life of Lincoln" relates that during this campaign Lincoln once had his company marching in a column 20 men wide when he was suddenly confronted with a high fence with an open gate, through which only one man could pass at a time. He had no idea of the proper way to get his men into single file, so he halted the company and said:

"This company is dismissed, but it will come together immediately after getting through that gate!"

SHE IS MY LOVE.

[In the measure of the original Irish Gaelic love song.]

She is my love beyond all thought,
Though she hath wrought my deepest dole;
Yet dearer for the cruel pain
Than one who fain would make me whole.

She is my glittering gem of gems,
Who yet contemns my fortune bright,
Whose cheek but glows with redder scorn
Since mine has worn a stricken white.

She is my sun and moon and star,
Who yet so far and cold doth keep;
She would not even o'er my bier
One tender tear of pity weep.

Into my heart unsought she came,
A wasting flame, a haunting care;
Into my heart of hearts, ah, why?
And left a sigh forever there.

—Alfred Perceval Graves in Spectator.

A DAUGHTER OF THE VELDT

How Two Enemies Met On "Lovers' Walk."

About six miles from our lines I ran against a dainty little farmhouse cuddled up against the slope of a shrub covered kopje. On one side of the dwelling a trelliswork of vines broke the wind at both front and rear, while a pretty flower garden, fragrant with flowers, spread far away in front of the substantial dwelling. I was admiring these things from my horse's back, when it suddenly dawned upon me that I had possibly played the imbecile in straying so far from camp. But it was too late to hang back. If the farmer folk were friendly, I was in luck, for the inside of such a dwelling could not be ill supplied with creature comforts. If, however, they were hostile, I was at their mercy. I had no desire to match my pony's pace against the flight of a Mauser bullet, so, humming a song and thinking of a psalm, I rode forward as if certain of a kindly welcome. An elderly Boer with a kindly face met me at the door and gave me the time of day with all civility, a negro lad took hold of my bridle, and I swung myself out of the saddle just in time to receive a civil greeting from the farmer's wife—healthy, wholesome, substantial, well fed and clothed. They invited me inside, and there their four daughters introduced themselves to me. They all talked English as well as I could, and before I had been there 20 seconds I had arrived at the conclusion that I should never get a better chance to study the language of the people of our foes and determined to sacrifice myself upon the flinty shrine of duty. Three of the maidens were plain faced, good, honest looking girls, but the fourth had a face like a young preacher's first public prayer—a face that many a man would risk his life for.

So much of my whole career has been passed amid the rougher and more rugged scenes of life that a description of dainty womanhood comes awkwardly from me. But I have read so much about the ugliness and clumsiness of the Boer woman in British journals that I should like to try to describe this daughter of the veldt, although only a farmer's daughter. I do not know if she should be called short or tall, but her cheek could have been nestled comfortably on the shoulder of a fairly tall man. I don't know how much hair she had, but there was enough of it to make a fellow feel as if he didn't care a rap if half the earth was bald. It was not red nor yellow; it was like honey kissed by sunshine. She had the sort of forehead which one never sees on the face of a fool, nature's signboard for an emporium of brains. Her eyes were large, brown and fearless, not bold nor yet wavering. Her mouth was perfect—not one of those sepulchers which disfigure some feminine faces, not childishly small like a bud bursting into bloom, but a strong, true mouth, large enough for a prayer to slip through, but not big enough to swear with. Her waist would just about fill the crook of a man's arm and make him feel that there was no room for anything else under heaven. The arch of her bust was like the curve on a wave as it breaks on the beach in the bay, not the stiff lath and plaster model one is apt to see walking around the streets of cities. Her hands were shapely, brown and strong, cracked a little by wind and weather; not toy hands, but hands that could spank a baby or help husband back to paths of rectitude when all the world had damned him past redemption.

So she looked when I saw her, and I said unto my soul, "Verily, it is a good thing for his enemies' language." It was the fifth evening after that, and I had registered my fifth visit to the farm, when an event befell which put an end to my studies in Dutch for the time being. I had dined with the farmers, the plain sisters had made music for me. They had lifted their voices in song also, for I was an honored guest, having been enabled to do some little deeds of kindness through the favor of the courteous general to a relation of the ladies who was a prisoner in our lines. They had given me blankets and rugs for the poor beggar, and the general had handed them to the man.

The night was a beautiful one, so, lighting a cigar, I rambled down toward the quarter mile long avenue of orange trees. It was to be my last visit, for our troops were on the move at dawn. As I sauntered forward I heard the rustle of a woman's skirts amid the bushes on my right, and, looking in that direction, I saw the navy blue dress and the red gold hair of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch. I had not many seconds to look at her, but brief as the time was I had long enough to notice that one hand held the blue skirts switched up so that about a foot of white petticoat was displayed. I also noticed that she was heading toward the orange walk, which I had long since learned was known in the family as "the lovers' walk." She did not look in my direction, did not turn toward me at all, but like many another fool I was puffed up in my folly. "What harm is there in it," I mused, "if I take my lesson in Dutch in the shade of the orange trees?" Tossing my cigar away, I sauntered after the flying figure out of the flower garden, over the field, into the shady walk. I meandered like a he goat through a gap in a hedge, I walked about 50 yards and saw no one, heard no one. Then all at once I found myself looking right into the face of a big hairy savage who wore a tweed coat and a bandolier full of cartridges. In his hands he carried a handy little Mauser carbine.

"Well, Mr. Spy," said the hairy individual, "you are my prisoner."

I tried to smile, but somehow the springs in my face had got out of order and would not work.

"What did you want sneaking after me for, you beastly Englishman?" snarled the man with the gun. "I could have shot you last night and the night before that if I had liked, but I did not want to bring trouble on this farm. What do you want to hunt me for?"

I found my tongue for a moment then.

"Hunt you? I didn't know such a chap existed."

He lowered his carbine an inch or two. "Then what the devil are you doing in the lovers' walk?"

"What are you doing here?" I blurted.

We stared at each other like two grass fed calves in the starlight, and I edged a foot or two away from the gun. Just then I heard the patter of girlish feet on the gravel behind me and, turning my head, saw one of the plain sisters hurrying toward us, and almost at the same second the reddish gold head of the "beauty," the head of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch, passed from a patch of shadow into the streak of starlight where the hairy young giant was standing fondling his gun. I saw her clasp his arm, heard her hurriedly whisper something in Dutch which caused the giant to grin as if half his head ached to part company with the other half. The "beauty" pointed toward me and the plain sister, who had come to a halt beside me. The plain girl put her hand kindly on my shoulder and whispered, "Don't you think it's too chilly out here?"

Chilly was no name for it. I was as cold as Klondike. The sight of that carbine in the starlight had taken all the warmth out of the atmosphere as far as I was concerned. I turned to go, when a little hand touched mine. The girl who had been teaching me Dutch was at my side. "Before you gentlemen leave," she said, "I want you both to make a promise. You are enemies now. Some day when the war is over you may be friends. But promise not to hurt each other by talking of this meeting. Otto had no business to come. Father had forbidden him until the trouble ended with the British."

"I came out of love for you," grunted the man with the gun.

"And you came out of fondness for me," murmured the plain girl, her voice shaking with laughter that was almost choking her. I muttered the biggest lie I had ever parted with.

The hairy individual rested his gun against a tree, stepped forward and lifted his slouch hat to the plain girl, "For your sake I promise."

I lifted my helmet to the "beauty" and said something similar. A few minutes later as I was buckling my girths I heard him galloping off southward to join Olivier's commando. As I swung into my saddle the plain sister slipped away, and the "beauty" lifted her hand in farewell. As our hands met she said, "Why did you come to lovers' walk?"

"To get a lesson in Dutch," I said, with a sheepish grin.

"Well," she answered, "I hope you'll remember your lesson." And I heard the two of them laughing as I galloped out on the veldt.—Argonaut.

Down the Chimney.

Job May was one of the first settlers of Bureau county, Ills. His cabin was built on the side of the river bluff. The site for it was partly made by an excavation into the bank, so that the roof was little above the ground. The chimney, built of stones, mud and sticks, was a huge affair, with a fireplace six feet wide in the living room.

One fall a neighbor gave the May boys an old blind horse. The little fellows were delighted with Old Bob and made a great pet of him.

The second winter of Bob's life with his young masters proved a hard one. The snow was deep, and the poor horse, unstabled and with little hay or grass, found existence a doubtful blessing.

One night Bob was wandering around searching for comfort in some form when he discovered that hot air was rising from the chimney and took up a position near by.

Suddenly the family, sitting around the blazing log fire, were startled by a tremendous racket up the chimney, and the next moment a huge body tumbled down into the fireplace. It was Old Bob, who began snorting and plunging about, scattering hot coals and ashes in all directions.

The family fled with cries of dismay. Old Bob was soon recognized and, with one shoulder badly scorched, was led limping out of the door. Meantime there had been a scrambling after the coals and firebrands, to prevent the house from taking fire.—Youth's Companion.

A Matter of Foresight.

"Mrs. Jinks is 50, and she calls herself middle aged."

"Well, maybe she expects to live to be 100."—Chicago Record.

FOR WINTER WEAR.

Olive Harper's Timely Suggestions as to Women's Attire.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The newest woolen goods are so handsome and so warm and comfortable looking that they deserve a special letter to give any idea of them. There are many astrakhan plaids where the ground is a deep, dark red, and over this is a plaid figure made of brown and black astrakhan weave. The plaid made by this is large and defined, and when properly made up nothing could be more stylish. There are twills of the old fashioned kind, and these are still further ornamented by having stripes of astrakhan weave as an outline to the design. This produces a very rich effect and a warm one.

There are several designs in small, broken plaids and checks, and there are stripes with the tufted wool in the stripes. Other pieces there are where the surface of the rather loosely woven stuff has what we call snowflakes all over the surface in white tufts of wool. This gives the dress a new and pleasing variety, and it looks much more expensive than it really is, and, better yet, it requires next to no trimming. Dark gray with white flecks of wool scattered over it is the material in the dress in the illustration, and no kind of trimming is put on it other than to have the skirt made with a ripple flounce, and these are being revived for many suits this winter. Many tailor and walking suits have this style of flounce, wide or narrow, as one prefers. Some have a row of braid and others a row of stitching at the joining. A bias band of the material is set on, and this may be stitched twice or 20 times, as the wearer wishes. Stitching is more like quilting now than anything else, and some of the dress skirts show scallops and other devices so complicated that one wonders how it could be done on the machine.

Some of the cheviots are gray, with round rings in black, often with some other color in the center. This makes a striking suit. Granite cloth and the always well liked striped cheviot in two tones of gray are among the most refined of the winter wools. Chevron weave is also popular in the light shades and the new English cheviots, with tinsel woven along in the stripes. Serges when in heavy cords have tinsel woven in. Naturally this is done very skillfully, so that it does not seem garish. There are also some bedford cords and all the line of cravenette

STYLISH WINTER COSTUME.

coverts and estamine cheviots in every possible style of weaving. Some of the serge is woven so that the tinsel comes into a wide band around the bottom when the dress is made up. The gilt threads are so cleverly put in that they show but little and, as the French say, just allow a suspicion of their presence to be seen. A novelty is called panne zibeline, and this is generally in the most delicate shade of gray or drab or blue and is completely covered with white hairs, so that the under color is seen as through a foggy glass.

All this does not mean that the smooth surfaced goods are out, for, if anything, they are more stylish than ever.

In the illustration may be seen a velutina jacket in Russian green. It is slashed around the bottom, and the wide revers are faced with white satin, and along the edges there is a mink border, and on the inside of this there is a row of small ermine tails. The sleeves are flowing and have undersleeves of velutina, like the rest, and there are upturned cuffs of the white satin and ermine tails. The dress worn with it was of stone gray and white snowflakes over the surface. At the bottom is a ripple flounce, and this is set on bias and stitched in waves. A very few dresses now show gilt braid as trimming, and gold ribbons are being put on the bargain counters, which is always the deathknell of any fashion. But almost all the millinery has a long buckle, either gold or steel or imitation of jewelry. Furs are used extensively for millinery purposes and are seen in brims, Tam O'Shanter crowns or in bows or some other device. It is mingled with lace or indeed anything that comes handy. The turbans made of small feathers are pretty and fill a place nothing else seems to this season.

OLIVE HARPER.

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A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

"The Tyranny of Tears," which Charles Frohman will present at the Masonic Temple New Year's eve, next Monday, has already made triumphs in New York and London, playing for six months to crowded houses at the Empire theater in the former city and running an season in the latter. It is a comedy of temperament, and its author Haddon Chambers. No prettier nor cleaner story, it is claimed, has ever been put upon the stage. Not only is the theme agreeably chosen, but the treatment is delicious, and wit sparkles brilliantly in every line of the play. The very best quality of acting is required for its interpretation, and this Mr. Frohman has provided. The company that will appear in it includes Philip Cunningham, who made such a hit two years ago in New York, in "A Brace of Partridges," and last season in "The Surprises of Love." William Smith, who toured the country last season in William Gillette's role in "Secret Service," Margaret Robinson, Grace Elliston. Charles Bowser and Harry Spear.

The brief story of the comedy which can be told here, cannot give a complete key to the manner of man Mr. Chamber's hero is. John Parbury is married and has a beautiful

THOMAS JEFFERSON IN "RIP VAN WINKLE"

and loving wife. His home is completely happy, except for one thing, and he loves his wife as dearly as though they were still in the first golden hours of their honey-moon. The one little shadow that now and then lowers over their hearth is Mrs. Parbury's proneness to melt into tears at the slightest provocation. If her husband is busy writing a magazine article and she asks him what it is, and he shows the slightest impatience over the interruption, she at once leaps to the conclusion that he no longer loves her, and bursts into tears. Won't he stop his work just long enough to kiss her? No? Tears. He doesn't see how she can accompany him on a hunting trip. Tears. Always and ever her dewy eyelids present the final conquering argument, and at last he is beginning to wish her tear ducts would dry up. A very pretty typewriter whom Mr. Parbury employs feels the keenest sympathy for him at these moments, and gradually her pity grows to love, although she never tells of it. The first outward manifestation of her admiration of the brilliant man whose dictation she takes is made at an unfortunate moment for her. Mrs. Parbury has just had one of her weeping spells, and Mr. Parbury has yielded to her as usual, though a little less rapidly than before. The typewriter is left alone in Mr. Parbury's study. She looks long and adoringly at a photograph of Mr. Parbury that is on the mantel, and then, taking it down, presses it to her breast, after which she rapturleave instantly. Mr. Parbury, who who has come into the room unseen by the typewriter, witnesses the act of devotion, and orders the beautiful young girl from the house. She must leave instantly. Mr. Parbury, who enters, and who knows nothing of the cause of the trouble, opposes his wife firmly. Tears do not avail this time. He says resolutely, and as if he menat every word of it, that the typewriter must stay. What happens to everybody is skillfully and most attractively set forth by the playwright, and you must see "The Tyranny of Tears" to get the full measure of enjoyment.

"ARIZONA" COMING.

"Arizona," the new play by Augustus Thomas, the author of "Alabama," is soon to be seen in this city, by the New York company. The excellent company which will appear in it is under the direction of Kirke La Shelle, who is also proprietor of the Frank Daniels opera company, and Fred R. Hamlin, business manager of the Grand Opera house, Chicago. "Arizona" was given its initial production in Mr. Hamlin's theater on June 12th, 1899, and achieved the unparalled triumph of running four consecutive months to enormous business. Afterwards it made the greatest success of this year during 150 consecutive performances at the Herald Square theater, New York.

THOMAS JEFFERSON IN "RIP VAN WINKLE" NEW YEAR'S

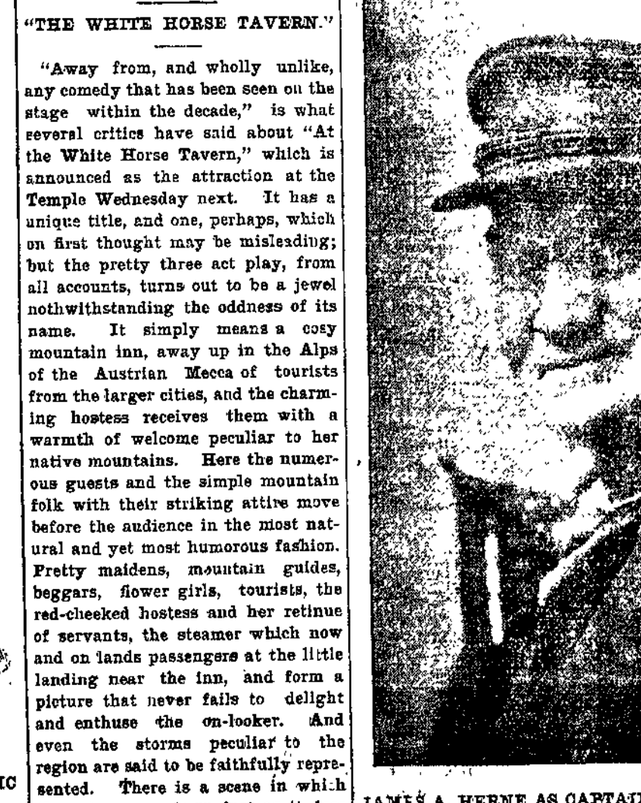
A few remarks concerning Thomas Jefferson, who appears at the Masonic Temple New Year's matinee and night. Theater folks, of course, know all about him, but the general public have only a hazy idea that Mr. Jefferson has any children. True, they have read of C. B. Jefferson, who was formerly associatel with Klaw & Erlanger, and that he is a good business man, and that there were other sons, grandsons, and nephews of the venerable comedian who traveled with him, but the information is meagre and contradictory.

Thomas is the one who acts, and he always has time for a smile and a chat. He realizes the value of his father's creation of "Rip," and he is not going to let it get out of the family if he can avoid it. When he found that he had to play the part of "Rip," illness having compelled his father to retire for a short interval, he was in a blue funk. If it had been suggested to him to run away he would have possibly done it. He was terribly scared. There is a great deal at stake in his work and he has been very successful. His father said to him about playing the part: "Tom, act it as nearly like I do as you can, but if you find a line or bit of business that you can't copy me in with ease, do it your own way. My way may be better or worse, but the best way for a man to act is the way that his inner consciousness dictates." In a letter to his son, Tom, the wise old comedian says: "Remember, ability and early success are of but little use without honest, earnest and conscientious endeavor. Actors who merely play for their own amusement regardless of the public duty have but a short reign."

So it would appear that Mr. Joseph Jefferson has a pretty clear idea of the duties an actor owes to the public as well as to himself.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF SEASON

"The Tale of the Kangaroo," one of the most popular songs of the day and one of the copyrighted musical numbers presented in "The Burgomaster," from all accounts seems to possess a most catchy air, very easy to memorize and whistle, and it is a common occurrence for this song to receive eight or nine encores at each performance, and invariably after the second encore the tune is whistled by the audience—and Gustave Luders, its composer and the company's musical director, very often during the action of this gem stops his orchestra and the entire company of eighty people sing and dance to the accompaniment of the enthused whistles, a novelty most original and must be seen to be appreciated.



A CHARMING SCENE IN "THE TYRANNY OF TEARS." MASONIC TEMPLE MONDAY NEXT.

THE HOSTESS AND HEAD WAITER IN "THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN." MASONIC TEMPLE WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

"THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN."

"Away from, and wholly unlike, any comedy that has been seen on the stage within the decade," is what several critics have said about "At the White Horse Tavern," which is announced as the attraction at the Temple Wednesday next. It has a unique title, and one, perhaps, which on first thought may be misleading; but the pretty three act play, from all accounts, turns out to be a jewel nothwithstanding the oddness of its name. It simply means a cosy mountain inn, away up in the Alps of the Austrian Mecca of tourists from the larger cities, and the charming hostess receives them with a warmth of welcome peculiar to her native mountains. Here the numerous guests and the simple mountain folk with their striking attire move before the audience in the most natural and yet most humorous fashion. Pretty maidens, mountain guides, beggars, flower girls, tourists, the red-cheeked hostess and her retinue of servants, the steamer which now and on lands passengers at the little landing near the inn, and form a picture that never fails to delight and enthuse the on-looker. And even the storms peculiar to the region are said to be faithfully represented. There is a scene in which the rain comes down just as it does in a thunder storm, and with the suddenness peculiar to the valleys in the Alps. Indeed, it follows so quickly the warning lightning flashes and thunder rumblings that it catches a trio of unfortunate tourists outside the White Horse inn, for whom the hostess can find no room. There they stand in the downpour; and, nothwithstanding umbrellas, they are thoroughly drenched and shiver in view of the audience. "At the White Horse Tavern" was Daniel and Charles Frohman's greatest comedy success last season when it was presented in many of the larger cities and received with an enthusiasm given few plays. It will be seen here as it was done at Wallack's, New York, and an excellent company has been picked from the Frohman forces to insure its faithful presentation. Many of the people who participated in the opening night's performance at Wallack's, New York, a year and a half ago, will be seen in it here. Chief among them is Frederic Bond, who takes the part of Giesecke, the wealthy and irascible Berliner. Other prominent characters will be played by Ada Curry, Charlotte Crane, Della Clarke, Fred Summerfield, Louis Albion, George Friend, Charles Hanford, David Elmer, Mrs. J. Elberts and Alma Ayers.

HERNE IN "SAG HARBOR."

After a long and really brilliant run of three months at Hammerstein's new theater, the Republic, in New York city, Mr. Herne will close his season there next Saturday night to fulfil his engagements made months ago by his managers. Liebler & Co., in the other large cities of the country.

Friday, January 4, Mr. Herne will present his new play in this city for a brief engagement of one night.

So much has been said and written about this play by the distinguished author-actor, not only in New York, but in Boston and Chicago as well, where he made long runs last season, that all of our theater-goers must have heard much about the exquisite qualities of this homely love story of the rugged New England coast, and of the really marvelous characterization which earned from papers like the New York Sun, the Boston Transcript and the Chicago Times-Herald such enthusiastic praise.

The first of these said:

"Charles Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."

The second of these said:

"Every character is a perfect gem drawn from the life."

The third said:

"We have never seen more accurate copies of genuine American types than Mr. Herne has put into his "Sag Harbor."

Though principally a comedy and a comedy of the most exhilarating sort, "Sag Harbor" is not without its drama and its moments of deep pathos

JAMES A. HERNE AS CAPTAIN DAN MARBLE IN "SAG HARBOR."

The Swede and Norwegian immigrants take more kindly to agricultural labor than any other class of foreigners. Next to them come the Germans, and last of all come the Irish, only a small per cent of whom make their living on farms.

UGLY MEN WHO CHARMED

Queen Wilhelmina's selection of a husband is the least handsome of the brothers Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Gossips whisper that the duke was taken by surprise, and yet it was not the first time, in spite of being a good deal of a detrimental, that he has been admired by royal ladies. Everybody knows that when pretty Princess Helen of Russia suddenly broke her engagement with Max of Baden it was because she hoped to persuade her parents to let her marry the stout blonde young dukeling whom Wilhelmina has selected, and the youngest daughter of the duke of Edinburgh has loved the young duke in vain. In short, Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a good deal of a lady-killer and he knows it. Fat and plain of face, and, for a royal person, distinctly poverty-stricken, he has a fascination for womankind. The sort of fascination that there is no use trying to explain, because it is not perceptible to any but the persons fascinated.

One of the men who possessed this faculty to a most surprising degree was Napoleon Bonaparte's rival in the affections of Marie Louise, the infamous and all powerful Neipperg. He was an ugly creature, with small abilities and yet smaller fortune, and he had broken many hearts about the Austrian court before Marie Louise saw and fell furiously in love with him. With everything to lose and nothing to gain by her encouragement of the man, she left no stone unturned until she was able to make herself Neipperg's wife. In the eyes of the world it was a terrible degradation for the widow of the French emperor to become the wife of an Austrian count, but she cared not a whit what the world said, as was the case with the women who ran after the ugly spendthrift Wilkes and the mad Duc De Richelieu.

Wilkes was famous in his day all over England, not only as lord mayor and chamberlain, and a very loud talking patriot, but as the ugliest man of his time and the most admired by women. He flouted and ill treated all of them, with the exception of his daughter, but it had not the desired effect of cooling their affections. As to the Duc De Richelieu, though men could not tolerate him, when he was shut up in the Bastile crowds of women, old and young and rich and poor, used to collect every day at the hour when he took his exercise on the parapets and adore him from a distance and deplore the incarceration of so charming a person.

Theodore Hook was another ugly man who was irresistible to the softer sex, for it is proven clearly that when a man is agreeable to women they care not in the least what his personal appearance may be. Liszt proved this. When an old man with a hard, ugly face women begged permission to kiss his ugly hands and raved and sentimentalized over him as though he were Adonis himself. Dozens of school girls and countesses who worshiped at his shrine cared not a pin for his music, nor understood a note of it, but were keenly alive to the charm of his personality, which no woman, so far as we know, was ever able or willing to withstand.

THE WORK OF THE WORM

Some Wonderful Facts Concerning the Common Fishbait—What It Does.

Earth-worms have a reason for being ever so much more important than to serve as bait for fishermen. For all their lowly estate, few creatures have done more for mankind. Earth-worms are not merely the original plowmen—they have brought about the condition of the earth's surface that makes other plowing possible and profitable.

Field crops, for the most part, grow and feed upon vegetable mold—the layer of warm, light, blackish earth resting upon the subsoil. Save by grace of the earth-worm vegetable mold would exist only in those places where dead leaves and decaying growths generally resolved themselves into their original elements. The earth-worm, which may be described as an embodied appetite, eats everything—animal matter, green leaves and dead one, twigs, leaf stalks, small stones and earth. The residuum of all he casts up on the surface at the rate, throughout pastures and garden ground, of some ten tons a year. Continue the process a hundred years or even fifty and many inches of fine, friable, productive soil results.

Beyond all that, their burrows let down light and air from the subsoil. Sometimes the burrows run six feet deep. In winter the worms hibernate in roundish chambers at the bottom. The chambers are lined with very small stones or hard rounded seed. A dozen worms sleep together, knotted into a squirming ball. It is only in the winter sleep that they are thus gregarious. At other times they go in pairs. Though they do not, in captivity, appear very sensible of either cold or heat, in hot, dry weather they go almost as far down as they do in the dead of winter.

Eyeless, they have yet a certain perception of light, retreating before it to their burrows. Vibration also affects them—hence say the country folk the woodcock's habit of drumming to call them out of the ground. Their sense of smell is acute, and by the help of it they find their food, either buried or lying upon the surface. As soon as it is found the worms drag it to the burrow. They burrow by pressure of their smooth ringed bodies, and by literally eating out the earth ahead. The digestive apparatus includes a crop and gizzard, like those of birds. After the manner of birds, the gizzards are kept supplied with small stones to serve as millstones in grinding down the food.

The burrows are plastered all round with the finely chewed earth, and keep shape often long after they are untenanted. From the dead leaves which make so large a part of their food, the worms secret humus acids which attack and help to dissolve the rocks buried in the soil. Thus the earth-worms not merely transform the soil chemically and mechanically, but add to the bulk of it—since soil of every kind comes from the disintegration of rocks. Further many leaves dragged down into the burrows are only partly eaten and decaying furnish gases which permeate the soil and react upon its mineral element.

Earth-worms are the best allies of those gentlemen, the antiquaries. A coin, an arrow head, a spear point, an inscribed slab, a tesselated pavement, they bury, surely, safely, to await the day of resurrection. The burying is done in two ways—by castings spread above the thing to be buried, and by undermining the soil beneath. Earth honey-combed with burrows sinks in times of heavy rain or frost. Thus in course of a thousand years an object may be many feet under the surface, yet remain exactly as it fell. Indeed, the wise men declare the earth-worms in the mass, keep the whole face of the planet in a state of gradual evolution.

TAKING IN MR. MOODY.

When D. L. Moody went to Bethany during his travels in the east, says the Youth's Companion, he was very soft-hearted over the multitude of beggars there, not only because the place is so unusual, but because he was moved by its beautiful traditions. He gave quantities of "backsheesh" and then asked if any of the children had the names of Mary and Martha. Yes, indeed, they had. And that opened his pockets again.

The news of his generosity spread through the village and new claimants came, until his visit seemed likely to result in a fight for existence. The case was getting desperate and he told the dragoman to call for silence while he made an address. Then he said:

"I have come 6,000 miles to see this little village of Bethany. It was a place my Master loved to visit and I have come to see it because He loved it. I am very glad to meet you all, but now I want to be alone. I have no more backsheesh and I bid you good-bye."

A fine looking boy of sixteen replied to the address. He spoke fluently and with the grace of an orator. Mr. Moody was delighted with the beginning of his oration, but not with its conclusion.

"We are glad to see the gentleman and his friends who have come so far, but the gentleman must not think that his actions are equal to the importance of his visit. Six thousand miles is a long way to come and the gentleman must have sacrificed much to make the visit. In consequence it is natural for us to expect that he would be munificent in backsheesh. This he has not been and we now expect that he will give us a great deal more."

Mr. Moody was so disgusted that he abandoned the situation entirely and hurried away with his friends.

"I did think," said he, "that boy had a soul above backsheesh."

"And did you think, too, that some of the children were named Martha and Mary?" he was asked.

"Certainly; why not?"

"Nothing; only they were all boys."

HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.

Through a peculiar holding of the courts James Hartwell, of Albion, Ill., has been declared his own grandfather. The discussion that brought out this peculiar relation arose over the disposition of $175. In 1897 there lived at Alcion, Ill., a widow named Swan and a young man named James Hartwell. The widow was forty and the man twenty-one, but they fell in love and were married. Last year he died, leaving a clause in his will bequeathing $175 to "my grandfather, James Hartwell, and in event of his death it shall revert to my wife." The wife succeeded, after legal advice, in cutting out the living grandfather on the following interpretation: James Hartwell, her husband, was dead, and James Hartwell, his grandfather, was living, but James Hartwell was his own grandfather, so the money reverted to her. James Hartwell, her husband, was his father's father-in-law because his father married her daughter. Her husband's father's father-in-law is her maternal father's father-in-law, and is the same as his grandfather, and, being dead, entitled to the amount of the bequest.

PRISON BREAKING.

The gift of prison breaking is among the rarest of human gifts, says the Spectator. Jack Sheppard, for instance, was born with the genius of escaping, and it is unlikely that the best instruction would have improved his genius. The handcuffs which could inclose his wrists were never forged; no wall was ever built that he, stripling as he was, could not batter down, and the barest cell his guardians could prepare always contained whatever materials were needed for his escape. Latude, whose supposed persecution was a support to the French revolution, possessed Jack Sheppard's talent in a less degree. It was rather coolness than ingenuity which enabled him to escape the restraints imposed by a severe government, and the famous rope ladder was not all of his own making. The worst is that, pretty as the gift is, few men of distinction have the opportunity of exercising it. The prison breaker too often blushes unseen, because there are no walls for him to scale. But for once talent and occasion met in Captain Aylmer Haldane, whose escape from Pretoria is among the most brilliant exploits of the Boer war.

NO DANGER OF WHEAT FAMINE.

In the west are vast areas of land which have not yet been disturbed by the plow and the harrow. While it is true that much of this land is in the semi-arid region the soil is of surpassing richness and the only question to be solved is the procuring of sufficient water to supply the needs of growing crops. The possibility of thus vastly increasing the wheat product of the United States whenever it becomes necessary in order to prevent bread eaters from starving to death, as some economists fear they may, because the bread-eating population is annually increasing at a rate sufficient to make two Londons each year, should quiet the fears of those who have been looking with dread to the future. There are millions upon millions of acres of land in the West which can be irrigated and made to produce wheat and other crops.—Home Magazine.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guesswork about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It simply cures. It does just exactly what he says it will do. It cures more quickly than people expect. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

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SUICIDE ON INCREASE.

The Principal Cause Is Given as Sensitiveness and Fatal Months Are in Spring.

Statistics just published show that suicide is on the increase. It might be hastily inferred that the world is becoming less happy. But the inference would be unfounded. Rather it might be said that the means of enjoyment having been greatly increased and the standard of it generally raised, deprivation is more keenly felt and more productive of despair. The leading cause, however, probably is sensibility intensified by civilization. It seems to be an admitted fact that the rate of suicide increases with national education; not that national education produces suicide, but it produces sensability. Some investigators tell us that suicide is common also among savages. If it is, the cause may be assumed to be very different from that which operate among the civilized world. The savage yields without reflection to any impulse like the horse in the new forest, which, maddened by the sting of the forest fly, dashes out its life against a tree.

It does not appear from the classification that any particular calling is especially suicidal unless it be that of the soldier. It would have been easy to understand why a British or Prussian soldier of former days, subjected to an iron discipline, deprived of every comfort in life and mercilessly flogged or caned, should be ready to bolt through the only door of escape, especially if he had been like many of Frederick's soldiers, crimped, or, like many of those in the British army, decoyed when he was drunk by a recruiting sergeant into a service which in those days was for life. But under the present military system it is difficult to see why soldiers should be given to suicide.

Of the race one as military as the Prussian at first to be told the Teutonic, in which you would have expected most fortitude, are more suicidal than the Celtic, in which you would have expected less. The gloom of the northern climate may be partly the cause, but it probably may be said also that the deeper character is the more melancholic. The Roman Catholic Celt in Ireland will hear with complacency that the rate of suicide among the Saxon Presbyterians of Ulster is double that among the Irish of his own race and religion.

One is rather surprised also to learn that May, June and July are the suicidal months. It might have been supposed rather that they were the season of cheerfulness and hope. The explanation given is that with revival of vitality all the feelings and impressions become more lively, those which lead to suicide among the rest. This is the season when a young man's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of love and when perhaps disappointments in love are common.

Marriage, it appears, is an antidote to suicide which on the other hand prevails among the divorced. The fact is that nine marriages out of ten are happy; not so happy perhaps as, in spite of all disillusionment, evenness of temper and determination to make the best of the union would render them, yet happier than a lonely life. The tendency to domestic strife and divorce would naturally prevail most among the rich and idle, who have no daily need of each other's help and are tempted to fill the vacancy in their lives with irregular love.

That suicide would be far less common among women than among men statistics were hardly needed to assure us. Women are more patient as well as less resolute than men. They are also less exposed to the tress of life. Among Spanish women, however, it seems there is a special prevalence of suicide, of which the intensity of Spanish passion is no doubt the cause.

It is rather disappointing to be told that neither drunkenness nor sexual immorality is among the principal direct causes of suicide. Their suicidal effect seems to be felt more on the children of the sinners than by the sinners.

WASHINGTON'S FORESIGHT.

The strong faith and optimism of the Father of Our Country as to the future of the city of Washington stand out in bold relief. Throughout the rancorous debates in congress over the selection of the permanent seat of government, General Washington had constantly exerted an unobtrusive influence in favor of the banks of the Potomac, with whose natural advantages he had been familiar since boyhood. His was the guiding spirit in the adoption of the admirable plans for the development of the capital, and he watched the building operations with a loving interest. A retrospective glance reveals marvelous changes. The straggling village of 3,200 souls has become a prosperous city of 260,000 population, and the little departmental band of 125 officials, clerks and messengers has swelled into an army of 18,000. If Senator Morris were alive today, his gentle scoffing would be turned to praise; for he would behold in the Washington of 1900 an urban model and continental center of the arts and sciences, with its superb public buildings that represent an outlay of upward of one hundred millions of dollars, its acres of palatial residences, its 120 miles of broad asphalted streets, its wealth of beautiful parks, statues, fountains and shade trees, and its admirable sanitary system.—Harper's Weekly.

OUR HISTORICAL ROMANCES.

Do I, then, wholly dislike historical fiction as impossible and deplorable? writes W. D. Howells, in the North American Review. On the contrary, I like it very much in the instances which I can allege for the reasons I can give. I like Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Richardson's "Pamela" and "Clarissa," Frances Burney's "Evelina," Maria Edgeworth's "Belinda," Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," "Northanger Abbey" and "Emma," all of Anthony Trollope's novels and most of George Eliot's; my catholic affection for historical fiction embraces even Fielding's "Tom Jones" and De Foe's "Roxana."

These and the novels like them are what Mr. Kipling has somewhere declared the only historical novels, because, being true to the manners of their own times, they alone present a picture of the past worthy to be called historical.

But I go further than this and delight in certain retrospective novels which I find as veracious as the faithfullest circumspective novels. First and foremost among them is Tolstoi's "War and Peace," which presents an image of the past that appeals to my knowledge of myself and of other men as unimpeachably true. There a whole important epoch lives again, not in the flare of theatrical facts, but in motives and feelings so much like those of our own time, that I know them for the passions and principles of all times.

It is perhaps because the characters and events are separated from the author's day by only a generation that they are so well ascertained, or perhaps they are made equal with us in date by the author's conception of the human solidarity as always essentially the same; so that when I read a chapter of "War and Peace" it is as convincing of the external fact from the internal truth, as a chapter of such a palpitant actuality as "Resurrection."

For a like reason our great romancer, Mark Twain, by art as unlike Tolstoi's as possible, enables one to have one's being in the sixth century with his "Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court." He, too, in an imaginative scheme as wildly fantastic as Tolstoi's is simply real, is a true historical novelist because he represents humanity as we know it must have been, since it is humanity as we know it is.

His historical fiction is as nobly anarchical as most historical fiction is meanly conventional in the presence of all that wrong which calls itself vested right, and the moral law is as active in that fascinating dream world which he has created as it is in this waking world, where sooner or later every man feels its power.

I like Mark Twain's historical fiction above all for this supreme truth, just as I like Tolstoi's; but I am not above a more purely aesthetic pleasure in such an historical novel as Stendhal's "Chartreuse de Parme," though this was written so near to the supposed time of the action that it must be called reminiscential rather than historical. In this, as in "War and Peace" and "I Promessi Sposi," which I like equally a whole epoch lives again morally, politically and socially, with such eternity and large inclusion that the reader himself becomes of it.

It is by some such test that we are to know the validity of any work of art. It is not by taking us out of ourselves, but by taking us into ourselves, that its truth, its worth, is manifest; it convinces us by entering into our experience and making its events part of that, of it does not enter into our conscience and make its ideals part of that. My grief with our new historical romances is that they do neither the one nor the other; and though it is not a serious grief the thing itself being so unserious, I must insist upon it, for it is greater than any other feeling I have concerning them.

JUST SAVED HIS LIFE.

It was a thrilling escape that Charles Davis, of Bowerston, Ohio, lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until it seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for twenty-five years proven its power to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

The amount of unsold lumber on the docks at the head of the lakes (Duluth, Superior and West Superior) December 1 was 126,672,000 feet, as compared with 37,437,000 feet in 1899, on the same date, 72,751,000 feet in 1898 and 106,995,000 feet in 1897.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER—HOW THE TEACHINGS OF CHRIST REVEAL THE TRUE CHARACTER OF GOD.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park street church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 30, 1900.

Review of the Fourth Quarter—Oct. 7-Dec. 23, 1900.

Jesus Christ comprehends in one person all that is wonderful. Christians have every imaginable reason to rejoice in Him as a Savior who has so far transcended every other that if we did but constantly and completely realize His imperial eminence, power and splendor nothing in this world could much distress us. If tribulations fall upon us we should be ready to repeat Paul's brave words: "We which live are always (II. Cor. iv., 11) delivered unto death for Jesus sake." But there are "light afflictions which are but for a moment," and "work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The bravery, the buoyancy and the abounding joy which signalized Paul's life, beset with suffering, was all the result of his apprehension of Christ's majesty and ultimate monarchy over everyone and everything.

LESSONS ON LIFE OF CHRIST.

The present year's Sunday school lessons are all a study of the life of this matchless Immanuel, and now, reviewing the last quarter, our first purpose should be to excite the memory of the school or class upon the great facts of Christ's foremost place.

Before the birth in Bethlehem the ages of old testament history were all astir with anticipation of one who should come as the deliverer. When the Son of Mary was born the blinded eyes of Israel did not discern in Him this deliverer. In the opening twentieth century there is, however, a marvelous change coming over the Hebrews, which foretokens the time predicted so grandly by Paul, when "All Israel shall be saved." In this aspect of affairs it is informing to call to mind various view-points from which Jesus Christ has been specially the subject of study and interest. As soon as He was born there were supreme points of interest concerning the Child and there have been ever since. The people around the inn at Bethlehem are not known to have recognized anything in the birth of the Babe, but the shepherds did and soon the wise men from the east did. Also Herod "and all Jerusalem with him" were agitated exceedingly at what they heard. When the Boy was twelve years old He jointed the company of pious Jews who went up to Jerusalem to the feast. His presence among the travelers does not seem to have attracted any attention whatever. But when He got into a discussion with the learned doctors of the law in the temple their astonishment was awakened at His wisdom. It was his sagacity on which wonder then centered. Later, when working miracles and reading human hearts, scribes, Pharisees and rulers were lost in amazement and bored as deep as they could into the mystery of His majestic supremacy over matter and mind. When at last, in envy of His popularity, they crucified Jesus and supposed His career of influence was closed, it was only three days until excitement concerning His resurrection moved the capital from center to suburbs. By nothing that Jewish jealousy could do during the public ministry of the Man of Nazareth was His fair name tarnished more than for a day.

When in very enthusiasm His chosen apostles began to publish the fact that He was alive again and had been seen and touched by them, the rulers of the Jews raged in vain against the evidence given. They suppored the expiring cry they heard from Him on the cross, "It is finished," had indeed ended the turmoil He had made in the land. Rather, however, they discovered the name of Jesus was invested with properties of power passing anything known in talismanic mysteries, and that His followers, who had been a feeble, faint-hearted little flock before His crucifixion, were multiplying as drops of the morning, at the rate of 3,000 in one day. Thus had Jesus Christ, the Son of Mary and the Son of God, from the first been "the Wonderful," as Isaiah in prophecy affirmed, many centuries before the incarnation, that He would be.

CHRIST A COMPLETE BEING.

Time also is instructive, that in progress of time there have been different elements of His personality that occupied special and intense public interest and inquiry. Christ did not represent a segment of the circle of truth. He boldly affirmed: "I am the truth!" And being such, the ages and sages in study of sacred science have bent over now one fragment, feature or fact of Christ's fullness, and now over another. Hence it is that a really scientific study of divinity is divided into the departments of theology, anthropology, soteriology and eschatology—Jesus Christ being the soul of them all. Out of this have arisen the heresies so conspicuous in Christian history. Because at one time and another such emphasis has been laid upon one part of the whole truth of Christ that a reaction set in. Thus the heresy of the Ebionites, who denied the divinity of Christ, appeared when extraordinary prominence was given in the church to the deity of Christ. These Ebionites made the extreme denial of saying Jesus was nothing more than the natural son of Joseph and Mary. After them came the Nazarenes, who modified the former heresy by as much as to acknowledge the immaculate conception and miraculous parentage of Jesus. Their theories exalted the Son of Mary above all other men, meanwhile maintaining that He was but the supreme man. But extremes beget extremes, and so the Gnostics were the next to be called hertics, because they denied the real humanity of Jesus as violently as the former dissenters from the church denied His true deity. The theory of the Gnostics asserted that Jesus was a mere emanation from God, without a real soul or real body. All these opponents of the faith of the apostles and earliest fathers seem to have been animated to oppose the received teachings of the Christian church, through the possibly too great emphasis put now upon His human and again upon His divine characteristics. Just as the teachings of such great doctors as Augustine and John Calvin have awakened opposition and occasioned divisions, which have produced the different denominations, such as the evangelical and the liberal bodies.

REVEALED GOD TO MAN.

Now the question may be, Is there any one point or part of the Son of Man—marvel of the ages and promised Monarch of all hearts—which holds uppermost place at the present time? If so, what is it? That He was a real man? Not that, because His real humaneness was an established belief of Christendom long ago. It was made sure in the course of the Arian and Socinian controversy; just as the church's faith in His essential deity was established by the Augustinian and Calvinistic controversies. What, then, is the commanding quality and characteristic of Jesus which our day is particularly concerned with in its religious life? This, that Jesus Christ is the revealer of God to man. The concentration of thought is more and more on that truth which the Man of Zazareth uttered: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." This is no new truth, but an emphasized old truth. Ever since we had the gospel there has been in it that eloquent oracle, to "know God and His Son Jesus Christ is life eternal." But the distinction of today's interest is in dwelling upon whatever makes a knowledge of what God is impressive and saving, by seeing what Jesus Christ was and did. It is this that will make our present lessons on the life of Christ most profitable and precious. See what Jesus was and said and did, and then say, So God may be considered to have been and to have said and to have done. Is there a living, personal God? Look into the face and life of Christ and learn. Is God good and gracious, pitiful toward the fallen, quick to forgive and eager to save? Study Christ and you have the true knowledge of what God is and does in all cases and on all occasions and for all classes and conditions of mankind.

Thus taking a retrospective view of the lessons of the last quarter, we would know what God approves of us doing on the Sabbath. He approves of doing good, as He healed the man suffering the dropsy (in the lesson, Luke xiv., 1-4), so God would have us do good on the Sabbath, as one important way of sanctifying it. Also taking Christ's manifestation of God's feelings, He would have us act the part of a humble person and not of the conceited who clutches at and catches all the best there is within reach.

THE FATHER OF ALL MERCIES.

Pass to lesson II. (Luke xiv., 15-24) and we observe God as Our Bountiful Provider. His generosity gives a great supper of all that is good. The invitation is vastly wider than any host of high degree among men is wont to give. Thus Jesus would show us the opulence of the love of God and by it we are made certain there is no meanness in our munificent "Father of all Mercies."

Still more is the good will and grace of God shown by the parables of the lost sheep (lesson III., Luke xv., 1-10). As much as a shepherd cares to find a lost sheep, or a woman a lost piece of money, to find which she sweeps the floor, and as compassionately as a father treats a prodigal son who abuses his parental goodness and goes "away into a far country" and wastes his substance and returns a wretched beggar in rags, and is received and robed in the best the father has, even so does God desire to find and save mankind. Because Jesus showed us these desires in the Divine Being.

At the same time the Master gives us in lesson V. (Luke xvi., 1-13) very clearly to see how God regards fidelity to trust. He has intrusted us with so much life, influence, opportunity, property, for which one of these days He will call us to account. Although Jesus did not teach with the directness that Paul did, that we shall all "stand before the judgment seat" to receive according to that we have done, "whether it be good or bad," yet does He in the story of the unjust steward unfold that very same truth. But there is more than the love of God for all who will do His will, and Jesus did not fail (lesson VI., Luke xvi., 19-31) to reveal the results of selfish indulgence and a life of indifference to what God desires. Thus have we in picture the rich man and Lazarus. It being the mind of the Master to make clear what God is, He taught it by picturing in parable what He Himself approves as the doom of Dives.

The lesson of the ten lepers (Luke xvii., 11-19) reveals God's recovering power against all the polluting poisons of sin. There is cleansing for the most corrupt heart if we will but apply, for "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Paul taught, after learning it from Christ, that "we have redemption in His blood." So, from step to step and leaf to leaf of Christ's life, we have His revelation of the real feelings of God for man. Whatever puzzling questions arise in our experience, and when anything starts a doubt whether God has any interest in us, we may go straight to Jesus and study out the whole mystery by learning of Him. Did He not say "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father"?

SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Speaking of the India earthquake of 1897 a London scientist says the vibrations traveled to Europe, where they were recorded at very many stations, and no doubt would have been equally well recorded at any other place on the surface of our world had there been provided suitable instruments. The preliminary tremors, which are probably waves of compression, traveled through the world to reach Italy and other countries with an average rate of 345 miles per minute, or 9.0 kilometers per second—a rate which it will be observed is higher than that at which similar movements can be transmitted through glass or steel. The large wave, by traveling over the surface of the earth, reached Europe at a rate of 113 miles per minute, or 2.98 kilometers per second.

It is likely that these latter disturbances reached stations in Europe by traveling from their origin in two directions round the world. As an indication of this, we are told that at several of the European stations slight undulations are to be seen on the seismograms at times we should expect to find such markings, had they traveled from India to Europe by the longest possible route. From the period of these waves, which is taken at twenty-two seconds, and their velocity, their length may be inferred, on estimate of which is thirty-four miles; whilst their height, as deducted from their length, and the maximum angle of tilting, is estimated at twenty inches.

The slowness of the movement was such that they could not be felt, whilst the magnitude was such that the unaided eye of an observer would not be able to recognize any differential movements in his surroundings. The largeness of these disturbances and their great duration, extending over several hours, preclude them from the category of tremors, vibrations or microseisms.

THE BEST COLD CURE

Is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not affect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

NURSING THE OYSTER.

The people who make a living out of fishing for oysters in this country think they have a hard time cultivating the seed and raking the beds, but they would abandon the business at once if it involved as much work as it does in the Netherlands. In the little town of Goes, in the province of Zealand, the men all go out to sea to fish, and the women stay at home to care for their houses and children and generally take life easy by raising oysters in between times. In attending to the oysters the women wear red flannel knickerbockers, black stockings, wooden shoes, white blouses with black bodices laced over them and sun-bonnets.

In April they cover sections of drain tile with mortar and sink them in the quiet little bays. The oyster seed—little larvae—1-150th of an inch in length attach themselves to these collectors and begin to grow. When covered the collectors are put in wooden boxes with open ends where the baby oysters can get plenty of food and water, but cannot themselves be eaten. In August the women go into the water and clean the collectors, removing any thing that may interfere with the growth. Before cold weather sets in the women clip the oysters from the collectors with a special kind of scissors, and drop them into an "ambulance" or long wooden box with wire netting on the top and bottom which keeps fish and crabs from indulging in raw oysters on the half shell. By the next spring they are dumped into the open beds for they are pretty hard nuts to crack by that time, and can take care of themselves. After three years they will grow no more and are sold in The Hague, London, Paris and Brussels.—The Little Chronicle.

PAID DEAR FOR HIS LEG.

B. D. Blanton, of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over $300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for Piles. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The doctor spent many years of his life among the Indians, and treats with ROOTS, BARKS, GUMS, BUDS, BERRIES, LEAVES, HERBS and PLANTS. He can tell all your ailments by simply looking at you without asking questions. CONSULTATION FREE. Eye and Ear troubles, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Ulceration of Stomach, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND WEAK CHILDREN, Dyspepsia, Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, Dropsy, Piles, Worms, Weak Spine, Nervous Debility and Loss of Memory.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

Who suffer from nervous, wasting weakness, loss of vitality, frequent Urinating, Loss of Sleep, Bashfulness, Nervous Trembling, Weakness of Body and Brain, Loss of Energy, and Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Affection, or any other form of special diseases can here find a speedy cure. If you cannot call send your name, age, weight, build and complexion, married or single. Enclose stamp for reply. Address

DR. CHAS. MENDENHALL, LOCK BOX 272, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Photo by Boutinger, Paris

NEW HAT FROM PARIS DESIGNED BY FOURNERY.

So abundant has been the grape crop this year that Swiss wine is exceedingly cheap, and at a public sale of wines the other day large quantities of sound wine were sold at 25 centimes per litre, and as a litre contains 8⅛ wine glasses of wine, it will be seen that the cost per glass was considerably less than a farthing.

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he don't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Ships that will be worth in the aggregate $29,725,000 are now in process of construction at the shipyards along the Delaware river.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

BOWSER'S TROUBLES

Starts a Row and Meets With a Surprise Party.

By M. QUAD. —Copyright, 1898.

Nothing in particular had occurred to upset Mr. Bowser, but he felt "off," and feeling "off" some one must be held to blame for it. He was sullen as he unlocked the door and hung up his hat and overcoat, and sulky as he sat down at the dinner table and saw at once that there was nothing to find fault with. Mrs. Bowser saw the coming storm and held her peace. It was half an hour after dinner, and no excuse had offered for a row, when Mr. Bowser suddenly exclaimed:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know whether this shirt belongs to me or to a man 11 feet high, who wears a No. 17 collar?"

"No, sir!" she promptly replied, as she looked him full in the eyes.

"You—you don't!"

"No, sir! I put your shirts in a drawer, just as they come from the laundry, and you change whenever you want to. What's the matter with the one you have on?"

"Matter! Matter! Why, the infernal thing has all climbed up around my neck."

"Well, go and change it; you've got half a dozen in the drawer."

Mr. Bowser had grown pale as he stood up to say:

"I hadn't got a rod from the house this morning when a button flew off my vest. I suppose I've got a half a dozen vests in a drawer somewhere, haven't I?"

"Do you imagine that I married you to watch your vest buttons?" demanded Mrs. Bowser.

"W—what! What's that!" he asked, growing paler still, and his eyes hanging out in surprise. "Mrs. Bowser, no wife should ever talk back to her husband."

"And no husband should make a crank or a nuisance of himself!" she retorted.

"Crank! Nuisance!" he repeated as if he mistrusted his hearing, his knees growing so weak that he had to sit down. For half a minute the room seemed to whirl around with him. Then he pulled himself together and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I do not want the gossip of a divorce suit, but it seems to me that—"

"If you are dissatisfied, you can file a bill to-morrow," she interrupted, with an independent toss of her head.

He sat and looked at her with open mouth. He rubbed his eyes and looked again, and he wondered to himself if it was all a dream. His voice sounded strange to his own ears as he finally said:

"Mrs. Bowser, it has always pained me to speak of the way this house is run, but I have felt it to be my duty as a husband to do—"

"This house has been run well enough to suit me," she interrupted in icy tones. "If it hadn't been, I should have got out of it long ago. Don't you like my management, Mr. Bowser?"

His face was as white as flour, and his hair was trying to stand up, and he could only stare at her.

"There are several little things I want to speak to you about," she continued, as she rocked to and fro. "You have no business poking your nose into the kitchen, for instance. When I can't oversee the help down there I'll give you due notice and let you try your hand. And I don't want this kicking and fault finding about the meals. We buy enough, and it is cooked well enough, for any family in our circumstances. If you don't agree with me, then you'd better go to some high-toned hotel."

Was that Mrs. Bowser sitting before him—the wife who had sometimes dared to assert her opinion, but had always "knuckled" when he had reminded her that man was the superior being?

"And another thing," she went on, in a cold, calm way, which froze his blood. "I want a certain sum set aside for me each week as salary. As the case now stands I have to beg for every dollar I get. While you have plenty of pin money, I have none. Your cigars alone cost you three dollars per week. I want five dollars every Saturday afternoon, and it will be none of your business how I spend it."

Mr. Bowser came back to consciousness. He realized that the case called for heroic treatment, and he stood up to say:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know that there are private insane asylums in this state? Do you know when a wife exhibits such proofs of mental derangement as you have this evening her husband is morally and legally justified in—"

"I know all about 'em, sir. I could have you sent to one of them before to-morrow. Sit down, Mr. Bowser. Now, about your shirts, collars, cuffs and socks. You buy 'em to please yourself. If they don't suit you after you get them home, don't attempt to hold me responsible. The next time I go upstairs and find a shirt under the bed, a couple of collars on a chair and socks and cuffs kicking around on the floor they will remain right there until you pick them up. I've got something else to do beside follow you around and pick up after you."

Mr. Bowser looked at her and blinked his eyes, and the puzzled look on his face grew deeper. He began to feel like one who smokes opium for the first time, and he moved his feet around to see if they were still fast to his ankles. The woman sitting before him couldn't be anybody but Mrs. Bowser, and though she had somehow got away from him for the nonce it only needed a threat to bring her back and humble her. He braced himself for a moment and then shouted:

"Mrs. Bowser, are you talking to me?"

"I am, sir," she replied.

"Then, woman, I leave this house to-morrow morning — to-night — right away, now!"

In his excitement and indignation he sprang up and knocked over his chair and sent the cat scurrying under the piano.

HE COULD ONLY STARE AT HER.

"Just sit right down again, Mr. Bowser," she calmly said. "To-morrow morning you will be right here, the same as now, except that you will start on a different policy. You are not looking well this evening, and I would suggest that you go to bed early. I've had a headache all the afternoon, and I'm going to retire, and I don't want to be disturbed. Good night, Mr. Bowser."

She rose up and sailed away. Mr. Bowser pinched his right leg to see whether he had turned to stone or not. There was no feeling. He reached up and pulled his hair. It appeared loose at the roots and ready to "shed." He looked around the room to see whether it was his back parlor or the man's next door. Every object had a familiar look, but about Mrs. Bowser—what was the matter with her? He crept off to bed on tiptoe, wondering if brain fever always started in this fashion, and presently the Bowser mansion was shrouded in darkness and the grave-like silence was interrupted only when Mr. Bowser repeated his whispered exclamation:

"Isn't it queer? I wonder what on earth is going to happen?"

Crows Vanquish a Cat.

A couple of crows were heard making a great commotion in a park in a Georgia town, and a policeman moved forward to investigate. Suddenly, out from a bunch of small trees dashed a big black and white cat, with two infuriated crows hovering over him, taking turns at swooping down upon him and pecking him viciously with their sharp beaks. At each attack the cat accelerated its speed, but the crows kept up easily, and it would have been all up with the cat if it had not dodged into a culvert opening. Then the crows returned, cawing triumphantly. The cat had been robbing their nest and will not do so again.

The Tipping Habit.

Proprietor St. Fashion Hotel—Sorry to have you leave us so soon.

Guest — Important engagement. Here's a quarter for you.

Proprietor—Sir! I am the proprietor of this hotel, sir.

Guest—Ah! Beg pardon. Here's half a dollar.—N. Y. Weekly.

Member of the Firm—James!

Office Boy—Yes, sir.

Member of the Firm—James, I am very glad to learn, upon investigation, that your grandmother is really dead, and that you are therefore not lying to me in order to go to the baseball game this afternoon.—Detroit Journal.

They Never Quarrel.

"Speaking of matrimonial felicity, Binks and his wife haven't had a cross word since—since—"

"Well?"

"—since they were divorced."

A VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

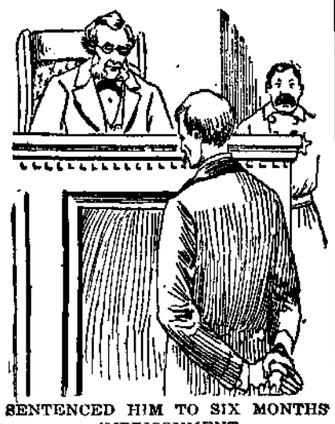
Gifted Physician and Surgeon Has Himself Committed to the Workhouse to Get Away from Drug.

Among the prisoners in the workhouse on Blackwell's island is a talented young physician about whom there is a deep mystery. Dr. "John Hamilton" was the name he gave when he appeared before Magistrate Olmsted about six weeks ago and asked to be sentenced for six months that he might make one last desperate effort to free himself from the morphine habit.

Now that he has been wrested from the clutches of the drug to which he had become a veritable slave, "Dr. Hamilton" is frequently called on to serve as an assistant to the surgeons in operations in the workhouse hospital, and his skill as a physician is recognized. That he is of high social position and refinement no one can doubt after seeing him. His manner is that of a gentleman at all times, but he has confided nothing of his history to anyone on Blackwell's island.

Dr. James B. Moore, of 335 East Forty-first street, visiting physician to the prison on Blackwell's island, told, however, how Dr. Hamilton came to be there.

"One day last September a sallow-faced, thin, gawky young man walked



SENTENCED HIM TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

into my office at No. 319 East Forty-first street," Dr. Moore explained, "and consulted me about treatment for the morphine habit. He said he was a physician, and implored me pitifully to help him overthrow the sway of the drug."

Dr. Moore asked the young man as to his identity, but a shake of the head was his only response.

Dr. Moore then suggested to his caller that he go to a police court and ask to be sentenced to the workhouse on Blackwell's island, to which he readily consented. Dr. Moore accompanied him to court, and Magistrate Olmsted sentenced him to six months' imprisonment on the formal charge of narcotism. That very day the prisoner was sent to Blackwell's island, and Dr. Moore began work on him.

"I ascertained," said Dr. Moore to a World reporter, "that Hamilton had begun his downward course by taking an elixir, because he was a sufferer from rheumatism and wanted to relieve himself from the pain. Then he began taking doses of codein. This became too expensive as his doses became more frequent, and he then began to take morphine by hypodermic injection. The day he came into my office he was almost a complete wreck.

"Well, we have cured the man. He never takes the drug at all, and has been tempted in many ways lately. It is left all about him, but he does not touch it. He says it is his intention to practice medicine in New York city. He is apparently a good physician, judging from the assistance he has rendered us in the workhouse hospital. He positively refuses to tell anything further about himself, but I am convinced that his name is not Hamilton—certainly not John Hamilton."—N. Y. World.

Liquor for South Africa.

A British steamer recently carried 1,000 tons of spirits from Hamburg for South Africa. Speaking of this shipment, New Africa says: "The liquor traffic is a curse. It is an appalling sin—the degradation of Africa. It is no exaggeration to say that there exists no greater enemy to Africa and her peoples than this debasing and deteriorating evil. There is no greater obstacle to the progress of civilization in Africa than the increasing importation of spirituous liquors. It is spreading greater desolation and ruin than any other evil, and is worse than African superstition and barbarism. Thousands are daily sinking to depths of sin and shame by this virulent poison, which unprincipled merchants are constantly importing in enormous quantities to destroy manhood and arrest the development of the continent."

Says Breweries Don't Pay.

Henry Hagemeister, treasurer of the Wisconsin Brewers' association, says beer drinking is on the decrease in the Badger state. The days of fortune making in breweries has passed, and several large establishments now fail to return their fair percentage on the money invested. This condition has been brought about in large measure by increased consumption in homes. "When people drink beer at home," says Mr. Hagemeister, "they are satisfied when thirst is appeased. In saloons the social or treating feature makes them drink a great deal more. The result to the brewer can be easily understood."

Drink Leads to Suicide.

Larcar Dorn, 60 years old, killed himself at New York by swallowing carbolic acid the other night. He tried to induce his wife to die with him, and when she refused he attempted to force the acid down her throat. While the couple were struggling, their daughters, Anna and Sophie, 29 and 25 years old, respectively, interfered. Dorn became enraged and dashed some of the acid on both of the girls. As a result, Anna will probably lose the sight of her right eye and Sophie is severely burned. Mrs. Dorn is not badly injured. Dorn died after drinking a big dose of the drug. He had been drinking heavily.—Pittsburgh News.

We notice that Col. Steve Smith is opening his mouth a great deal on politics this year, probably with a view of securing an office next spring. Steve had better simmer down, or the officers will be after him to serve out those three other years at South Bend prison.

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL.

French Physician Who Furnishes Leaflet to All His Patients Warning Against Alcohol.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospital Medical society, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks—that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the use of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatics in addition to alcohol—as, for instance, absinthe and the so-called aperients, called aniers.

Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes alcoholic—i. e.: slowly poisoned by alcohol—even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one liter per diem.

Alcohol is a poison the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart, and the brain. Alcohol excites man, but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for food, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one liter a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by its power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attend the hospitals for alcoholism come back some months later suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits.—London Lancet.

A JUDGE ON LIQUOR.

In His Charge to the Jury He Urges Total Abstinence During Term of Service.

In opening the superior court in Charlotte, the other day, the presiding judge said, in his charge to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, if any of you are in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, I hope you will desist from the habit this week. A man is not fit for the discharge of any duty when he is under the influence of whisky. It is not only a contempt of court, but it is a misdemeanor for a juror to become intoxicated. I wish, also, to impress the fact on the minds of the suitors, the witnesses and the officers of the court, that you cannot properly discharge your duty when under the influence of liquor."

Undoubtedly this testimony is true. Whisky does incapacitate men for business. No one wants to trade with an intoxicated merchant, or intrust his interests to an intoxicated lawyer or have an intoxicated physician prescribe for him, or an intoxicated jury decide a case in court. Yet men will drink it, and many who do not drink will vote for it and keep the evil in the reach of those who are addicted to the habit. We do not see how such persons can hope to justify their conduct in the sight of God, when they help to keep a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in their brother's way.—Our Young People.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

A bill has passed the imperial diet of Japan prohibiting smoking by minors.

Westhofen, Germany, enforces an old ordinance, which forbids anyone walking in the street with a lighted cigar.

The production of beer increased 2,749,637 barrels last year. The total product in 1899 was 36,581,114 barrels, and in 1900 it was 39,330,849 barrels.

The intemperate use of tea and coffee produces results as real as those of drunkenness. Total blindness is often the result of excessive coffee drinking.

The remnant of the one great Penobscot tribe of Indians now living on an island near Oldtown, Me., have their own form of government. At their recent election they chose a prohibitionist chief named Mitchell Attean, by a vote of 25 to 23.

The number of wholesale dealers in beer and other malt liquors in this country increased from 6,577 in 1898 and 7,257 in 1899 to 7,730 in 1900, and the number of retail dealers from 12,071 in 1898 and 12,327 in 1899 to 12,716 during the same period.

A confirmed toper of Franklin, Pa., made a bet previous to the election that if McKinley was successful he would subsist entirely on whisky for six months. He essayed to fulfill his obligation, but after a few days his stomach revolted and he found it physically impossible to continue drinking. He has now become a strict teetotaler.

Two cases occurred in Hungary last summer of lightning rods being melted by lightning.

M. QUAD'S YARNS

Uncle Jim Kelly's Bank Account—Arizona Kicker Editorials.

—Copyright, 1899.

When Col. Carter opened his bank at Silver City, Uncle Jim Kelley dropped in one day to see how business was going. The workings of a bank were explained to him several times over, and he was invited to become a customer. After thinking the matter over for awhile he replied:

"Kurnel Carter, I've allus bin a squar' man and gin everybody a squar' deal. It wouldn't hardly be a squar' deal if I was to put my money in your bank."

"How do you mean?" was asked.

"Wall, now, I've got $600 down in my bootleg, and I'm goin' over to White Rock to-morrer. The chances ar' even up that I'll be stopped on the trail by a robber."

"And if your $600 is in the bank, you'll save it."

"Yes, but that ain't the p'int. That robber will get the drop on me, and yell fer me to shell out. I'll shell out $20 or $30, and he'll look at me in disgust and say:

"'Uncle Jim, whar's that bootleg o' money?'

"'In the bank at Silver City,' says I.

"'Is it a squar' deal by me?' says he.

"'It ain't says I. 'It's a reg'lar put-up job to beat you out o' $600.'

"That's the way he'd talk, and that's the way I'd talk," continued Uncle Jim to the colonel, "and I'd be almost ashamed to look him in the face. This is a kentry in which everybody has got to hev a fa'r and a squar' deal."

"But you are a queer man to want to be robbed of your money," said the banker.

"I don't want to be robbed, but I don't want to play no snide game on anybody. If my money is in the bank then no robber has a fair show to get it."

"I'll tell you how to fix it, Uncle Jim. Leave your money here, and if you are held up give the robber a check for it. He can then come down and draw his cash."

"And I can'll pay the check?"

"I will."

"And not give him away?"

"I'll pay over the money and not say a word."

It was so arranged, and four days later Uncle Jim's check, written in pencil, and calling for $560, was presented at the bank by a stranger and promptly cashed. Later on, when the old man showed up and was asked about it he explained:

"The kuss got the bulge on me as I was crossin' Beaver Creek, and I jest filled out the check and handed it over. He said it was a squar' deal, but it made him an extra ride of a hundred miles, and I guess I'll draw out that balance and not do any more bizness with your bank. I'm a man as allus pays cash down and does the squar' thing, and I don't want folks to say I'm trying to work any new-fangled dodges."

Editorial Comment.

The editor of the Kicker (who is ourself) would incidentally remark that the present postmaster (who is also ourself) is the best postmaster this town ever had.

A Pine Hill man named Joe Swift started in to drive all the republicans out of that town the other day. He's had four of the seven bullets picked out of him, and is wondering what dropped.

His honor the mayor (who is ourself) made a rattling good campaign speech last Monday night at the rink. We have heard several people say that it was a corker, and the means of making many votes.

The only excuse the Lone Jack democrats have for shooting at Col. Bill Freeman was that he spread himself for a four-hour speech. You couldn't keep an Arizona crowd at a hanging or a horse race half of that time.

Capt. Tom Baxter advertises that he is loyal to Arizona. If he thinks that will run him into office he's much mistaken. For five days every week he's so drunk that he can't spell the name of the territory, and he puts in the other two making a political ass of himself.

White Fruit House

Holiday Prices for Christmas, 1900.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's Goods.

The good times have affected the prices of many lines and holiday goods are higher in some respects than last season, and this is also the case with some Groceries.

Our holiday Goods consist of imported and domestic toys, drums, dolls and German albums, all the latest styles, from 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and up to $3.00 each.

Rich Bohemian Vases, high colors and all styles, from 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c up to $1.50 each.

Smoking Sets, pretty styles, to suit the most fastidious, at 50c, 75c and extra fine at $1.00 each.

Smaller toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladders, Express Wagons with drivers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Dray Horses, Cups, and Saucers, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Dogs Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords and many other pretty toys for the children.

Also Christmas trees and Christmas tree candles. The trees sell at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c for extra large ones.

The Christmas tree candles are a trifle higher than last year, but still below former years. Prices this year, 10c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies in all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we sell at 18c lb. The Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb. French Mixed Candy at 8c lb. French Bon Bons at 12c and 20c lb. French Chocolates, 15c lb.; the very best, 20c lb. Cinamon Imperials, Mint Lozenges and other candies, 12c lb. Gum Drops, 5c lb.

We have a large assortment and can please all who favor us with a call.

SUGARS REDUCED 1-2C ALL AROUND.

Standard Granulated, 6c lb.
Powdered, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.
Coffee A., 6c lb.
Yellow Extra C., 5½c lb.
Extra C., 5c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 12c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 35c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS.

The war in China and a heavy duty has put up the price of teas. We buy in large quantities direct from the importers, thereby saving the middleman's profit of 10 to 20c per pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; Best, 50c.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c lb.; Best, 60c.
Good Japan, 40c lb.; Best, 50c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c can.
California Egg Plums, 16c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 18c can.
California White Cherries, 20c can.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Sugar Corn, 8c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 10c can.
String Beans, 7c can.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 6c and 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 17c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 11c lb.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, 14c lb.
Orange and Lemon Peel, 15c lb.
Zantze Currants, 17c lb.
Shelled Almonds, 42c lb.
Cleaned Currants, 18c box.
Layer Raisins, 14c lb.
Fancy Figs, 14c lb.
Choice Dates, 7c lb.
Seeded Raisins, per box, 12c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 50c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Family White Fish, ¼ bbl., $1.60.
Family White Fish, kit, 50c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.
Mackerel, kit, $1.85.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 6c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70 gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatal, 80c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Corn Cake, 25c lb.
American Star, 27c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and all prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.
Window Shades, extra, 20c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c.
Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it.

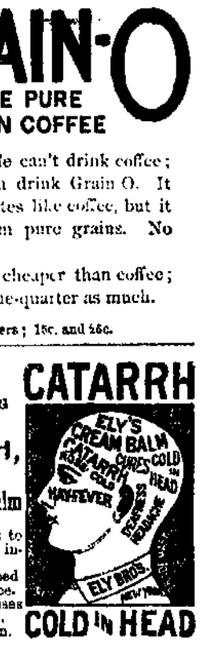
Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR

CATARRH, is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.



CATARRH COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 W. MAIN STREET.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence 55 Wayne Street.

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.....	*12 01 am.	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	† 7 50 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.....	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect Dec., 2, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 a.m
" " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " "	4 25 p.m
From Richmond arrives	5 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 06 a.m
" " " "	6 55 a.m
" " " "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	5 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Penn Accom, daily arrive	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited daily	8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 0 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12—2—1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.	
EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 55
Local Freight	†7 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 35
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	11 00

†Daily Except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 461 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 460 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY. TIME TABLE—

SOUTH.

No. 41 Except Sunday	7:30 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4:25 p.m
No 43 Sunday Only	4:15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight	9:30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11:40 a.m
No. 42 Sunday Only	11:40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	10:25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4:00 p.m

C. F. Daily, G. P. A., Indianapolis. C. W. Cropsey, Ticket Agt.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a union prayer meeting of all the Presbyterian congregations of the city. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30. There will be a union prayer meeting at the First church at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. A twentieth century vigil will be held in the church on Monday evening. Evangelistic services will be inaugurated at the church about January 15th, by Rev. Frank A. Miller, of Elgin, Ill., the "singing evangelist."

At Westminster church, two and one-half squares from the court house, on West Berry street.—At 10:30, sermon by Rev. Henry B Townsend, D. D., of Elkhart, Ind., Sunday school, 12 m.; Jr. C. E., 3 p. m.; Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30, a musical service with a short address by Dr. Townsend. Mr. Urbahns and Miss Faust will sing solos. There will be the usual selections by the Westminster quartet.

Third Prebyterian church, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "God Overturning Kingdoms to Make Way for His Own." Christian Endeavor at 6:45, consecration meeting. Evening service at 7:30; subject, "Kiss the Son."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30, "The Bequest of the Nineteenth to the Twentieth Century;" Young People's Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30, "The Spiritual Office of the Memory." Monday night, century watchnight meeting; Wednesday night, mid-week meeting, "Twentieth Century Resolutions;" Thursday night, lecture by Madison C. Peters, subject, "Justice to the Jew." Annual business meeting and banquet of the church, Monday night, Jan. 7.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister.—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10 30 a. m., subject, "The New Life," and 7:30 p. m, subject, "Christian Union." The annual meeting of the official board will be held after the evening service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, followed by annual business meeting. The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Wiggert, of 51 Miner street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30 a m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Reflections and Contemplations;" general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m, theme, "Responsibility of a Vow." Watch night services will begin Monday at 9:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street M. E church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, 12 m., classes; 3 p m, Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon, subject, "The Closing Century the Best—Why?" Special music at each services. The last Sabbath of the century, we want it to be delightful.

Simpson M. E. church, corner Dawson and Harrison streets—Sabbath school, 9:30, J. E. Graham, superintendent; sermon, 10:30, by the pastor, subject, "Sweep Before You, Dust;" Epworth League service at 6:30; usual service at 7:30. The presiding elder will preach. Monday evening a watch night meeting will be held and the following program observed: 7:30, the official board will meet; 8:30, song service; 9, a "Where and When" meeting, conducted by William Killen and James Southern; 10, the presiding elder will preach and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 11, the pastor will preach and several will take part in the closing service; 12, consecration at the altar. These services will be the beginning of the revivals which will continue all the month of unity. On Tuesday at 2:30 the pastor will preach and the ladies will hold their meeting at the close. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The Sabbath school will hold its last session of the year at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent. The day is missionary Sunday. At 10:30 the pastor will preach a New Year sermon on the subject, "Fresh Supplies for Inspiration." Communion service after sermon. The Junior Epworth League meets at 2:30, Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; the quarterly love feast will be held at 6:30 p. m., and the pastor will preach on the subject, "Making Vows." The congregation will hold watch night services on Monday evening. Rev. W. H. Daniels will preach on Wednesday evening and hold quarterly conference after the sermon.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a m; quarterly communion at 10:30; quarterly love feast at 12 m.; Junior Epworth League at 2:30, led by Miss Patterson; Epworth League at 6 p m., led by Charles Smith; preaching at 7 p. m., subject, "The Closing Century." Official meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 Quarterly meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Solo by Mr. Watterson Sunday morning and evening.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30; morning services and preaching at 10.30; evening services at 7 30; the evening services will be in English Divine services on New Year's at 10.30. The annual congregational meeting will be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 7 p. m., meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., evening services and preaching. Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, services and preaching in commemoration of the close of the year and the nineteenth century. Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, New Year's services. Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, annual meeting of the congregation. Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Services tomorrow morning and evening appropriate for the closing Sabbath in the year and century; 10:30 a. m., service, subject, "Looking Backward;" evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m. Annual congregational meeting next Tuesday morning promptly at 10 o'clock. At this meeting there will be an election for church officers and reports will be made by the various church treasurers

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10 45; pastor's training class at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E at 6:30; evening gospel service, 7:30 A sunrise prayer meeting will be held at the church on New Year's morning.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "Improvement of Time;" evening, "The Good Gained; the Evil Avoided;" Bible school, 9:30 a m; junior C. E., 3 p. m. Wednesday evening at 7 30 there will be a preparatory service; examination of candidates for church membership. Special music at each service.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, D. D., pastor—The pastor will preach his farewell sermon at 10.30 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; baptism at night; special music at both services; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; juniors, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver chapel Sunday school, 9.00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Christian Science;" golden text: "But I certify to you, brethren, that the gospel which was preached of me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ."—Galatians, 1:11-12. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading rooms, adjoining church rooms, open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Jay will lead the gospel service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The work of the gymnasium classes will be resumed Thursday, Jan. 3, after the holiday recess.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; children's festival, followed by Christmas tree, 7:30 p. m. New Year's day, 10 a. m.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Appointments for Free Methodist church, 168 East Creighton avenue—Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; holiness meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

The last meeting of the nineteenth century; mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Rev. Charles E. White will make a brief address. Hiram A. Philley, assisted by the Baptist church choir, will furnish special music; Bible study in charge of the secretary at 4 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis street, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; special services each evening during the week; quarterly meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 6.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m.; midweek services: General business meeting on New Year's day at 1:30 p. m., at which time the reorganization of Sunday school will take place; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30. Rev. J. H Evans, pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday; catechetical class on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Christ's Lutheran church (Eng. Syn.), corner Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Owing to absence of the pastor the pulpit will be filled tomorrow morning and evening by Rev. E. W. Erick, one of the strong preachers of Indiana. The Ladies' Mite society will be entertained by Mrs. George W. Stout at the sheriff's residence Friday afternoon, January 11, 1901.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; sermon by A. Fedderson, of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., no evening service; preaching Monday evening, 7:30, last service in the old year; New Year's sermon on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m.; sermons by the pastor; no catechetical instruction until Jan. 8; annual meeting, election of officers, reports, etc., on Jan. 1 at 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Men's Sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary Sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Girls' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delancy, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pasor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

SPIRITS FOUND THE MINE.

News of the discovery on December 1 of an old Spanish mine in the Blue Mountains, in San Juan county, sixty-five miles south of Moab, Utah, has just reached Moab, says a Moab correspondent of the New York World.

A J. Strouse, the locator, is a believer in spiritualism.

By direction of spirits, he says, his daughter wrote on a slate that he was to go to the Blue Mountains, where he would find an old Spanish mine. A minute description of the locality was given. The information was also given that the mine would make Strouse wealthy.

Strouse left home Nov. 28, and, following the route described, found the place indicated. He began to dig and soon uncovered the mouth of an old tunnel that had been carefully covered over. He uncovered a large flat stone hiding the entrance and found the openeing just as had been described.

Strouse at once went to Monticello to put his discovery on record.

It is a matter of history, records of which have been found among the archives of Mexico, that a rich mine, known as the Josephine, had been worked by the Spanish, but it was thought to be in Southwestern Utah, and many prospectors have searched for it in vain.

A KEEN, CLEAR BRAIN.

Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25-cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

The annual loss in France caused by the ravages of hailstorms is said to amount to about 83,000,000 francs. From 1873 to 1895 the figures varied from 40,000,000 to 134,000,000 francs.

PRESBYTERIANS IN DOUBT.

Among the most striking evidences of the tendency of the modern world toward liberalism in religion is the movement within the Presbyterian church for a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. For a long time some of the members of this church have thought that their creed as embodied in the famous and historic confession was not consonant with the spirit that has arisen both in and out of the church. Some of its doctrines, such as those of infant damnation and of the stern, uncompromising views of eternal punishments and awards, have been characterized as too severe by some of the leading Presbyterian divines. At the meeting of the general assembly last May a committee was appointed on recommendation of the committee on bills and overtures and was enjoined diligently "to pursue its inquiries, seeking light and knowledge from every source and to report to the next general assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church." In this committee are comprised some of the most eminent ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church among them being ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Justice Harlan of the supreme court, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Fisher, John D. Parsons and the Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls.

This committee met recently at Washington for discussion of the question,

Photo by Strauss, St. Louis.

REV. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS.

but so little definite action was taken that the discussion will be continued for several months. Although the demand for revision is pressed by many Presbyterians, there is a large and influential class which is against it. They hold that the Westminster Confession has provided splendidly for the needs of the church and that under it the Presbyterian communion has grown and prospered. They also hold that without this important declaration of faith the Presbyterian church will lose its distinctive quality and no longer have any reason for separate existence. The revisionists do not, of course, propose to do away altogether with their ancient confession. They simply wish to modify some of its stronger principles.

The Westminster Confession has a long history. Its principles were formulated by John Calvin, that stern, unbending theologian of the sixteenth

Photo, copyright, by Rockwood, New York.

REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

century. They developed into the Scotch Confession, which in turn was adopted almost bodily by the English Presbyterians into the Westminster Confession in 1648. In 1729 the general synod of America adopted the Westminster Confession, with a very slight change relating to civil magistrates, and it has since remained the embodiment of the Presbyterian faith in this country. Some unimportant amendments were made about the end of the eighteenth century, and in 1886 the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister was stricken out. It will be seen that the creed has never been revised.

Among the lay members of the committee ex-President Harrison and Justice Harlan scarcely need any introduction to the reader. In spite of the close attention which their private and

To Revise or Not to Revise *the* Westminster Confession.

public interests necessarily demand they generally find time to take an active interest in the affairs of their church. John D. Parsons of New York, who is a member of the committee, is one of the ablest and best known lawyers of the metropolis and is cred-

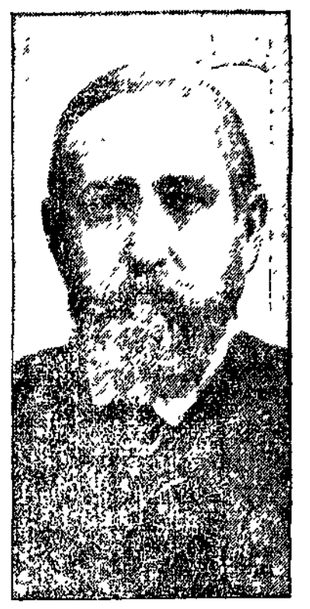


Photo by Bell, Washington.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ited with having once received a fee of $100,000. Dr. Henry Van Dyke is the famous poet and American authority on Tennyson and his work and is now professor of English literature in Princeton university. Dr. Van Dyke was formerly pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church on Fifth avenue, New York city. The Rev. Daniel W. Fisher is president of Hanover college, at Hanover, Ind. The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls is the best known Presby-

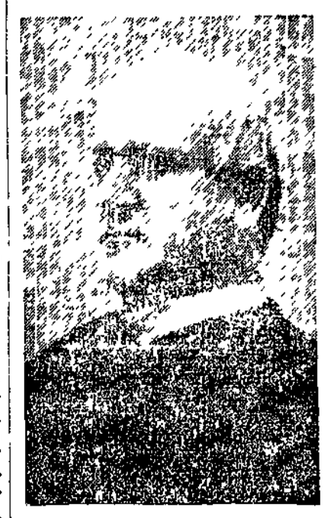


Photo by Checkist, Washington.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE HARLAN.

terian of St. Louis and enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest Presbyterian minister ever elected general moderator of the church. The interests of their church are sure to receive careful and able consideration at the hands of these men and their equally eminent fellow members of the committee.

A Swarm of Locusts.

One afternoon, near Maseru, in Basutoland, what seemed like a dense cloud of smoke passed round the edge of a mountain, appearing as if some native village was on fire. But instead of fading away like smoke, it retained its density and stretched across mountains and sky for some miles, and seemingly without termination.

As this cloud came nearer, however, I saw it was composed of millions of small particles flying along like dust, and soon realized it was a swarm of locusts. They appeared in the distance indeed like smoke, some skimming over the top of a distant mountain, others in the same line surmounting one closer, and behind them all the cloud still came on.

On a green plateau close by I observed some natives attempting to drive them away as they fell to the ground and rose again. Numbers drop to the ground in this manner in order to have a rest. It took two and a half hours for this swarm to pass a given point, but in the case of a large swarm they will continue to pass for more than a day, and so dense that a shadow is cast over the country. When afterward passing through two swarms, it was like facing a snowstorm, and on attempting to ride quickly through them they rattled like heavy hail, being over an inch long, against my boots, face, hands, and pony, till I had to proceed at a walk. —Good Words.

Why Fish Are Slippery.

The fact that fish are slippery is accounted for in this way: The slimy coating protects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime, the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

A petrified forest, covering an area of 100 square miles, has existed for centuries in Arizona. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and represent beautiful hues of pink, purple, red, grey, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gulf forty feet wide.

Dosed Her With Cold Water.

"One autumn in Naples I was suddenly and seriously seized with a severe cold," says a society woman. "I couldn't but be frightened, away off there in a strange land from my own doctor, and my husband was more frightened than I was. By the advice of the hotel proprietor, however, we did not call in the resident American physician of the place. There always is one, you know, but his chief use, I've observed, seems to be in Mr. Howells' and Mr. James' international novels, where he acts as a splendid foil to the foreign lover of the heroine by falling in love with her himself too, but always being rejected.

"No foreign hotel proprietor was ever known to recommend a resident American physician. Our Neapolitan host sent out for a regulation 'dottore,' who prescribed no more stringent course of treatment than drinking as much water as possible; not a pennyweight of medicine. I simply kept a pitcher of pure cold water and a glass upon the table at my side, and about every 15 minutes I quaffed a good, long draft. That cold was scattered like magic. After the first day I should scarcely have known I had been on the borders of one. Here at home in America whenever I want to scatter a threatened cold I promptly follow the prescription of my Neapolitan 'dottore' and dose myself with pure, cold water."—New York Sun.

Cigars as Clews.

"Valuable clews toward the detection of criminals are obtained through an examination of cigar stubs," said a Scotland Yard detective. "This applies to those who smoke cigars, the stubs of which they carelessly throw away on the street or elsewhere.

"If you pick up any stub and examine it closely, you will be able to learn something as to the personality and social position of the man who threw it away. In the case of criminals the first point to be considered is the manner in which the end was cut off from the cigar. If a knife or any other instrument was used for this purpose, then this instrument will doubtless be found on the criminal; if, on the other hand, it was bitten off with the teeth, a thorough examination of the tip will show what kind of teeth were used for this purpose.

"A man with a row of even teeth will bite off the end of his cigar squarely and evenly, whereas one with jagged, uneven teeth will bite it unevenly and in such a manner as to leave clearly visible the marks of his incisors. By comparing the marks on cigar stubs with the teeth of suspected criminals prosecuting officers and detectives are able to obtain information which they could not possibly obtain any other way."—London Answers.

Not Her Father's Friend.

A doting Chicago father whose first name is Arthur has a little daughter 4 years old. The family recently moved to a new locality in the city only a few doors away from a street car barn, where several mules are kept.

The next morning after arriving at the new home the little girl heard one of the street car mules braying. It was the first time she had ever heard a mule bray, and she listened for a long time before she said:

"Mamma, is that one of papa's friends calling him?"

"No" said her mother; "I hear no one calling your father."

"Yes, there is," said the small girl. "Listen now. Don't you hear him calling, 'Ar-thur, Ar-thur, Ar-thur?'"

"Oh, yes," replied the mother; "I hear him calling now. But that isn't one of your father's friends. He has more sense than most of your father's friends."—Chicago Tribune.

Smart Electors.

At an open air political meeting in the north of England a man cried, "Hurrah for Jeffson!" to which a bystander replied sarcastically, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "All right, my friend," exclaimed the first speaker; "you can hurrah for your candidate, and I'll do the same for mine!"

All electors are not so gifted, as the following experience of a canvasser in Devonshire clearly indicates:

"Whom are you voting for, my good fellow?" he asked.

"I votes for the lady."

"But there is no lady candidate standing."

"Well," replied Hodge, "Poll Early's name comes on my voting paper before the names of the two men, and I thought I'd vote for her. See?"—Chambers' Journal.

Sixteen to Two.

An instance of the humor which the civil war called forth is found in a story told of old Parson Helton, a Baptist preacher of Tennessee.

He had 18 sons, 16 of whom were in the Union army and 2 in the Confederate.

When the old minister had reached his eighty-eighth year, some one, who did not know about his sons' views, asked him where his sympathies lay during the war.

"My sympathies were with the Union by 14 majority," said the old man.

The Dignified Frogs of Korea.

Frogs in Korea do not hop or jump. They walk like well ordered animals, quietly placing one foot after another until they arrive at the end of their journey. It is an amusing sight to one who has always seen the frog of America jump.—Baltimore Sun.

At the battle of Hastings (A. D. 1066), the weapons being swords and battle-axes, 500 fell, fatally wounded, out of every 1,000 soldiers.

Fully two-thirds of a woman's troubles result from reasoning with her heart instead of her head.

How It Is Done.

"What is this social struggle we hear so much about?"

"It is partly getting in yourself and partly keeping other people out."—Chicago Record.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, AND IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ON FIVE POINTS

CHINA WANTS LIGHT AS TO PURPOSE OF POWERS.

VITAL REQUESTS PREFERRED

COVER THE MAIN EXACTIONS OF JOINT NOTE.

PERFECTLY NATURAL COURSE

UNITED STATES PLACED ON THE SEVERAL POINTS.

New York, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin says:

A note was received last evening from the imperial court at Si-Nga-Fu, acknowledging the receipt of the demands of the powers.

It further contained five questions, or requests, namely:

1. Might not the Taku forts remain standing, though dismantled?
2. Is it proposed to behead princes the same as other offenders?
3. If the demands are acceded to will the allies cease sending out expeditions?
4. What places do the allies propose to occupy?
5. How long do they propose to occupy them?

A NATURAL COURSE.

Washington, Dec. 29.—It is recognized by the officials here as a perfectly natural course on the part of the Chinese government to ask for explanations of the important points in the agreement reached by the ministers at Pekin. So they are not surprised to hear now that before blindly accepting the agreement as binding upon it, the Chinese court wishes for some definite statement as to what Chinese cities are to be occupied, how long the occupation is to continue, whether it is an absolute condition that the princes are to be beheaded or whether the Taku forts are to be razed or whether dismantlement will not suffice. It is a fact that our government has from the beginning of the negotiations taken an attitude on these five points of inquiry closely corresponding to that which it is supposed the Chinese government has assumed as a basis of putting them.

Feeling that the Chinese government should be given a suitable opportunity to demonstrate its good faith, our government has seen no necessity for a continued occupation of so-called strategic points along the line of communication between Pekin and the sea.

It is conceivable that the Chinese government may find it absolutely impossible to behead a prince. The result of the effort might be to overthrow the dynasty, destroy the government itself and plunge the country into renewed chaos. It is a question of fact to be decided.

Meanwhile it begins to appear from the character of the Chinese response that there may be more time consumed in securing a final acceptance of the agreement than was at first expected.

PRESIDENT'S NEW $2,000 TEAM.

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 29.—J. M. Johnson, of Fairlawn, a suburb of Akron, has shipped to Cleveland to be city broken for President McKinley a handsome team of bays to be driven to the president's carriage in the inaugural parade. They cost the chief executive $1,000 each. They will be cared for at Senator Hanna's stables for the next six weeks. The horses are absolutely perfectly matched. They are dark bay, with a fine black line from mane to tail.

SAYS LIFE CAN BE RESTORED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 29.—At an experiment in a telephone office in this city it was demonstrated that life taken by electricity can be restored by the same power. M. Schellinger, an electrician, of Chicago, is making a series of experiments here and in the presence of a number of persons interested in the progress of science, shocked a cat to death, and when the heart of the feline had long since ceased to beat Mr. Schellinger reversed the current of electricity and the shock restored the heart beats, although they were very feeble at first. Within two hours after the cat had been pronounced dead it had been restored to the fullness of life and vigor and was as playful as ever. The current was kept turned on until there was no possibility of doubt of the fatality. Several physicians examined the animal and all agreed in pronouncing it dead. In five minutes more an alternating current of low power was started, and in the course of a few seconds the heart action commenced. Electrician Schellinger says there is no doubt in his mind that any person who has been killed by an electric shock can be restored to life if intelligent action is followed on the lines adopted by him and if the victim can receive such attention within a few minutes after the accident had occurred.

GEN. WHITE PAYS FIRST $1,000.

Mason, Mich., Dec. 29.—Gen. W. L. White, of Grand Rapids, arrived in this city on the 1:30 train and hied himself immediately to the county treasurer's office, where he made the first $1,000 payment of the fine of $5,000 imposed upon him by Governor Pingree at the time of his pardon. White's future plans are undecided. It is said he had to sell some stock in his chemical company to raise the money.

THE MAYOR DREW A BLANK

FOUND NOTHING TO DO IN POLICE COURT.

A Ripple if Not a Wave of Morality Has Struck the Streets Where Policemen Walk.

"Every Day'll Be Sunday Bye and Bye," can soon be sung at the city hall if business, or rather the lack of it, keeps up a few days longer. The mayor came down this morning with a stern frown riding bareback on his extended brow.

"Where's that fellow that called me a fatheaded baldman yesterday morning?" he asked of Detective Coling with considerable asperity.

"Bald headed fat mayor, your honor," responded the detective.

"Well its the same thing. Bring him in here and I'll show him where to head in at."

When told that the offending individual had left town, he seemed considerably disappointed and said, "Bring on the next case."

But there was none to bring, the police slate being entirely blank. Hizzoner cast a longing glance at Dougall and passed up stairs. It will go mighty hard with Dougall if he ever kicks over the traces and is brought up to the mayor's bar.

The patrol wagon was called to East Washington street, near Harmer, this morning, where Joseph Clark was found acting rather queerly, supposed to be demented. He was taken to the hospital ward of the county jail and his condition will be investigated.

The police have received strict orders to bring in every person found in the city unable to give a good account of himself. While the order is perhaps a trifle stringent, it will soon have the effect of ridding the city of loafers and bums and as a result the nocturnal depredations and thievery will soon cease. Certain localities have been closely watched for several nights for burglars, but no suspicious indications were found.

AFRAID OF CRUCIFIXION.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Barber county W. C. T. U. president, who broke mirrors in the Carey hotel bar-room Thursday, appeared for trial in the city court yesterday afternoon and announced that because her lawyer disappointed her at the last moment she was not prepared to answer to the charge and desired to have the case continued.

"How will Friday do?" asked the court.

"Not at all, your honor. Christ was crucified on that day and I am afraid that my enemies will crucify me also if tried on Friday."

The case was continued until Saturday, Jan. 5. Several W. C. T. U. members and others offered to become surety for Mrs. Nation, but she refused to leave prison until she is acquitted.

WILL TRY TO DEFEAT FORAKER.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The trustees of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league met in annual session here to outline plans for the gubenatorial and senatorial campaigns next fall. The political situation was thoroughly considered and it was decided first of all to wage bitter warfare against Senator Foraker because of his alleged friendliness to and close association with the liquor interests of the state.

The Es Amantes, a club recently organized on the south side, has issued invitations for a pedro party to be given January 8 at the home of Miss Carroll, on West Williams street.

BOUND WITH ROPE

MRS. VALENTINE KINTZ THE VICTIM OF TRAMP.

FOUND TIED IN THE BARN

AN OUTRAGE COMMITTED AT A FARM HOUSE.

WAS DISCOVERED AT NOON

THE CASE HAS SOME VERY STRANGE ASPECTS.

Shortly after noon today the sheriff and his deputies were sent scurrying to the residence of Valentine Kintz, jr., a young farmer living near the poor farm. The first reports were very vague and to the effect that tramps had assaulted Mrs. Kintz, bound and gagged her, robbed the house and a whole lot of other stuff. When the officers arrived they found Mrs Kintz hysterical. She said that a man had been hanging about the place for several days and today while her husband was away hunting she had occasion to go to the barn and while there the man came in and bound her.

She was bound with a piece of small binder twine around the ankles and over her dress and in such a manner that she could kick off the cords without trouble. She said the man had not offered her any other violence and that she did not know what he wanted. Altogether her story was very incoherent and very contradictory and disconnected. The snow in the vicinity was closely examined and no tracks of any kind were found at places where she said the man had been. The sheriff came back very much disgusted and considerably mystified at the whole occurrence.

NEGRO A PRINCE.

New York, Dec. 29.—James King, a colored waiter in the Park Place restaurant, has just received word from South Africa that he is a prince and has fallen heir to a large sum of money. King's father, who was chief of a tribe in South Africa, died in November. When King was a boy he was brought by a wealthy family, named Hamilton, as their butler, to New York. He traveled around the world with this family, but left it five years ago. The Hamiltons returned to Europe, and it was through them that King's people learned of his whereabouts in this country. King has been working for $7 a week for the last four years. He is 40 years old. He will continue to work until after New Year's day, when he and his wife will start for South Africa, to claim his title and wealth.

SIGHTED DISTRESSED SHIP.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Bristol City line steamer Brooklyn City, Captain King, which arrived this morning from Bristol and Sannes, reports that on Sunday, December 16, in latitude 50, 33; longitude 26, 30, a distressed steamer was sighted with another steamer standing by. The distressed steamer was in ballast, had a yellow funnel with black top; the other was loaded, had a buff funnel with two white bands and black top. The latter had evidently been towing the former, as they were sailing in the hawser as the time. Captain King said that he could see that the distressed vessel had lost her propeller and tail shaft. Signals were set on the Brooklyn City asking the names of the vessels, but receiving no reply, she proceeded on her course. A strong southwest gale and thick misty rain, with heavy sea prevailed at the time.

QUAY'S BATTLE IS ON.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29.—The battle for United States senator will begin in earnest within the next twenty-four hours. Colonel Quay and many of his lieutenants are on the ground and the leaders of the opposition will be here before tonight. The greatest interest attaches to the organization of the senate and house on Tuesday. The stalwart republicans believe that if they can organize both bodies the election of Colonel Quay will be insured. Few of the legislators are here and the majority will not come in before Sunday night.

THE CASE CONTINUED.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 29.—When the contempt case against Governor Pingree was called before Judge Wisner this afternoon the court room was crowded with people. The judge read Governor Pingree's telegram and then said that he did not understand the case was against the governor, but against Hazen S. Pingree, the individual. Judge Wisner said he had no disposition to interfere with the duties of the governor, and, therefore, would continue the case until January 9. In default of the governor's appearance at that time, an attachment to compel his attendance will issue.

MUST LIST THE STILLS.

Dr. G. B. McGoogan, the deputy revenue collector, is in receipt of a new ruling of the department requiring that all stills in the hands of druggists and others must be registered with the department, the same as those used in the manufacture of brandy. It is said that many druggists have a small still which they use to recover alcohol from old tinctures and other mixtures, with no intention of putting the product on the markets as manufacturers. Under the new ruling all must be duly reported to the revenue office.

M'DONELL'S VICTIM IS DEAD

NEW YORK GAMBLER HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

One of the Four Men Hit by Bullets From His Revolver Is Done to His Death.

New York, Dec. 29.—Miles B. MacDonell, charged with shooting four men during a fight in a Harlem saloon early Friday, was arraigned in police court today. The technical charge was felonious shooting, but later a charge of homicide was made. George Price, one of the men shot having died yesterday from a revolver shot wound below the heart.

It is charged that MacDonell fired the shot. Edward Courtney, alias "Slats," another alleged victim of Mac Donell's revolver, now in the Harlem hospital with a severe wound in the right hip, is reported to be improving. MacDonell was remanded to the custody of the coroner.

A TOUCH OF WINTER.

The first installment of weather that bore any startling resemblance to real winter turned up in Fort Wayne this morning, and there was a concerted rush for the thermometer. The instrument at the gas office gives 7 degrees above zero as the lowest mark reached. The record for the morning was: One o'clock, 10; 2 o'clock, 9; 3 o'clock, 8; 4 o'clock, 8; 5 o'clock, 8; 6 o'clock, 7; 7 o'clock, 7; 8 o'clock, 7; 9 o'clock, 10; 10 o'clock, 14. It was the coldest morning of the present winter.

CONTRACTOR DIES IN CUBA.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—A private telegram received from Caigordas Villa, Cuba, announces the death of F. H. Brothers, one of the best known railway contractors in this country. The deceased man, who was 70 years old, went to Cuba in October to superintend the construction of the Cuba company's railway, of which Sir Wm. Van Horn is president.

FATHER OF MODERN LACROSSE.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Dr. W. G. Beers, who is dead here, was the father of the modern game of lacrosse, which, originating in Montreal, has spread over all Anglo-Saxondom. Dr. Beers was a well known contributor on sporting and athletic matters to various magazines and was at one time prominently identified with the Canadian militia.

LOCAL NEWS.

Attorney T. J. Logan is at Chicago on a business trip.

Ed Jacoby has taken a position in the laboratory of the Electric works.

Mrs. V. H. Conrad has returned from Chicago, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. J. Mann. Miss Prudence Erickson returned home with her for a visit with friends.

On New Year's day, in conformity with its usual custom, the Scottish Rite will keep open house at the Temple all day. The function is for the benefit of all Masons, whether members of the Scottish Rite or not, and refreshments will be served all day.

Messrs. Koehlinger & Baur, hardware dealers, have been awarded the contract for placing the heating and ventilating apparatus in the new Third Presbyterian church. The furnaces are the Winter King pattern and the ventilating apparatus is of the mechanical style. The contract price is understood to have been about $1,900.

WERE NEAR DEATH

LITTLE GIRLS NARROWLY ESCAPE ASPHYXIATION.

DAUGHTERS OF M. L. HOUDER

WERE FOUND UNCONSCIOUS THIS MORNING.

ROOM WAS FILLED WITH GAS

THEY QUICKLY REVIVE AND ARE OUT OF DANGER.

Two little daughters of Martin L. Houder, a conductor on the Nickel Plate railway, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation by artificial gas this morning in their rooms above Scheumann's undertaking establishment, at 37 West Berry street. Fortunate discovery of their condition and the prompt efforts of a physician, however, prevented any serious consequences, and both were soon pronounced out of danger.

The girls are Ola and Hazel Houder, aged about 12 and 7, respectively, and both are being educated at St. Vincent's academy. The mother is dead and the little ones have been spending the holiday vacation with their father, who lives at the number stated. Mr. Houder arose about 5 o'clock this morning, preparatory to taking out his regular run on the Nickel Plate, and left the daughters asleep in their room. Mr. Houder breakfasted at the New Aveline, and shortly before 8 o'clock telephoned Alfred Kramer, of the Scheumann undertaking establishment, just below his rooms, asking him to see why the little girls had not yet come to the hotel for breakfast.

Mr. Kramer went to the room and rapped upon the door. The elder child, Ola, answered his knock, and in response to his inquiry told Mr. Kramer that she was not feeling well and did not care to arise for some time. Asked whether she wanted a doctor called, the girls replied in the negative. Mr. Kramer waited an hour or more, and as the girls did not come down stairs he went again to the room.

NO RESPONSE TO KNOCK.

This time there was no response to his knock, and becoming alarmed he called Mrs. Daugherty, who also has apartments on the same floor. Together they went to the Houder rooms and Mr. Kramer burst in the door. Artificial gas of a stifling density filled the room, and lying upon the floor near the door was the older daughter, Ola, unconscious. The younger girl, Hazel, was yet in bed and was fast losing consciousness. Doors and windows were quickly opened and the children hurried into the hall, where they could get some fresh air, and Dr. B. Von Sweringen hurriedly responded to a call by telephone. Within a short time the younger child revived, but it required more continued efforts to restore the elder girl to consciousness. Finally the physician pronounced the children out of danger, and they were taken care of by Mrs. Daugherty. The father, meanwhile, had gone out upon his railroad run without knowing of the circumstance, but leaving word with Nickel Plate officials to notify him if the absence of the daughters from breakfast was due to any mishap.

LEAKED FROM A TUBE.

The trouble was caused by artificial gas which had escaped from a rubber tube used to connect a small heater with the chandelier, and it must have been escaping for several hours, though it is evident the father did not notice the fumes when he arose. A small flame was still burning in the stove when Mr. Kramer burst the door of the room open, but the rubber tube had cracked at the point where it was bent over in leaving the chandelier, and though the crack was a minute one, it is certain that had Mr. Kramer not discovered the affair at the time he did, both children would soon have been beyond recovery.

The elder daughter states that she felt quite ill when she first awakened, but it was not for some time that she realized the cause of her sickness. Then she made an attempt to reach the door and call for help, but sank unconscious where she was found by Mr. Kramer and Mrs. Daugherty some time later.

SIX MEN BLOWN TO DEATH.

Keyser, W. Va., Dec. 29.—One of the most disastrous accidents in the history of railroad building in this section happened at Baker camp, near Durbin, Pocahontas county, on the line of the Coal and Iron railroad, now building out from Elkins. As the result of of a dynamite explosion six men are dead, and several others are not expected to live. The accident happened while the men were at dinner. Some dynamite had been placed about the stove to thaw out and shortly after a terrific explosion wrecked the camp, killed three men outright and injured eight others, three of whom have since died. The dead men were blown into atoms. Physicians hurried from Greenbank and worked all night with the wounded, some of whom begged the doctors to shoot them instead of helping them to live to be blinded or maimed for life. On account of indirect connections with the camp it is impossible to secure the complete details.

ACTOR EDMUND COLLIER DIES.

New York, Dec. 29.—Edmund Collier, the actor, is dead here from consumption.

THE CRASH SHAKES LONDON

GLOBE FINANCIAL CONCERN IS INSOLVENT.

Carries Down Twelve Smaller Affairs —Lord Dufferin at Head of Broken Institution.

London, Dec. 29.—The London and Globe Finance corporation, limited, has suspended payment. When the brokers yesterday delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe and asked for payment they received checks which were dishonored. This was followed today by the failure on the stock exchange of twelve firms, as follows:

Haggard, Hale & Pixley, Gatle & Driver, Doages & Co., Cornfoot Bros., F. A. Cohn, Blockey & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Sloper, Bankes & Smith, F. C. Watts & Co., Flower & Co. and F. Boully & Co. The first named is a big firm with important connections. It is feared a number of smaller jobbers will be affected.

The chairman of the London and Globe Finance corporation, limited, is the marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former governor general of Canada and British ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head adds one more sorrow to the closing chapter of his life, for he is today preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, the lieutenant in the Ninth lancers, who was wounded Monday at Glenfontein.

It is scarcely a year ago since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the earl of Ava, who died at Ladysmith. He is now compassed by family grief, to which are added these serious financial troubles.

Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieut. Gen. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who has been colonel-in-chief of the Fifth dragoon guards since 1892, and Lord Pelham-Clinton, master of the queen's household and a son of the former duke of New Castle. Lord Dufferin holds 5,000 shares of the London and Globe and 20,000 British Americas.

According to last night's dispatches from London some trouble was disclosed on the stock exchange yesterday in the West Australian market, resulting in a considerable fall in the shares of the London and Globe corporation, limited, and Le Roi Mining company, limited. Seven firms had checks returned by the clearing house. This, the dispatch added, does not imply failure, however, as it is expected that the usual period of grace allowed enable the firms to meet their engagements.

The thirteenth failure of stock brokers was announced before the close of the exchange. It was that of Bartholemew & Jacks. The fact that a crisis had been reached in the speculations of the Whitaker-Wright group of mines and that the worst was known, occasioned a feeling of relief, after the strain of anticipation. While the mining market continued depressed other departments quickly recovered from the excitement.

THE LAST BID.

Copenhagen, Dec. 29.—The United States minister, Mr. L. S. Swenson has informed the Danish government that the United States offers 12,000,000 kroner for the Danish Antilles, and will not give more.

Mrs. John Logan, of Texas, is visiting Mrs. E. B. Robertson, of 21 Pine street.

M'DONALD IS DEAD

SLAYER OF AUDITOR MORRIS HAS HIS WISH.

HAD CHANCE TO GET WELL

DEATH DUE TO DETERMINATION NOT TO LIVE.

INSTANCE OF WILL POWER

HAD REFUSED NOURISHMENT FOR TWO DAYS.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Samuel McDonald, who one week ago shot and killed F. H. Norris, auditor for the war department, died this morning at the Emergency hospital from the self-inflicted wounds he received at the time of the murder. McDonald, after killing Morris, cut his own throat and shot himself near the heart. It was thought he had a fair chance of recovery, owing to his remarkable physique, but he was determined to die and so informed the attendants at the hospital. He was carefully guarded and prevented from inflicting any further injury on himself, but for two days he refused nourishment as far as possible and this morning at 7 o'clock died quietly and without a struggle.

The physicians say that death was due more than anything else to McDonald determination not to live. It was a remarkable exhibition of will power.

Notice of the death was sent to his brother William McDonald, the opera singer, who is now in Denver.

At an autopsy held over the body of McDonald the coroner found the immediate cause of death to be complete exhaustion, resulting from a gunshot wound of the liver, and peritonitis.

HER MIND IS AFFECTED.

Dora Parks, a young woman whose home is near Heller's Corners, has been employed for some time as a domestic in the family of L. E. Thayer, at 182 West Berry street. She has been acting strangely for some days, and on Thursday last, simply wrapping a shawl about her head, she left the house and has not since returned. She was located at the residence of a friend named Brown, living in the Ninth ward. She seems agitated and says she wants to go home. The officers were notified and word was sent to her parents today. Upon hearing from them some disposition of the case will be made. The young woman has been unbalanced mentally before and was at one time sent to an asylum for treatment, being returned as cured.

TO PROMOTE COMMERCE.

Stockholm, Dec. 29.—The commission for the promotion of Sweden's foreign commerce proposes the "establishment of regular steamer lines to the United States and South America, particularly the United States, whence imports are rapidly growing, while Swedish exports are unimportant. Sweden, at present, receives American goods chiefly through London, Hamburg and Antwerp and they appear in Swedish statistics not from the United States." The commission proposes bounties for the two lines to the United States and South America and also sets forth that bountied lines from Sweden to Russia are desirable.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Grand opera house at Norristown, Pa., about eighteen miles from here, was destroyed by fire early today, the loss being estimated at $25,000. The origin is unknown. The opera house building contained the offices of the Schuylkill Valley Traction company, the Keystone telephone exchange, several lodge rooms and two stores, all of which sustained some damage.

CHARTER DID NOT ARRIVE.

A large number of Fort Wayne Odd Fellows, including the district deputy grand master, Alexander Johnson, had made preparations to go to Dunfee last evening to institute a new lodge of Odd Fellows. The charter failed to arrive, however, and the event was necessarily postponed. It will be instituted soon with a charter membership of about fifteen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers have returned to Chicago after a week's visit with friends and relatives.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or be helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy taken internally once in 24 hours. Don't be a victim—cure yourself now. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send $1 to us and we will forward you a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY,
PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR SALE.

Stoves, from 75c up. Goods of all descriptions at your own prices. Come and convince yourself. At 23 W. Main.

GOLDSTINE'S PLACE.

You Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security. In fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, up right and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish at once everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You can save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home phone 905.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Just received a fine line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses. Nothing nicer for a Xmas gift. Also a full line of Xmas novelties and latest books at reduced prices.

W. C. BAADE,
116 CALHOUN STREET.

SENTINEL MIDGETS

Those tiny Capsules are superior to Pilules of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
43 E. MAIN STREET.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cold Weather

And Coal and Wood Goes Hand in Hand.

I have large quantities of CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG and MIXED HARD COAL and SOFT COAL. Also plenty of good DRY WOOD. I sell at lowest prices. I will deliver a big load of dry Mill Wood for $1.50. Call or phone me. You will come again.

W. M. Wells,

Corner Main and Clay Sts.
Home phone 1504. Opp Old Fort.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

A SOGGY FEELING

SETTLES IN THE HEARTS OF THE BRITISH.

THE WAR AND BAD WEATHER

COLVILLE'S HUMILIATION IS NOT RELISHED.

MAORIS TO FIGHT THE BOERS

ENLISTMENT OF THE SAVAGES CAUSES AN UPROAR.

London, Dec. 29.—Miserable rain, fog and dirt made Christmas week of evil memory for England. Depressing gloom, in thorough harmony with the weather, settled over the country. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, commerce was out of joint and the public was bitterly digesting the criticism of the British army. The demand for Major General Sir Henry E. Colville's resignation, thrown as a sop, only served to whet the ravenous appetites of those who are howling for the reasponsibility of the reverses in South Africa being brought home to individuals.

More heads are demanded. Where so many must be blameable it is felt that the selection of General Colville is woefully inadequate if not unfair. Indeed, it is already said that had not the yoemanry force at Lindley, which Colville failed to relieve, included some of the nobility and other influential persons, Colville would never have been recalled. The bitterness felt by these yoemanry at being compelled to surrender because, as they allege, Colville refused to render the aid within his power, has never died out and it will probably result in one of the most interesting court-martials in the annals of the British army, upon the result of which will depend the fate of several other high officers who have proved unequal to the occasion.

SAVAGES TO FIGHT BOERS.

The liberal papers comment severely on the acceptance by the war office of a contingent of Maoris from New Zealand. The Star says:

"The effect of this stupid blunder on the Dutch will be terrible. After refraining to employ Indian troops, we are taking a paltry hundred Maoris. This will not only infuriate the Dutch, but it will insult the Indian troops, who will regard it as a declaration of their inferiority to an inferior colored race. Go on, O, government of muddles! Even the Gods could not save you from your own invincible folly!"

However, there are signs of the dawn of that common sense, the lack of which the English critics so deplore in the military system, for the cavalry now going out to South Africa is discarding the lance and carbine and substituting for those weapons rifles and sabres.

After over a year's fighting the authorities have woke up to the utter uselessness of lances and carbines, considering that thousands of British soldiers have never seen a Boer during the many engagements.

NAVY IS IMPROVING.

While Great Britain is tied and foot to South Africa, the navy, which is not escaping the wave of criticism, is quietly increasing its strength and morale. For months both men and ships have been kept in an unusual state of readiness and there are now being in British yards no fewer than eleven battleships, nineteen cruisers and fourteen smaller vessels, totalling nearly 300,000 tons. These exclude vessels which have been tried but are unfinished.

A SOCIAL BARRIER DOWN.

The gradual removal of the social barrier which formerly restricted English political and educational life was never better instanced than by the appointment this week of Mr. Joseph Owen to a Fellowship at Oxford. Six years ago Mr. Owen was a mill hand at Oldham, helping to support his poor parents. He attended at night the university extension lectures and so much ability did he show that the lecturers got up a fund and sent him to the great university where, with his wife, he settled down in a humble cottage. He knew no Greek and little Latin. His first success came when he won the Brackenburg History scholarship to the surprise of many learned, aristocratic competitors. Four years of determined, up-hill work passed and the final examinations drew near. On a position in those depended Mr. Owens whole future. A few weeks before the ordeal his young wife died suddenly. Mr. Owen's friends thought it impossible for him to accomplish anything, but the mill hand's grit stood the strain and Mr. Owen gained the coveted first class, with the degree. His appointment as extension lecturer quickly followed and Mr. Owen lectured where, six years previous, he had learned. The climax in his career came this week when Newbroke elected Mr. Owen out of all the Oxians to the lucrative and honored post of Fellowship.

PICTURES OF WASHINGTON.

There are few original pictures of General Washington in England, hence of the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by Sam Felwell and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the historical society of Philadelphia, dated 1796.

The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pig tail.

Glasgow, which the Christmas and New Year season has made notoriously or the drunkenness exhibited in its streets, has acquired possession of an old mansion house, situated in a deserted part of Ayreshire at a cost of £7,000, where habitual drunkards will be sent for terms varying from three months to two years. The authorities hope to effect cures by making the inmates do farm work.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Charles Neireiter is visiting in Chicago.

W. E. Morris, of Richmond, is at the New Aveline.

Miss Lizzie Busse, of 156 Ewing street, is visiting her brother in St. Louis.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the L. F. C. T. will hold their regular business meeting on January 8th.

Charles Hoffman, of Toledo, arrived in the city this morning and will spend a few days with friends.

Hugh M. Beaver leaves this evening for Fredericktown, Ohio, to spend New Year's day with friends.

A majority of the district schools will resume on Monday after having taken a week's Christmas vacation.

Ex-County Surveyor Charles Branstrator, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now convalescing at a gratifying rate.

Miss Grace Elzey and Miss Margaret Earnest, of Hicksville, are guests of the family of George Swain, 114 Spy Run avenue.

Samuel W. Harmon has commenced action for partition against Rozena Hyde and the other heirs to the estate of the late Daniel Harmon.

Miss Velma Ohneck was hostess for the meeting of the Saturday Euchre club this afternoon. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Sawtelle, of Toledo, and Miss Helen Smyser, of Chicago.

The Elks have arranged with the Slayton Lyceum Bureau for the appearance of the well known entertainer, Elias Day, at their old clothes social session which will be held at Elks' hall Wednesday, January 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Tyger pleasantly entertained a company of friends at their home, 69 Lake avenue, last evening. In the progressive pedro games prizes were won by M. T. Stokes and Mrs. Charles Jones.

A party of actors, alleged and otherwise, gave an entertainment at the Wayne club last night. It was Billy Meyers' first and only public appearance as a theatrical manager and he has promised many people since the show that it was his last. On those conditions some of his friends have already forgiven him.

In the word guessing contest at the Meyer Cycle Co.'s store, Mrs. W. H. Henry, of Bass street, succeeded in forming 1,131 correct words with the letters found in the words "Meyer Cycle Company," and she was accordingly awarded the prize offered for the largest list presented at the store up to last night.

Mrs. Adolph Simminger entertained very pleasantly at progressive euchre Friday evening, in compliment to her guests, Miss Minnie Meyer and Herman Oetting, of Chicago, and Will Simminger, of Cleveland. About twenty guests enjoyed the evening. Prizes were awarded to Miss Anna Roehrs and George Simminger.

Miss Hunter and Miss Una Hunter entertained a party of friends most charmingly last evening in honor of their cousin, Miss Greenwell, of Huntertown, who is visiting in the city for a few days. Progressive pedro was played and Miss Clara DeWald and Will Grake scored the highest number of points. Miss Bertha Scott and H. F. Meyers won the booby prize.

The R. F. C. club will give its annual entertainment at their hall on Swinney avenue New Year's eve. It promises to eclipse any previous effort of the kind, and preparations are being made to accommodate a large crowd. The feature of the evening will be the full orchestra of fifteen pieces under the direction of Professor Stumpf. The entertainment will be followed by an elaborate supper at midnight.

News has been received in the city of the recent death of Peter Strausberg, of Edgerton, O., a brother of Mrs. Catherine Schane, of 305 Harrison street. Mr. Strausberg was a frequent visitor in the city, his last visit having been made about three weeks ago. He contemplated making Fort Wayne his future home and was making arrangements to that effect. Mr. Strausberg was a member of the G. A. R. and a Mason in good standing. Mrs. George Shister, Mrs. Will Stouder, Walter Rudolph and Henry Schane have gone to Edgerton to attend the funeral.

Bromo not the same as Bromide

In buying

Laxative Bromo-Quinine
TABLETS.

the old standard remedy which

Cures a Cold in One Day

be sure that it is labeled **Bromo** and not Bromide and see that this signature E. W. Grove appears on each box.

At all druggists 25 cents.

ORDERS ELECTION

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TAKES ACTION

ON THE RAILWAY SUBSIDY

ELECTION IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP FEBRUARY 5.

COMPANY DEPOSITS $2,500

TO COVER THE EXPENSES OF THE ELECTION.

This morning B. F. Harper, representing the petitioners in the matter of an election in Wayne township to vote an appropriation of $100,000 to aid in the construction of the Butler and Fort Wayne railroad, appeared before the county commissioners. Mr. Harper represented to the board that he believed the estimate of $2,500 as the probable cost of holding said election is excessive and that $2,000 should be considered a sum amply sufficient to pay all the expenses incident to an election of the character in question. The commissioners stated that they were satisfied that $2,500 would fall short of paying everything, but added that the petitioners would be privileged to make their own arrangements under the law, and if they could by individual contract decrease the expenses without impairing the legality of the proceedings they would be at liberty to do so. Nevertheless, they would insist upon a deposit of $2,500 before they would order an election. Mr. Harper retired and consulted with his colleagues and others interested and reappeared less than an hour later to signify his readiness to comply with the demand of the board. He thereupon tendered a certified check in the sum of $2,000, drawn on the White National bank by B. F. Harper, made payable to the order of B. F. Harper, and in addition thereto a certificate of deposit for $500, both properly indorsed over to the treasurer of Allen county. County Attorney Barrett was summoned to draw up the order and in a few minutes the following was spread upon the record of the board:

"In the matter of the petition of William Yergens et al., asking that Wayne township make an appropriation of $100,000 to be paid to the Fort Wayne and Butler railway company.

"Come again said petitioners and the board having had said petition under advisement and being fully advised in the premises, now grants the prayer of said petition.

"It is therefore ordered that the polls at the several voting places of Wayne township, in Allen county, Ind., be opened on the 5th day of February, 1901, and the votes of the legal voters of said township shall be taken on said day upon the subject of appropriating one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) by such township for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad, as prayed for in the said petition, and that the judges and inspectors of elections shall be governed in the reception of votes by the laws now in force regulating general elections.

"It is further ordered that the auditor and sheriff of said county shall give and post the proper notices for said election, as required by law."

The readers of The Sentinel are doubtless mostly aware of the terms upon which the appropriation is to be used in case the election decides favorably to the projectors of the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad. The road is to be built for the purpose of making a direct line for the Wabash road from Detroit to St. Louis, made necessary now by the fact that the supreme court has decided adversely to that railroad company in the matter of its lease of the Eel River road, which is at present used for through traffic purposes. At present all the through trains on the Wabash are diverted at Peru and run from there via the Eel River road to Montpelier, Ohio, where the Chicago-Detroit line of the Wabash is tapped. There are several dozen daily freight trains and about ten or such a matter, passenger trains which run direct from St. Louis to Detroit without ever coming any closer to this city than Auburn. The Wabash favors the building of the road and will lease it when completed, a virtual promise that all through business will then be carried via Fort Wayne; that $50,000 will be expended immediately in erecting additions to the Wabash shops and extending the yards at this point, and that many additional men will be employed. It will also mean the removal to this city of a hundred or more families of Wabash employes and will doubtless add much to the general prosperity and industry of the city. The project has many supporters and has also many who oppose the appropriation for various reasons. There will be many arguments brought to bear upon the voter between now and the 5th of February why he should and why he should not favor the appropriation and upon the merits of the proposition each voter and taxpayer must now be prepared to do a heap of thinking for himself.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. C. L. Drummond and children have returned home from Huntington.

Miss Hanker will give a reception New Year's night to her pupils and friends at the academy.

The Mulqueen Dancing academy will give a New Year's reception to its pupils and friends Tuesday evening.

Mrs. S. E. Miller, of Colome, Mich., is visiting her brother, S. P. Grey, of 200 West Washington street.

Miss Charlotte Mantz gave a party at the home of Mrs. Maggie Darrow last evening, in honor of James Thomas, of Evansville.

Supt. J. N. Study returned today from Indianapolis, where he has been attending the meeting of the State Teachers' association.

W. A. Spice leaves tomorrow for Toledo to take his new position with the National Supply company. Mr. Spice will retain his residence in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vickery, of Chicago, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, of West Superior street. Mr. Vickery is a Nickel Plate fireman.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MUSICAL SERVICE.

A musical program will be rendered by the choir of Westminster Presbyterian church at the service tomorrow morning:

Organ voluntary—"Overture to Martha."
Anthem ..... Buck
Quartette.
Solo ..... Miss Faust
Solo ..... Ralph Yarnelle
Anthem ..... Choir
Offertory .....
Solo ..... Ferd Urbahns
Quartette.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Samuel Burns and Julia Lowry.

Omega Oil

Society Folks

People of fashion do things sometimes that cause pains in the back and aches in the muscles. Hard work and hard pleasure have pretty near the same results. A lame back or shoulder, aching arms and legs, and soreness of the muscles, no matter how caused, can be quickly cured with Omega Oil. It is a liniment that must be rubbed in thoroughly after first taking a nice warm bath, and then the trouble will go away. Omega Oil is Nature's own remedy for pain. It has a sparkling green color, and there is nothing else like it in America. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Any fair druggist you may call at will have Omega Oil and nothing else. He will give it to you or get it for you. The Omega Chemical Co., 297 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid anywhere in the United States for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS

BEFORE JUSTICE FRANCE.

—Before Justice France.—

Trouble has broken loose in the Assyrian settlement. This morning Hanay Daas filed an affidavit against Kaleel Teen for profanity. The cursing was done in plain English and was as vigorous as the limited vocabulary of the language would allow. Kaleel also called Hanay a thbmbzarfgfiodwkfillyqffnu or something of that kind, which in Assyria is pretty tough on a man. For doing this Kaleel will have to answer to a charge of provoke.

—Before Justice Huser.—

An affidavit for selling liquor without license was filed against Cleland, the South Calhoun street saloonkeeper, who is said to have been operating since last October without the necessary state document.

Jesse Hartman, who filed the affidavits in the Gilbert house-of-ill-fame cases, is not a deputy constable, as was stated yesterday. Gilbert's case will be tried on Monday. Constable McDaniels says that Gilbert offered him money if he would allow him to go without arrest, and for this the constable proposes to file an affidavit charging attempted bribery.

Cora Bowers has filed an affidavit against Fanny Merriman, charging provoke. The case will be heard this evening.

Beginners' Class will be formed at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy—Gentlemen, Monday evening, Jan. 7; Ladies, Wednesday, Jan. 9. 29-2-3-5

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The new term begins Wednesday, January 2nd. A large number of pupils will enroll in both the day and night schools at that time.

T. L. STAPLES,
Proprietor.

Miss Nellie Anderson, of West Superior street, has gone to Chicago to spend the holidays as the guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ninde. Her cousin, Miss Mabelle Galligan, will return with her for a visit.

Arrival of the Greatest of All.

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN FORTUE TELLER.

Egyptian fortune teller; past, present and future; the most wonderful seeress that ever came to America. P. I. from Egypt, does not claim to be the greatest nor is he the only medium on earth, nevertheless he is one of the most successful. Life readers now before the public, and his readings are acknowledged by both press and public to be of the highest order.

He advises to a certainty regarding all affairs of life.

All who are undermined, unsuccessful, unsatisfied or otherwise troubled should call at once.

He has assisted thousands who had given up in despair; he can assist you.

Prof. Hadlade is not here to injure on the public, but to advise those needing advice and to help those needing help.

All business strictly confidential.

You are not left in doubt as to charges but all have an opportunity to benefit by this visit.

You are not requested to do anything as the Professor has the ability to do and does state the facts just as he sees them.

He needs no one's practices nor friends, and advertises no impossibilities.

Charges are 50 cents to all. Courteous treatment to all. All receive the same attention.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Terms reasonable. Everything private.

Come early or expect to wait. Pleasant waiting rooms.

NO. 118 HARRISON STREET.
Near Washington St.

The Degree of Honor will give a social at its hall, 107 Calhoun street, New Year's evening.

Hot Soda...

ON DRAUGHT.

Delicious....

Chocolate,
Beef Tea,
Clam Boullion,
Tomato Bouillion.

SERVED AT

Ranke & Nussbaum's

Pharmacy, 88 Calhoun St.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

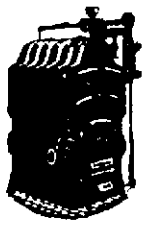
Arcade Dental Parlors,

Room 7, Arcade.

BURKETT & BAKER.

Telephone 627.

Open evenings and Sundays.



Plumbing
AND ....
Gas Fitting
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.

'Phone No. 596.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity. Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 968.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the Enorpean plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.

Second Floor, 44 Calhoun St., Room 2, Over Morgenthaler's Millinery Store.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 134 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

FOR NEW YEARS.
Mixed Candy, 7 and 10c lb.
All sort Nuts, 13c quart.
Strictly New Dates, 7c lb.
Sweet Oranges, 15c doz.
Nice Lace Curtains, $1.00 pair.
30x60 Smyrna Rugs, $1.10 each.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.
287 E. Lewis. Phone 783.
S. GANZER, Prop.

D R. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 8 and 4.
Hours—9 to 12; 1 to 5. 61 Warsaw Saturday's

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

ABBEY'S SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.

AS A BEVERAGE . .
A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water may be taken at any time.

T. N. Clark, M. D., Reagan, Tex., says: "I recommend Abbey's Salt on all occasions as the most delightful beverage I ever used. It is prompt and efficient and no one need hereafter make a face at sulphur magnesia."

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., $1 00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 11 Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.

California
Winter
Resorts

Coronado, Pasadena, Catalina, Santa Barbara, Monterey and others.

Islands as bewitching as Capri, a coast as gay as the the Riveria, mountains rivaling the Alps.

A winter climate surpassing that of Egypt and Algiers.

Sumptuous hotels with accommodations for thousands of guests.

For illustrated pamphlets, address,

General Passenger Office,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago.

FOR ALL AGES - - - -

We have things that will interest all tastes. We want you to have the best and this season enables you to have the best.

OUR GREETING

Is backed by values that will make you happy. Our words are full of cheer, and you will all be happy here.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 Calhoun St.
DR. JOHN A. M'ALISTER, Mgr.

Men of sound judgment in business affairs are not taking life insurance for the fun of doing so. It is a plain business transaction with them.

C. B. FITCH,
63 Clinton St.
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF MONTPELIER, VT.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NOTICE OF ELECTION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 4th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The First National bank of Fort Wayne will be held at its banking house Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. for the election of seven directors to serve the ensuing year.

4-1w LEM R. HARTMAN, Cashier.

EXAMINATION FREE
Consult Us About Your Eyes.
25-27 Fisher-Long Bldg
(Graduated Eye Specialists.)
GIFFORD & VALTER,
Office Hours: 1 to 5 p. m.

JANUARY 1st, 1901,

plants another milestone on the road of your life and ours. We hope that our relations as dealer and customer will continue as pleasant in 1901 as in 1900—it shall be our effort to make them so. Anything in meats or poultry you may buy of us will be the best we can get anywhere. Is your New Year's day order in?

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received a full line
FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

There are eight submarine cables of over 2,000 miles in length.

LOCAL LINES.

Lee Yaxtra, of Kendallville, is visiting in the city.

Louis Wintz has returned from a visit at Decatur.

Miss Pauline Kuhn left today for a visit at Decatur.

J. S. Parrish, of Huntington, is visiting in the city.

Miss Hattie Perkins visited in Wayne ville this week.

Miss Lucile Heaton will give a "watch party" New Year's eve.

Robert Harrison, of Angola, transacted business in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Andy Winings has returned from a visit with friends at Kendallville.

Miss Marie Kimpler is spending the holidays with friends at Grand Rapids.

Prosecuting Attorney E. V. Emrick transacted business yesterday in Bluffton.

Miss Florence McMillan and Miss Flora Cook are attending a party in Lagrange today.

Presiding Elder W. H. Daniel is conducting a quarterly meeting at New Haven today.

W. S. Bash has returned to New York after a visit with his sister, Mrs. N. B. Hughes.

Timothy Hiler, of Leonidas, Mich., and Jacob Colter, of Arcola, visited in the city yesterday.

Charles E. Vesey, of this city, will give a moving picture entertainment at Ossian this evening.

Col. D. N. Foster is attending a meeting of the board of trustees of the soldiers' home in Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCulloch will give a dancing party and musical at the Wayne club on January 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Hessler, who have been visiting friends in the city, have returned to their home at Decatur.

Misses Blanche Lindsay, May Elter and Ethel Hemsher will spend New Year's at Bluffton, the guests of friends.

Prof and Mrs. William Miles have returned from Lima, Ohio, where Mrs. Miles sang at a Christmas entertainment.

Mrs. L. F. Curdes, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Anderson, will entertain the South Side Aid society Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Helmeyer has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lang, and other friends at Kendallville.

Mr. and Mrs. McAndrew, of St Thomas, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. McAndrew's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gay.

On Christmas day Mrs. Michael Hombach fell [illegible] with a [illegible] was painfully injured.

The [illegible] from Life Insurance [illegible] ted in the Swinehart new offices in the Bakewell building.

C. A. Wood, secretary of the Fort Wayne Life Insurance company, is [illegible] through the northern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beaty, who have been spending the week with relatives in the city, returned to their home at Avilla this morning.

Miss Anna Parrott, on Walton avenue, pleasantly entertained a party of friends a few days ago in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Hessler, of Decatur.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilbert have returned from a visit with Mr. Wilbert's parents at Carroll, Ohio. They also visited relatives at Columbus and Piqua.

Prof. E. A. Schultze, one of the high school faculty, was elected assistant secretary of the Academy of Science at the teacher's convention in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Amos Bowsher, of Masterson street, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Clifford L. Morgan, of Galion, Ohio, entertained a company of ladies at tea Thursday evening.

William F. Schober, well known in this city, died Thursday night at his home in Waterloo from pneumonia. Mr. Schober was engaged in the saloon business in that place.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Stemen and Dr. Katherine Hughes, who have been guests of Dr. C. E. Stemen and family for some days, left this morning for their home at Kansas City.

The Knights of Pythias will run a special train to Findlay, Ohio, on the evening of January 25th to attend a celebration. Delegations from several surrounding towns will also go.

Miss Lura Fee entertained the high school fraternities last evening at progressive pedro. Prizes were won by Miss Hazel Pearse and Kent Blair, and the consolations by Miss Clara O'Rourke and Charles Porter.

Miss Bertha Rinebolt, of Knox, an evangelist and home missionary, is visiting Mrs. Stribley, of West Superior street, and Mrs. Ida McKee, of West Third street. Miss Rinebolt formerly resided here and was in charge of the rescue mission at 170 West Main street.

Jack Smith, a resident of Wayne [illegible] and a peculiar experience befell him ago. Some years ago Mr. Smith [illegible] the sight of one eye and [illegible] few recently a [illegible] eye suddenly lost the power of sight. The [illegible] continued for a period of [illegible] hours but sight gradually returned and the eye is now apparently as strong as ever. No cause is known for the blindness.

Easy Colds

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you rise more tired in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always the harder to cure.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

[illegible]
Lowell, Mass.

LEAVE FOR SOUTHERN HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin J. Raines left at noon today over the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad for their new home at Livingston, Ky., where Mr. Raines is a prominent young man and is agent and telegraph operator for the Kentucky Central railroad. His bride was formerly Miss Ida Fairfield, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Fairfield, of this city, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized Wednesday evening at their pretty home on the corner of Lake and Short streets. Rev. Dr. Parr, of the [illegible] M. E. church, was the officiating clergyman and about [illegible] guests, relatives and friends of the [illegible] were present. The [illegible] was performed [illegible] ring service, [illegible] ding march, played by Miss [illegible] Fairfield, sister of the bride. [illegible] was served in the dining room and [illegible] the place an elaborate wedding supper was served. The [illegible] was [illegible] and raised in Allen county and [illegible] a host of friends who [illegible] sincere wishes for a happy married life. [illegible] a handsome piano, a present from the groom to the bride, was shipped to Livingston, Ky., in advance of the arrival of the bridal party. [illegible] and an elaborate wedding breakfast [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Raines left [illegible] for their new home. [illegible] a large number of friends [illegible] to extend congratulations [illegible] wishes.

Miss Josie Schnebel, of 64 Sturgis street, is [illegible] Toledo where she has been visiting for a few days with Mrs. C. A. Compton.

THE ONE SURE WAY.

To Cure Every Form of Piles.

The only sure way to cure every form of piles, is to use a remedy like the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is applied directly to the parts affected and its wonderful healing effects are apparent from the first application because its medicinal properties are rapidly absorbed right where [illegible] by the delicate [illegible] membranes of the rectum. The cure is natural and [illegible] before the patient is aware of it every trace of piles has left him.

This is one reason why the Pyramid Pile Cure has been so uniformly successful.

It is in suppository form, applied at night directly to the diseased parts, where it is first melted and not by the sound about way of the stomach nor the harsh, barbarous method of surgical operation.

Direct application to the seat of disease is the only common sense cure, and this is fully accomplished by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

If the [illegible] thousands is worth applying [illegible] no sufferer should delay [illegible] this splendid [illegible] as it costs [illegible] at any drug store, and is guaranteed to [illegible] safe and free from opiates or cocaine, so common found in so many pile cures.

Nearly every druggist has some favorite pile [illegible] which he can make a larger profit [illegible] the Pyramid and all will tell you [illegible] that the Pyramid Pile Cure [illegible] sale remedy for piles [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Pamphlet [illegible] Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

AID FOR THE ORPHANS.

The annual Christmas collections for the orphans, taken in all the Catholic churches of the diocese on Christmas morning, promises to greatly exceed the amount realized at any previous time, and the offerings at the Cathedral alone amounted to $1,055. Last year the amount was $994. Reports from other churches of the diocese have not yet been made, but indications are that the example of the Cathedral has been very generally followed. The collections go to St. Vincent's home for girls in this city, and to St. Joseph's asylum for boys at Lafayette.

WILL NET ABOUT $500.

The charity ball given Thursday evening at the Wayne club was a gratifying success financially as well as socially, for about $300 will be available for the use of the Allen County Orphans' home. Something over $1,000 worth of tickets were sold and the expenses will be about $200.

DEGREE OF REBEKAH.

Concordia lodge No. 41, Degree of Rebekah (German), elected officers Friday evening as follows: Mrs. Lizzie Enderdracher, noble grand; Mrs. Jenkel, vice grand; Mrs. Shepler, secretary; Mrs. Rohrer, financial secretary; Mrs. Hauss, treasurer; Mrs. Dellinger, tustee.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP IS SURE

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

[New Haven News]

The smallpox scare is about over in New Haven and quite a few persons called in from other points to visit in the family [illegible] The principal case of the [illegible] Frank Post is almost [illegible] and [illegible] is also convalescing and will [illegible] in a few days. It is no possible [illegible] Tuesday's [illegible] after a thorough fumigation [illegible] been removed. Our [illegible] to the south and [illegible] of us, are quarantined, are not [illegible] well. There are upwards [illegible] fifty [illegible] of them serious, [illegible] will likely be [illegible] this winter.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton National Bank of Fort Wayne, will be held at the office of said bank on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

JOHN MOHR, JR.,
27:12 Cashier.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

What would make a handsomer gift for wife, mother or daughter than one of the handsome Suits or Coats made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 27 E. Berry St. Thousands of samples to select from.

27tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms at 71 Monroe Ave.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—7-room house; bath room and all modern conveniences. Call at or address 17 Case St., Fort Wayne. 26-3t

FOR RENT—No. 17 East Wayne, modern, $10; 100 East Berry, modern, and No. 101 South Hanna, eight rooms and bath. W. E. Doud over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—One [illegible] furnished room in private family, all modern conveniences centrally [illegible] [illegible] required. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"77"

INFLUENZA—COLD IN THE HEAD.

Is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose. Commences with tingling, itching and dryness of the nostrils, followed by a watery or mucus discharge; frequent sneezing; dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead; increased secretion of tears; occasional chilliness, and Fever.

If not arrested, the Catarrh spreads to the throat and respiratory organs, attended with Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Tickling Cough and Oppressed Breathing.

CHECKED CIRCULATION, the cause of nearly all Colds, produces these symptoms; the use of "77" starts the blood tingling through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold is broken. At all druggists, 25c., or by mail.

New pocket edition of Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all diseases, mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

COLDS

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Traveling Men—Regular meeting of Post A, T. P. A.

Rathbone Sisters—Regular meeting.

Masonic Temple—King Dramatic company in "The Victoria Cross."

In refusing to be released from jail under bonds or otherwise Mrs. ation at Wichita seems to show some fear to turn herself loose again.

The question is not the need of an auditorium in Fort Wayne, but the quickest and best way to get the best possible auditorium in this city. It is an issue which everybody may help to decide.

Some cotemporaries affect to see something alarming in the proposition of a bounty of $250 for re-enlistments in the Philippines. The proposition in itself is simply an expression of the fact that the demand for soldiers in the Philippines is greater than the supply. Whether that is alarming or not may be a matter of opinion.

Once more the British public are in a condition of cheerful expectancy, upon hearing from Lord Kitchener that General De Wet is being closely pursued. Military experts, according to the dispatches, believe that there will be news of a decisive engagement within two or three days, and that it will be of a gratifying nature. As no British forces have been reported captured by the Boers for the last twenty-four hours, it is possible that the tide is turning.

Again search is being made for M. s Fowler Chase, the young Lafayette millionaire. It is not strange. Young Mr. Chase is always either being hunted or trying to escape after he has been run to ground. When not on the run he is the object of solicitous care in a p vate asylum or secluded sanitarium. Mr. Chase has a few gobs of cash which will never contribute to his own peace of mind until he makes a general distribution to his l ne of guardians.

Wi is being prepared for presentation to the legislature that if passed will make the buying of votes, either at a primary election or regular election, a felony. The bill contemplates that any person who offers a consideration for a vote or who actually buys a vote at a primary or regular election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and subject to a penalty of not less than two years nor more than five years in the penitentiary and disfranchisement for not less than ten years. That part of the law will be good. It should also be provided that any vote who sells or offers to sell his v te should be dealt with not les severely.

The Cudahy kidnaping case in Omaha brings the family name into notice and incidentally furnishes another illustration of the way in which men rise from poverty to wealth and power in the United States. Years ago there was a laborer employed at the Plankinton plant in Milwaukee, Wis. His name was Cudahy, and he had four sons, Michael, John, Patrick and Edward. Today the four boys represent $15,000,000 of business capital, they employ 6,000 men, own meat-packing plants in Omaha, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Louisville, Nashville, Wichita and Los Angeles, operate car lines of their own, and possess vast oil properties on the Pacific coast. They are all powerful men in physique, and each is possessed of exceptional powers in business and finance. Edward, whose home is at Omaha, is the one whose son was kidnaped and later restored to him on payment of $25,000 as ransom.

Captain Dreyfus may not yet have received justice, but he has his liberty and unfortunately his pen. Under the circumstances of his case he appreciates the one too little and employs the other too much. It is less than two years since he was rescued from a living perdition on Devil's Island. He too little realizes that at the time of his last rehearing the government was trying to save him and at the same time save the republic. Justice will in time come to him and overtake the dastards who persecuted him. He should be patient and silent and bide an auspicious hour to claim his due. In every land under the sun his vindication is complete save in France. It is more than half won there. His restoration will be full and the confusion of his persecutors utter some day.

When the Booz inquiry is completed at West Point it will be next in order for the commandant and instructors to come to the tribunal of public opinion and common sense there to show the educational value from a military point of view of hazing as it is practiced at the national military academy. The public will not deny, because the public does not know to the contrary, that a diet of prunes, treacle and "heli sauce" conduces to the stock of gray matter. But the public would like to see it demonstrated. So would the public like some light on the good purposes served by consecutive stunts of "eagling," "bracing," "wooden Willies," and like physical exercises. Doubtless it is just the regimen necessary to make a fighting man of coarse material, but the proof would be interesting. Moreover, the regulations forbid hazing. Perhaps the commandant and other officers of the academy will be able to establish that the cadets' "code" is contributing more to the morals and scientific efficiency of the army than the laws "made and provided."

LABOR UNIONS CAN HELP.

The suggestion made in this column yesterday that the labor unions of Fort Wayne can do much to promote the auditorium project meets with favorable consideration of those who have given that phase of the matter thought. We would like to have the Trades and Labor council, the central body of trades unionism in Fort Wayne, as well as the several organizations both in and out of the council, take some favorable action at their next respective meetings, appoint committees to direct the work of the unions in behalf of the enterprise and co-operate with the Commercial club's committee. It is possible for the labor organizations to do so much good in promoting this affair that we believe they will be neither reluctant to begin nor slothful in their efforts.

No element of society will derive greater benefits or greater pleasure from an auditorium than the labor unions. Heretofore in matters of public concern they have been public spirited and diligent and in this cause now taking so firm hold on the enthusiasm of the people we believe they will not be slow to pledge their best efforts. They can give the project additional impetus by prompt action looking to whatever form of co-operation may be found best.

MIXED WITH ROYALTY.

Lee Ivins, of the New Aveline hotel cigar stand, returned this morning from a visit at his old home at Lebanon, Ohio. A good deal of Mr. Ivins' time while away was taken up in hob-nobbing with titled nobility. While at the Gibson hotel, in Cincinnati, talking to ex-Governor Campbell, who is an old acquaintance, Senator Foraker strolled in, followed soon after by Millionaire Zimmerman and his titled son-in-law, the duke of Manchester, who has recently occupied a pretty prominent place in the newspapers. Mr. Ivins was introduced to the duke and enjoyed a chat with the nobleman.

GIVE THEIR VIEWS

CLERGY APPROVES MOVEMENT FOR AUDITORIUM.

FORT WAYNE PASTORS SPEAK

TELL WHY IT WILL BE VALUABLE TO THE CITY.

RENEWED INTEREST IS SHOWN

AN ACTIVITY THAT AUGURS WELL FOR SUCCESS.

The enterprising Fort Wayne citizens who have taken the initiative steps in providing the city with a spacious and attractive auditorium building have been immensely encouraged by the unanimity with which the clergy of the city has endorsed the idea. By reason of their profession these clergymen are accustomed to give thought to places of public gathering and to note the needs in this regard.

Not alone are the ministers a unit as to the value and desirability of such a structure, but their replies to the letters of Chairman Beers have brought forth a wealth of ideas that will be found of much service in carrying forward the work. Some extracts from these replies will be found below:

Rabbi Cohn said: I heartily approve of the project. I am in favor of everything that will advance the intellectual and moral interests of our city. Fort Wayne needs culture as well as commerce. A suitable beautiful building where entertainments, lectures, etc., may be comfortably, adequately and invitingly given will certainly help to accomplish this result.

Rev. L. J. Hoffmann, of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, said: From a moral and educational standpoint such a building would be valuable of three ways: (a) In the fact that it will put the city in position to entertain large religious and educational conventions. (o) It would give the city a suitable place for great lectures, entertainments, mass meetings, etc. (c) The building itself if of proper architecture would tend to cultivate the moral and aesthetic faculties of our people.

Rev. Edgar William Allen, of the Jefferson Street Church of Christ, said: A public auditorium would be of great benefit to the city; first, because of the conventions it would be possible to attract here. Great religious and educational associations in their large assemblies quicken the pulse of a city. Second. Because every city needs a building and work such as is being done and is to be found in the Carnegie library building of Allegheny and Pittsburg, and Cooper institute, New York. My opinion and advice would be to copy these models, erecting a building with much more to it than an auditorium hall. It should be under municipal control. If you do this you can easily secure $50,000 from Mr. Carnegie, for he is aiding cities all over the land to just such enterprises. Put your public library there. In the basement have a gymnasium and public baths. This is no Utopean scheme, but is being realized in many cities not having either the population of enterprise of Fort Wayne.

Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor Church of Precious Blood, said: No doubt there are rich men in the city who have made their money in the city and there is certainly no lack of enterprise among them. If the Commercial club will approach the right man and ask him whether he would not be willing to perpetuate his name as a benefactor to the city and posterity by investing $50,000 or $100,000 in such a building, no sordid question will be asked. Will it pay? But a dozen other men will be mad at you for not giving them a chance to do it.

Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, said: If you could put up a building which is as little of a theater as possible, and as much of the museum, "auditorium" in the proper sense of the word, a place to hear good, cheap, popular lectures on the varied and various things of interest to the general public, it would indeed be a great thing for the city.

Rev. L. L. Henson, retiring pastor of the First Baptist church, said: My opinion is that a large comfortable well adapted auditorium would be of inestimable value to our city especially in the matter of cheap popular uplifting entertainments, and in the matter of great religious conventions and other union gospel meetings.

Rev. S. Wagenhals, of the English Lutheran church, said: I wish you complete and speedy success in securing for the city a place that shall be commodious if not ornamental; large enough for small entrance fees, and above all fireproof or else means of egress as wide as all outdoors.

Rev. Zach A. Harris, minister of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, said: The matter was brought before the Ministerial association at our last Monday's meeting and was very favorably commented on. An auditorium large enough to accommodate from four to five thousand people, properly managed and equipped, is something very much needed in the city.

Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church, said: It has seemed to me for some years past that a commodious and comfortable auditorium, centrally located, is one thing that our city needs.

Rev. J. W. Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church, said: An auditorium centrally located and rentable at reasonable rates will meet a long felt want in our city.

Rev. J. H. Evans, of Bethel Evangelical church, said: I greatly approve of the auditorium project. It would be a great improvement to the city of Fort Wayne.

Very Reverend Father Guendling, of the Cathedral, said, tersely: Ultimately resolves itself into a question. "Will it pay?" The moral and educational value will depend on views of the controlling spirits.

Rev. H. J. Norris, of West Berry Street M. E. church, said: The conception of an auditorium is one worthy the attention and careful consideration of every citizen of this rapidly growing city. Already we are placed in competition with many other cities which are older and have greater advantages. The moral and educational influences because of such a building would be realized in the fact that all high class entertainments would seek such a place, while the low groveling and vile would be excluded and overshadowed if not suppressed. Therefore believing such a building would enhance these interests and increase values at home, give us a reputation abroad and place our beautiful city on an equal footing with other cities, I shall remain a well wisher of the enterprise.

Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, of the Third Presbyterian church, said: An auditorium would be a great advantage to our city. Some high-class entertainments that cannot now be given because of the expense could be given at popular prices without risk of loss. As Fort Wayne has good railroad facilities, a large auditorium would make it popular as a convention city.

Rev. Father P. J. O'Reilly, of the Cathedral, said: An auditorium will certainly have a moral and educational effect upon the community. There is no reason to be pessimistic and surmise that the effect will be other than good.

Rev. D. T. Williams, of the South Congregational church, said: Such a building would be invaluable, provided it would never be prostituted to be a play house. What the historic Faneuil Hall did for Boston and for the whole country as touching American liberty; such a hall in our midst ought and I am sure, would promote the best interests of our community; it is just the one thing needful in our city. The promoters will be looked upon and regarded as benefactors.

PINGREE BIGGER THAN COURT

DECLINES TO ANSWER SUMMONS IN CONTEMPT CASE.

Denies Authority of Judiciary to Cite Him, and Besides He is Too Busy to Go.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 29.—Governor Pingree, who was summoned to appear before the Ingham county circuit court today to answer to the charge of contempt, as the result of an interview in which he attacked the court and prosecuting attorney, has refused to answer the summons.

He was cited to appear at 1 o'clock today, but at 11:30 the Governor sent the following telegram to the court:

"As executive of the state of Michigan and representing one of the three independent, equal and co-ordinate divisions of the power of the government, I am constrained (meaning no disrespect to the judicial department) to deny the authority of the judiciary in the premises.

"Were I, as chief executive of this state, disposed to recognize the authority of the judicial department on this particular occasion the official duties pressing upon me in the closing hours of my administration would not permit of my giving the matter attention. P. S. Pingree."

After he had given out the telegram Governor Pingree was asked whether he had anything to say in connection with his action.

"Not a word," he said. "The public can read the telegram and draw its own conclusions."

John Rodewald, of 167 John street, will entertain a company of his gentleman friends this evening in celebration of his fiftieth birthday anniversary.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets.

Beginners' Class will be formed at the Hanker Dancing Academy Thursday, Jan. 3, 8 p. m.
27-29-31

WINTER CATARRH

In All Its Phases and Stages Cured by Peruna.

MRS. J. E. MILLS, OF NORWICH, CONN.

Mrs. J. E. Mills, 461 Main street, Norwich, Conn., in a recent letter says:

"I write to let you know what Peruna has done for me. I have been troubled with catarrh since I was ten years old. At times my head troubled me so that I would be obliged to stay in a dark room. Nothing helped me and my physician said I could never be cured.

"I began taking Peruna this spring and find myself greatly benefited by it. I have not had an attack since I took my first bottle. I think in time it will cure me. Peruna has improved my appetite and health in general. I have gained twenty pounds in three months. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who also find it very beneficial. I advise any one troubled with catarrh to use Peruna."

Thousands of men and women all over the United States use Peruna. They do so because they have learned by experience that it is a valuable medicine.

Not only is it a valuable medicine but it is applicable to the climatic ailments of winter and summer. Extremes of heat and cold in the United States make it a land of catarrh.

Nearly everybody has catarrh. This is more especially true among the middle and lower classes. Exposure to the climate, hard work, and unventilated sleeping rooms are the principal causes. Charitable institutions have found, by bitter experience, that catarrhal diseases are not only the most numerous of all other diseases put together, but they are the hardest to cure.

Peruna is a specific for this class of diseases. No other remedy can take its place. Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh are cured by the use of simply a bottle. People who have spent large sums to be cured of catarrh, have turned to Peruna as a last resort, and been cured by the use of a single bottle.

It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, la grippe and catarrh in its many phases. Whether the catarrh is located in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs, Peruna is a prompt and never-failing cure.

Mrs. Sarah Jones, Pleasant Plain, Ia., writes: "I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the benefits received from Peruna and Manalin in the treatment of what was pronounced systemic catarrh. I took Peruna for a while and discontinued the use of it as I felt so much better. The latter part of the winter and early spring there was so much sickness here, an epidemic of colds and pneumonia prevailed. I had an attack of cold in catarrhal form, suffering with facial neuralgia and headache, but continued taking Peruna and Manalin and was soon restored without being prostrated with weakness."

A book written by Dr. Hartman on the different phases of catarrh and their treatment, also "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

"JUSTICE TO THE JEW."

Madison C. Peters, who appears at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ next Thursday evening, for a period of eleven years preached to immense audiences in New York on Sunday evenings. His lecture, "Justice to the Jew," tells the story of what the Jew has done for the world and is said to be most instructive. Mr. Peters was born in Lehigh county, Pa., and since he was eight years old has made his own way in the world, working his way through college. Mr. Peters began his ministry

REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

at Mulberry, Ind., and his abilities as a preacher were soon known abroad, and he was called to the pastorate of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-nine he accepted a call to the Bloomingdale church, in New York city, but resigned there to devote his time to evangelism. "Justice to the Jew" is his masterpiece, and no one who hears this lecture will look with scorn upon the Jew, and it will make every Jew feel as Lord Beaconsfield felt when taunted in the house of lords for his Jewish extraction. "I can well afford to be called a Jew." Dr. Peters has written a book on the subject, which has been widely read.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

Oliver and Julia Hebert to Kate M. McAlister, lot 73 Green's sub., for $2,000.

Kate M. McAlister to Oliver and Julia Hebert, lot 73 Green's sub., for $2,000.

Otto Seidel to John W. McMahon, lot 2 and furlong lot 1 Rockhill's Second, for $1.

Henry Treasler et al. to Frederick J. Brown, lot 6, block 5, Ewing's addition, for $1,200.

—Country.—

John K. and William H. Colerick to Chas. A. Wilding, part west half of southwest quarter, section 7, Adams township, for $1,400.

Rebecca and Peter Peckham to Jos. A. and Eliza A. Eminhiser, part east half of northeast quarter, section 26, Madison township, for $2,700.

Belated, Were You?

You were too busy, were out of town, or last week's money did not quite hold out, or the pay car was not in, or for some other reason you failed to buy that friend or that member of your family a Christmas present, as you intended.

A New Year Present Is Just as Appropriate.

Come in and pick it out this week and have it delivered Monday next, with a card attached:

"I Wish You a Happy New Year."

It will be just as acceptable as though it came a week earlier.

This is the closing week of the last month, of the last year, of the last century. We shall indeed soon be "Off with the Old and on with the New."

After thirty-two years of business in Fort Wayne we invite you more confidently than ever to

MAKE ALL YOUR PURCHASES OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY STORE" OF THE

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO

Gloves, Caps, Underwear

For Cold Weather.....

WM. MEYER & BRO.

HATTERS.

COME IN AND HEAR
THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH,
all the Latest Records.
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Practice Limited to
EYE, EAR NOSE AND THROAT.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 266.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

DORCHESTER MASS.

TRADE-MARK ESTABLISHED 1780.

The Law Says that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup

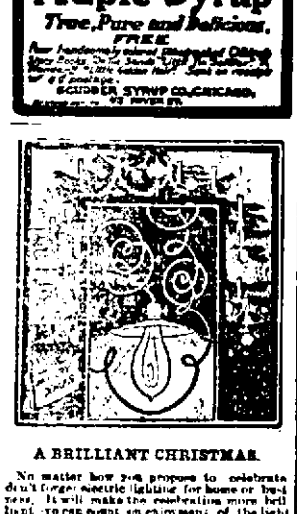
The people are demanding

Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup

True, Pure and Delicious.

FREE

SCUDDER SYRUP CO. CHICAGO.



A BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS.

No matter how you propose to celebrate don't forget electric lighting for home or business. It will make the celebration more brilliant, you can count on enjoyment of the light and on the saving of eyes and expenses. I will make you merry.

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

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A REAL GRAPHOPHONE ...FOR... $5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. Send order and money to our nearest office

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WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

NOW ON SALE TO

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Write for folders, descriptive matter, etc., to

C. L. STONE,

General Pass. Agent,

Louisville, Ky.

Attar of roses sells at $100 an ounce, which is exactly five times the value of gold.

PROD FOR MILES

ALGER GOES AFTER GENERAL COMMANDING ARMY.

CHAPTER ON EMBALMED BEEF

SAYS GENERAL'S ACTION WAS UNSOLDIERLY.

HIS TESTIMONY REVIEWED

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR HAS A HEARTY UNBOSOMING.

New York, Dec. 29.—The North American Review in its next issue will contain an article on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," by ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger. The article says in part:

"The commission appointed by the president at my request to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, commonly known as the war investigation or the Dodge commission, met on the 24th day of September, 1898. On the 21st day of December, the major general commanding the army of the United States appeared before the commission, then sitting in Washington, and made his statements with respect to the canned, fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war. General Miles refused to be sworn or affirmed, as every other of the 495 witnesses had been, declaring in substance that he would 'make his statements without being sworn and was responsible for what he said.'

MILES LATE WITH CHARGES.

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months, the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time; and, stranger and more inexcusable, and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this pretended knowledge of facts—which if they existed should have been made known to the secretary of war for the protection of the army—General Miles never mentioned the subject. Nor did I ever hear a rumor of chemically treated beef being purchased for the army until the general's testimony was given before the commission. In answer to inquiries as to how canned beef became a part of the army ration, General Miles said:

"'You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general; I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the army as food, and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment. * * * There was sent to Porto Rico 337 tons of what is known as, or called, refrigerated beef, which you might call embalmed beef. * * * Now, if you want to ascertain the cost to the government of this so-called refrigerated beef—embalmed beef—take the original cost. * * * I do not know what may have been injected into it. * * * The understanding is that this is a secret process of preserving beef. * * * It may be that they are still sending the stuff down there. I don't know. * * * If I was furnished for an expedition in this country, or any other, with such stuff I would prohibit the men from taking it. * * * I do not think that beef such as was sent to Cuba and Porto Rico would be good in any country in the stomach of any man. * * * They could get some bacon, but that is not considered suitable food for the tropics. * * * You ask about food. In my judgment that was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of our troops.'

CRIMINAL INCOMPETENCE.

"Not content with these grave and scandalous charges, thus made public for the first time before the war investigation commission, General Miles permitted himself to be interviewed on the following day at Cincinnati, Ohio, when he made similar charges. The allegations that unsuitable food, not a part of the legal ration, had been furnished to the army under pretense of an experiment, and that refrigerated beef treated with poisonous chemicals, had been and was being supplied to our army of 275,000 men, were, indeed, serious, implying, as they did, criminal incompetence on the part of the commissary department, if not wilful negligence and dishonesty.

"No other supply bureau of the army had excelled the commissary department in promptness, efficiency and successful administration during the war. I never entered the war department, whether early in the day or late at night and called for the commissary general that he did not report at once. I never gave him an order that was not immediately carried out to the letter.

EAGAN'S REPLY.

"General Eagan had already been examined by the war investigation commission when General Miles' hearing occurred, but when the testimony of the latter appeared in the newspapers General Eagan immediately requested a rehearing. His indignation exceeded the limit of his self-control and in his efforts to deny the charges made his language became vituperative, extravagant and highly improper. I believe that had General Eagan's health not been seriously impaired by overwork and anxiety the two objectionable paragraphs—of 300 words out of an aggregate of 2,000 words contained in his reply—would never have been written or uttered. Even yet, divested of its offensive adjectives in the two paragraphs referred to, his reply to General Miles remains unanswerable in its logic and incontrovertible in its facts. The allegation that I had inspired or had any knowledge of General Eagan's intended attack upon the statement of General Miles is absolutely untrue.

COULD NOT ALTER RATIONS.

"It is proposed to treat General Miles' allegations specifically and in detail.

"General Miles should have known that neither the secretary of war nor the commissary general could legally alter or add to the ration of the army. The ration is fixed by law and its components can be changed only by the president of the United States. If General Miles did not know that canned beef was a part of the army ration, then he displayed an ignorance in an important matter of his profession that is to say the least most remarkable; if he did know that canned beef was a recognized part of the ration, then his allegation to the contrary is so much more reprehensible.

"The allegations of General Miles that canned fresh beef was not a part of the army ration and that it was issued as a 'pretense of an experiment' were not only contrary to fact, but were made absolutely without a particle of evidence of excuse. If General Miles really believed his serious charges his conduct is all the more blameworthy in that he apparently made no effort to assure himself of their truthfulness nor to report them to the secretary of war before publicly uttering them.

QUESTIONS HONESTY.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that General Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that the canned beef was issued as the pretense of an experiment and that it was not a part of the ration. On the 17th of June, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter by 'direction of the major general commanding the army,' instructing the depot commissary at Tampa to furnish to General Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef, to be issued from the 'subsistence stores of the army.' If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct it proves that General Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a part of the ration; that he knew there was a large quantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops, and that he so far approved of its use as to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies.

"After the charges made by General Miles the most expert and scientific men in the country were employed by the government to further the investigation—such physiological chemists as Prof. R. H. Chittenden, of Yale, and Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan university, as well as Dr. W. D. Bigelow, a chemist in the bureau of animal industry in the department of agriculture.

REFERS TO FINDING OF COURT.

"The court of inquiry visited several of the large packing houses, accompanied by Dr. Bigelow. The results of personal examinations and of the investigations of the experts employed conclusively showed that there was not one jot or tittle of evidence or excuse for the statement that canned fresh beef was the pulp after the beef extract had been removed.

"The court of inquiry properly found that canned fresh beef was an unpalatable ration, without condiments, when not cooked and when not served with vegetables.

"General Miles arrived at Tampa on June 1 for the purpose of rendering such assistance to the commanding general of the Santiago expedition as his military experience and high rank could give. He was the special representative of the war department delegated to overlook that expedition and assist in its preparation and embarkation. If General Miles did not look into the question of food for the Santiago expedition he was as culpable as though he had failed to inspect all other important matters.

NOT BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

"General Miles' charges with respect to refrigerated beef were much more serious than his imputations regarding canned beef. His allegations, in substance, were that the beef furnished the army had been artificially preserved by injecting into it chemicals which were injurious to health; that he had overwhelming proof that this 'embalmed beef' had been treated with chemicals. It is significant to observe that the war-investigation commission says:

"'Of the witnesses examined by this commission General Miles and Mr. Daly are the only ones who make this charge of chemically treated beef.' Astounding as this statement may seem, General Miles did not base his allegations upon personal experience or submit any proof in support of them. His startling and scandalous accusations appear to have been based entirely upon the verbal statements of Dr. W. H. Daly, a volunteer major and surgeon upon his staff during the war with Spain, and upon a single letter subsequently sent him by this volunteer.

"The allegation that the food furnished the army was the cause of much sickness seems to have been as little investigated or to have had as little warrant for its utterance as the other disproved charges."

NOT BASED UPON FACTS.

In conclusion ex-Secretary Alger says:

"The army had won its battles in Cuba and the Philippines; Porto Rico had peacefully come into our hands after a few skirmishes; the protocol had been in operation for over four months, and even the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris. Then comes the major general commanding the army of the United States with his charges. While the allegations of General Miles were not based upon facts and were conclusively disproved by two separate tribunals, unimpeachable in their composition and methods of investigation, the irreparable damage has been done.

"A brave, honest and faithful officer, suffering under the lash of such cruel, unwarranted and unjustified imputations, while exonerated from the heavy odium of those charges, was, as a result of them, sacrificed on the altar of his own passion, righteous in its existence but inexcusable in its expression.

FALSE IMPRESSION.

"Besides this a false impression had been created throughout the country as to the food furnished the army, which may never be removed. The charges of General Miles, twice proved false in spirit and substance, are therefore the more heinous in their effect. Yet the present congress promoted General Miles to lieutenant general and has thus far failed to give to General Shafter the rank of major general to retire upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well as his former distinguished services."

POUR LIQUOR INTO SEWERS.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 29.—By a daring raid the women of Longview have done what the officers of the law, clergy and male moral element of the village had failed to accomplish. They have enforced the anti-license clause. Lonview is a village of 400 inhabitants in Douglas county. For a long time an illicit liquor store flourished openly in defiance of the fact that the village had been carried by the prohibition element. The place was raided time and again, but the proprietors found their trade so profitable that they willingly paid their fines to continue the business. The women, seeing that legal measures were ineffectual, determined on a coup d'etat. A score of them, women of the best families in the village, met at the home of one of their number. After a long period of prayer and careful consideration it was determined to wreck the saloon. Shortly after midnight they went to the building. The door was locked, but it was quickly smashed in with an axe, and the earnest crusaders poured into the place. On the shelves were flasks and jugs of liquor. Filling their arms, the women marched to the street and destroyed the whole stock, and quietly repaired to their homes. They promise to repeat the feat if it becomes necessary.

HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

Local Treatments for Catarrh Relegated to the Rear.

The surest and safest treatment for any form of Catarrh is an internal remedy which acts specifically upon the blood and mucous membranes. Such a remedy is the new preparation sold everywhere by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a medicine in pleasant tablet form.

These tablets contain in highly concentrated form, well known germ antiseptics like sanguinaria, guaiacol, Red Gum and similar curative elements, and no one who suffers from any form of catarrh, and has experienced the inefficiency and inconvenience of powders, sprays and inhalers will ever go back to such antiquated remedies after once trying so pleasant a treatment as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and one which gives so much relief in so short a time.

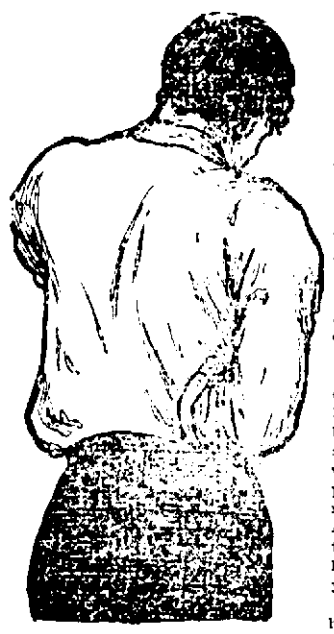
Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at fifty cents for full sized package and their daily use will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease.

The danger from catarrh is that it is a short road to consumption, to chronic stomach catarrh and to catarrh of liver and kidneys.

Most cases of deafness are caused from stoppage of the Eustachian tube as a result of catarrh.

BIG STORE THREATENED.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Fire which for a time threatened with destruction the vast retail store of Marshal, Field & Co., was discovered in the white goods and cloak repairing rooms on the third floor shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Before the fire department arrived the flames had spread to other departments and had eaten its way into the upholstery department on the fourth floor. A general alarm was turned in, and by hard work the fire was confined to the old Field building on State street, the flames not reaching the Wabash avenue annex. The fire apparently originated in the cable shaft of the elevators. General Manager Selfridge estimated the damage at not to exceed $25,000, mostly by water. That portion of the building known as the State street was closed for the day.



Call It Kidney Ache

FORT WAYNE CITIZENS TELL YOU WHY.

May as well call things by their right name. It is backache, to be sure—but the kidneys are to blame. Too much of a strain on the little filters of the blood. They can't take the uric acid out of the blood—that's where the trouble begins.

You know the rest; backache, headache, urinary troubles, diabetes—and then, Bright's disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are the remedy. Cure kidney troubles of any kind. Are doing it right here in Fort Wayne every day. Fort Wayne people say so. Here is the case of

Mrs. W. T. Hume, of 25 East Williams street, wife of the carriagemaker, says: "Mr. Hume procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and was greatly benefited by them. He was much troubled with backache and rheumatism, caused by disordered kidneys. His back was so lame he could hardly stoop and at times it was very painful for him to keep on working. The rheumatism was mostly in his ankles and caused him a great deal of suffering. As soon as he began taking Doan's Kidney Pills these symptoms of kidney trouble commenced to disappear and soon his kidneys were in better condition than they had been for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists—50c a box—Foster-Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

CONSCIENCE PAYS INTEREST.

"Take this; it's conscience money," exclaimed a minister of the Gospel, as he thrust into his hands of Internal Revenue Collector C. E. Sapp, a roll of bills containing $2,400, says a Louisville correspondent of the New York World.

"In 1863," continued the preacher, "certain persons robbed the government of $2,400. They got away to the West, and with that money made a fortune. Now they wish to repay the government. Don't ask me names. I cannot tell them."

The collector took the money and sent it to the "Conscience Fund." That was a year ago. Yesterday the same preacher again sought the Internal revenue office.

"I'm back again," said he, greeting the collector cheerily. Mr. Sapp had to stop and think for a minute to place his friend of the broadcloth. "Ah, I'm glad to see you; what can I do for you now?" asked the collector.

"Well, you see, my friends think they ought to pay the interest on the principal they turned over to you through me about a year ago. They felt so good over the transaction that they have sent me back to pay the interest. I have calculated that $1,200 ought to be enough interest for the government, and if you are satisfied I will now pay you that amount."

"I'll be satisfied with anything," replied the collector. Again he retired to his private office, and his ministerial friend counted out the money paying at the rate of about 2 per cent.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Daniel Rehm, of Parnell avenue, is visiting her son at Cincinnati.

Contractor J. M. Henry completed the carpenter work on the new Root Memorial building yesterday.

A crowd of young people surprised Miss E. A. Striker, who is at home on a vacation from Indianapolis, where she had been studying music. Miss Striker and Miss Edna Yarian entertained with music, and at a late hour refreshments were served.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The beer poisoning scare has had the effect of diminishing the consumption of beer in London by at least 2 per cent. Most of the licensed victuallers are now displaying placards guaranteeing the freedom of their liquors from arsenic and all deleterious substances.

So far the best emergency ration is one devised by American army officers. It consists of one pound of raw lean beef and one pound of bread, seasoned with salt and red pepper, eaten dry without cooking. One pound of the mixture sustains a soldier in good condition for 24 hours.

Children in the big cities do not get a very intimate knowledge of "animated nature." The Chicago Journal says: "Seventy-eight school children were polled at the Fat Stock show recently. Only eight had seen a cow before, four had seen a hog, six had seen a sheep."

A Stockton, Kas., man purchased a vacant building that had been used for storage of corn. When he came to repair it he found ninety-six bushels of good corn under the floor, which had been carried there by rats for a rainy day.

Horses were the sole guests at a recent dinner given by a company of English men and women who went from London into the country for the sole purpose of entertaining their four-footed dependents. The menu included chopped apples and carrots and slices of white and brown bread, mixed with a few handfuls of sugar.

A writer in Le Yacht is advising his countrymen to take lessons in cable cutting. He points out that in case of war the ocean cables are one of England's vulnerable points, and that the gentle art of severing the cables "requires ability which it would be too late to acquire by the necessary practice when the war had actually broken out."

One of the oldest and most remarkworks maker who manufactures pyMrs. Nancy Mitchell, of Livingston county. Mrs. Mitchell was born October 6, 1810, in Livington county, where she now resides with her son. She is the mother of eleven children, all of whom are living but one. The grandchildren are ninety-two in number, while of great-grandchildren she has 117.

In Nagasaki, Japan, there is a fireworks maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size that, when exploded, sail in a lifelike manner through the air and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in possession of the eldest child of the family of each generation for more than 100 years.

When the government of Santo Domingo wants soldiers it simply sends out into the country districts and seizes them. At first the men seized are a little discontented, but when they find that they can do nothing in the army better than in their ordinary haunts, and that there is a pale, ineffectual ray of glory attached to the carrying of a gun and a cartridge belt, they take pride in their new dignity.

Celebrate the new century with Fireworks. Stafford, 101 E. Wayne street. 23-2t

The winner of Graphophone at Meyer Cycle Co. is Mrs. W. H. Henry, 35 Bass St.; 1,434 correct words.

The Ordeal is Trying

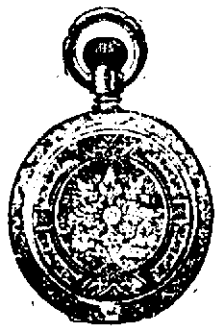
Childbearing is a perfectly natural function. God, but it is robbed of its terrors when the virtue of "Mother's Friend" is known. This unique liniment, applied externally, relaxes all the muscles, so that

The Ordeal is Easy

"It was marvelous." Mrs. Sallie A. Smith, Forsyth, Ga., says of Mother's Friend. "I used two bottles and suffered but little pain. Before using it I was a nervous wreck, but now I am well and strong." Druggists sell it for $1.00 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

New Year Presents.



Although many thousands were made happy by receiving elegant presents from our grand selection, yet we have many thousands more to select from in watches, clocks, fine jewelry, rings, silverware, rich cut glassware, etc.

Fine silver novelties, 21 cents up.

Sterling silver souvenir spoons, 35c up.

Elegant fine spoons, 75c to $1.00.

Ladies' solid gold set rings, $1.00 to $1.75.

Fine line set rings, $2.00 to $5.00.

Ladies' or gents' watch chains, $1.00 to $15.00.

Beautiful line of ladies' or gents' chains, $2.00 to $4.00; worth double.

Ebony parlor clock, $4.00, worth $6.00.

Elegant parlor clocks, $6.00 to $10.00.

Remember we are selling our $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 solid gold glasses at only $1.00 during this month. No charge for testing.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 79 Calhoun St.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plant known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most to be liked by the taste and most acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to acquire natural regular habits permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists—Price 50 cents a bottle.

FLABBY FELLOWS

WHO WANT TO BUILD UP THEIR BODIES WILL FIND THE "ONE THING NEEDFUL" IN

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

The body is built up from the food we eat. But before food can be assimilated by the body it must be prepared for assimilation by the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. *Food does not feed when the stomach is "out of order."* The result is, weak muscles and flabby flesh. "Golden Medical Discovery" heals diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It works with Nature to make manly muscle and form firm flesh.

In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 318), he states: "I have, since receiving your diagnosis of my case, as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me) to perfect health."

A TRUE

Temperance Medicine.

CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL.

+RED CROSS+ PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE

FOR LADIES, ANY WOMAN, HOURS RELIEF

ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES

RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND NEVER DISAPPOINT

ASK YOUR CHURCH FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE

WIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

Dec1 6wed 13t

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

The solar orb would appear blue to anybody who should view it outside of this planet's atmosphere.

MARRIED IN JAIL

ANDERSON WIDOW MADE WIFE TO CONVICT LOVER.

HE IS ABOUT TO GO TO PRISON

AN EDITOR BEGINS A SUIT FOR $200,000 DAMAGES

AGAINST CITIZENS OF SALEM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Bertha Arthur, a young widow of Anderson, was married at the county jail yesterday afternoon to Walter "Dobber" Pichy, who will in a few days be sent to state's prison for the robbery of the Bowles dry goods store. The young woman came to Muncie as soon as she learned of her sweetheart's incarceration and sought to get a marriage license without affidavits, but yesterday she renewed her efforts and was successful. Justice Moreland performed the wedding ceremony in the jail corridor. The bride returned home last evening, satisfied to wait a couple or more years for her husband to come home. Richy is twenty-two years old. His bride is twenty-five, and is unusually pretty.

EDITOR SUES FOR $200,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—D. A. Jennings, of Columbus, Ohio, has instituted suit in the United States court against a score of men and women of Washington county, Indiana, for $200,000 damages. Jennings claims the defendants whitecapped him on January 30, 1900, and persecuted him and his family until they were forced to leave the state.

Jennings ran a newspaper in Salem in which he had $15,000 invested. He claims the people of the county are so intermarried that they control all the social, religious and political institutions. They undertook to control the policy of his paper and be opposed them. False charges were made against him in the local courts, he says, and the court costs alone took every dollar he had. The women, he says, undertook to get his wife to join in the conspiracy against him. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants secured his expulsion from the Masonic fraternity, although he was a thirty-second degree Mason. On the night of January 30, he says, while he was on his way home he was waylaid, beaten and threatened with death. The mob finally started to a tanyard with him to throw him in a vat. He resisted and was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. He was allowed to lie in the snow until he recovered, when he was then taken to his home and compelled to deliver over certain papers containing attacks on members of the mob.

MOTHER WILL SUE FOR SON.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Samuel D. Miller, it was reported here, will bring suit against her husband for the possession of her seven-year-old boy, Sidney. The child is now in the custody of his father and is closely watched to prevent a repetition of the attempt to kidnap him. Indianapolis society is still gossiping over the sensation. Mrs. Miller furnished it Wednesday night, when she stole the boy and for hours had the police department working in every direction to recover him. But for the information given by a hackman, who drove the mother and child to a suburb, they would now be safely in New York.

ABUSED IN HER HOME.

Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 29.—While E. Seidner, a wealthy farmer, of Olive township, this county, was at church with his son, some stranger came to the door and demanded admission. Mrs. Seidner, who was alone, asked who it was, and her inquiries were met with curses and threats. The ruffian broke out a large window and came into the room, pointing a pistol at the frightened woman's head, demanding that she give up the money in the house. She got the meagre change left in her own pocketbook and gave it to the visitor, when he forced her to make another search, which resulted in finding nothing. The robber then left. Mrs. Seidner is in an alarming condition from the fright. She had never seen the criminal before, though he appeared to be very familiar with conditions about the farm.

A MONSTER REVIVAL.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 29.—A few weeks ago a religious census of the city was undertaken which, generally speaking, was a failure. It was for the purpose of ascertaining the number of church-going people, the number of church people and the number of non-church-going people. It was desired to find out, also, the preferences of those who attend church and do not belong, and the preference of those who neither attend nor belong, the object being to bring them all inside the church they prefer. Nothing like an accurate census was obtainable, although there were probably two hundred canvassers at work, and no definite result was reached, but the preferences of several hundred non-churchgoing people were learned, and these are to be brought within the church influence, if possible, by a monster religious revival, with which the new century is to be inaugurated.

GO INTO A TRANCE.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 29.—A revival meeting conducted by three women evangelists at one of the school houses in Salt Creek township, Monroe county, seven miles east of this city, is attracting unusual attention by reason of the fact that the converts go into a trance, and some of them do not "come to" for hours. Those who are under the evangelists' influence begin by a slight shaking of the hand, which gradually gets more violent until the persons drop to the benches or floor. A similar meeting, which continued for several weeks, was held in the southern part of this county, seven years ago, by one of these same evangelists.

TWO UNSOLVED CRIMES.

Marion, Ind., Dec. 29.—Coroner Whitson yesterday submitted his report in the two mysterious deaths that recently took place in this city. In the case of Irwin Dye, found dead behind the "Black Prince" saloon, the coroner found that he had been killed by a stroke on the head by a heavy instrument, but that no one could be held accountable. In the case of John Boone, found dead in a vault near the Soldiers' home, the coroner said he was unable to determine the cause of death.

MARRIED FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Huntington, Ind., Dec. 29.—Fifty-eight years ago William Simons and Anna M. Ault were married. In 1844 they migrated from Darke county, Ohio, to Huntington county, this state, and built a cabin on the banks of the Salamonie. Here a family of twelve children were reared. In 1867 they moved into a fine new house on the farm, and in 1882 they retired to a home at Warren. Mr. Simons is eighty years old and his wife seventy-six.

MARION BARBERS ASSAULTED.

Marion, Ind., Dec. 29.—Within ten days, four barbers have been brutally assaulted, under cover of darkness. Two of them—William Jarvis and James Sherron, are in a precarious condition. The assaults are said to have been the outgrowth of an election of officers in the Barbers' union.

DEATH OF N. C. SKINNER.

Albion, Ind., Dec. 29.—Funeral services of Merrit C. Skinner, for many years a prominent Noble county citizen, were held here this afternoon. Mr. Skinner's death was due to acute Bright's disease at the age of sixty-seven years. During the war Mr. Skinner was first lieutenant of battery A, of the Twenty-first Indiana heavy artillery. He was subsequently county superintendent of schools and clerk of Noble county.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Wabash, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, the oldest inhabitant in Wabash, both in point of years in life and years in residence, died at her home on North Wabash street yesterday afternoon, aged almost 95. Mrs. Caldwell was born near Raleigh, N. C., May 29, 1806. She resided at home until April 12, 1820, when, at the age of 13, she became the bride of William Caldwell, afterward a general in the United States army. A few years afterward she moved, with her husband, to Fayette county, Ind., where General Caldwell had investments, and in 1841 they moved to Wabash, where the husband died in 1846. She, since her husband's death, has lived alone in the brick residence on Wabash street, though her relatives endeavored to have her make her home with them. Her son, Hezekiah Caldwell, was in the '70's president of the Indiana board of agriculture, and subsequently was county treasurer two terms. In 1888 he was a delegate to the republican national convention, and 1889 was appointed postmaster of Wabash by President Harrison, dying in office. A number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive Mrs. Caldwell, but all her children are dead. The funeral will take place from the Christian church at 1:30 Monday, Rev. W. T. Groom officiating.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Where's a What? Why, the Dance at Randall Hall New Year's eve. 24-27-29-31

Fireworks for New Year's at Sanford's, 101 East Wayne street. 2*2t

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—There was a buoyant market for wheat today. May opened unchanged at 73⅛c and rose sharply to 75¾c. Commission houses wanted it and shorts clamored for it, but encountered stiff-backed holders. The execution of buying orders for New York interest gave rise to reports of an export demand. This, coupled with the falling off in northwest receipts, put the recent bearish government report far in the background. The week's receipts at northwest points were 1,225 cars under the previous week and 1,070 less than they were the corresponding week a year ago. Today's local receipts were 125 cars, 11 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 191 cars against 524 last week and 368 a year ago. Steadiness at Liverpool was a contributary factor in the strength here.

Corn advanced with wheat. May opened a shade higher at 36⅛@36⅜c and sold to 36⅝c. Shorts bought freely. Receipts were 349 cars.

May touched 73½c and reacted sharply on profit-taking to 74⅜c, and rallied to 75⅛@75¼c, where it closed, strong, and 1⅞@2c higher.

The close was firm, May ⅛@⅜c higher at 36⅛@36⅜c.

Oats were moderately active and stronger. May opened unchanged at 23⅞c to 23¼@23⅞c and sold to 24c. Receipts were 215 cars.

Provisions were quiet but firm on light hog receipts and in sympathy with grain. January pork opened 5c higher at $12.25, touched $12.22½ and rallied to $12.30; January lard 2½c higher at $6.80 and sold to $6.82½, while January ribs opened a shade up at $6.30@6.32½ and sold to $6.35@6.37½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Dec., 72½c; Jan., 72½c; Feb., 72⅞@73c; May, 75⅛@75¼c.

Corn—Dec., 37c; Jan., 36⅛@36⅜c; Feb., 36c; May, 36¾@36⅞c.

Oats—Dec., 22c; Jan., 22c; Feb., 22½c; May, 24@24¼c.

Pork—Dec., $11.00; Jan., $12.22½; May, $12.42½.

Lard—Dec., $6.92½; Jan., $6.80; Feb., $6.93; March, $6.97½; May, $7.02½@7.05.

Ribs—Dec., $6.42½; Jan., $6.42½; May, $6.55.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.46; No. 1, $1.54; Dec., $1.54; May, $1.56.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.25@6.00; poor to medium, $3.65@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.75; cows, $2.50@4.20; heifers, $2.00@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $4.00@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.70@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts today, 16,000; Monday, 32,000; left over, 6,569. Market 5c higher, closing strong; top, $4.97½. Mixed and butchers, $4.05@4.02½; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.95; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.05@4.02½; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.90.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Dec. 29.—Butter—Receipts, 1,350 pkgs; market firm; creamery, 17@23c; June creamery, 17@23c; factory, 11½@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 327 pkgs; market firm; fancy large, fall made, 11½@11¾c; fancy small, fall made, 11¾@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,254 pkgs; market steady; western, average packed, at mark, 19@22½c; western, loss off, 24c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.60.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 29.—There was a reflection in the opening stock market of the unsettled conditions in London growing out of the embarrassment of the London and Globe finance corporation.

A number of the international stocks opened down from 1 to 1¾, Kansas and Texas preferred and Northern Pacific being the greatest sufferers.

Sugar fell 1¾ and then rallied a point and Brooklyn Transit and Tennessee Coal showed sharp losses. The few stocks which showed gains were not aggressively strong, although Steel and Wire got up nearly a point.

The opening declines in prices attracted large buying orders all through the list and there were quick resources all around. Brisk demand forced St. Paul up 3½ to 145½. Lackawanna rose buoyantly 4¼. Delaware and Hudson 3 and Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rock Island and Burlington 1 to 1¾. Stocks that were materially lower at the opening rallied to above yesterday's close. Sugar rising an extreme 2¾. Improvements of a point or more were made by various specialties and railroads. Kansas and Texas preferred and Metropolitan Street Railway recovering 2 points.

There was a relaxation of the buying demand and some reaction in prices, but St. Paul sold remarkably firm before the bank statement. After its appearance St. Paul was carried up to 147. Other grangers reacted and there was profit-taking under cover of the strength in special stocks. There were advances of from 2 to 5 in the Rubber stocks, national Tube, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Northwestern preferred and American Express.

The closing was very animated and irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 29.—Money on call steady at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85 for demand and at $4.81½@4.81¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82 and $4.85; commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81; silver certificates, 64¾@65c; bar silver, 63¾c; Mexican dollars, 50c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Dec. 29.—Government bonds firm; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg.....106⅝
Refunding 4s, when is., coup.....107⅝
U. S. 3s registered.....111½
U. S. 3s coupon.....111½
U. S. 4s registered (new).....136½
U. S. 4s coupon (new).....139½
U. S. 4s registered (old).....116½
U. S. 4s coupon (old).....117½
U. S. 5s registered.....111⅝
U. S. 5s coupon.....114½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Dec. 29.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $734,637,200; increase, $2,548,500.
Deposits, $834,189,200; increase, $18,384,500.
Circulation, $31,949,600; increase, $138,200.
Legal tenders, $63,353,400; increase, $3,196,600.
Specie, $161,719,700; increase, $2,673,700.
Total reserve, $225,072,200; increase, $5,870,100.
Reserve required, $215,547,350; increase, $3,446,200.
Surplus reserve, $11,525,000; increase, $2,421,900.

COURT NEWS.

Deputy Sheriff Ryan this afternoon arrested a hobo in Nebraska. He was tough and drunk and very insolent. He had on his person a number of packages of needles which he made a bluff at selling. He was taken to the station in the patrol wagon and locked up.

Ada Wiemar has filed a suit against Susan E. Huntsman for alienating the affections of her husband. For her wounded spirit she seeks a salve in the way of $1,000 damages.

The county commissioners were today engaged in allowing bills and disposing of odds and ends of business connected with the current year. They will be in session again on Monday.

BEFORE JUDGE O'ROURKE.

James Clare was arrested in the circuit court on an affidavit of information charging him with petit larceny. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail to await trial on January 9th. William Ecker was arraigned on a similar charge and entering a plea of not guilty was also remanded for trial January 9th. Both cases have been heard in justices' courts.

SHOULD SOLDIERS SMOKE?

A discussion has been taking place on the use of tobacco by the soldier in the field. One side of the argument, says the London Chronicle, holds that tobacco smoking is detrimental to good shooting, and it is added that at Bisley the best shots are "almost invariably non-smokers." This latter allegation is strenuously denied by the opposing camp, and it would be interesting to obtain reliable evidence on this point, apart from mere assertion.

The old argument is also revived that smoking, by drying the throat, encourages drinking. To this conclusion is opposed the pregnant fact that a very large proportion of total abstainers enjoy their pipe. A writer who has been through many campaigns and whose experience is, therefore, worth recording, speaks warmly of the value of tobacco in cases in which soldiers suffer from sleeplessness, while he adds that, as an aid to the digestion of often fairly indigestible food the pipe is invaluable.

Again, it is stated that, so far from drying the mouth, the fumes of tobacco are recognized by soldiers as assisting to quench the sense of thirst. I suppose it will always be so in this matter of tobacco smoking and its pros and cons. To my mind it is a relative question at best. The "one man's meat another man's poison" idea contains a grave physiological truth. To the majority of moderate smokers I believe tobacco is a sedative not without its uses in this age of hurry and scurry.

The winner of Graphophone at Meyer Cycle Co. is Mrs. W. H. Henry, 35 Bass St.; 1,434 correct words.

UP-TO-DATE

In every respect is the man or woman having their clothes made by O. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. Any garment would make a handsome Christmas gift. 27tf

SHE WAS ILL BUT ONE HOUR

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HENRY F. MOELLERING.

Estimable Lady Expired This Morning From Heart Trouble—Other Mortuary Matters.

Mrs. Louisa Moellering, wife of Henry F. Moellering, a member of the firm of Moellering Bros. & Millard, wholesale grocers, died at 5 o'clock this morning at the family residence, 64 East Washington street, from heart failure, after an illness of but one hour. Mrs. Moellering was widely known in this city, where her entire life was spent, and her death was a profound shock to a very wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Moellering has been under the care of a physician for some time, though not confined to her room, and yesterday afternoon enjoyed a drive about the city, apparently in usual health. At 4 o'clock this morning she was attacked by a smothering spell, and the family physician was hastily summoned. Despite his efforts the patient continued to sink rapidly, and passed away in an hour.

Mrs. Moellering's age was thirty years, seven months and fourteen days. She was born in this city, and was the daughter of the late Louis Blase, who at one time conducted a bakery on Columbia street, and who died some years ago. In addition to the husband and two little daughters, Mrs. Moellering leaves her mother, Mrs. Minnie Blase; two brothers, William Blase, of Chicago, and Louis Blase, of the Fort Wayne Drug company; and one sister, Miss Minnie Blase. She was a devoted member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and a most estimable lady, whose admirable character and disposition has endeared her to a multitude of friends.

Announcement of the funeral will be made later, but the service will probably not be held before Tuesday.

DALMAN.

Mrs. Rebecca Dalman, one of the older residents of Allen county, died at the home of her son, William Dalman, at Nine Mile, at 6 o'clock this morning at the advanced age of eighty years, seven months and four days. Death was due to old age.

Mrs. Dalman was born in Ohio, but came to Allen county many years ago, and has since been a resident of Pleasant township. Her husband, William Dalman, died many years ago. Surviving are two sons, William and James Dalman, and three daughters, Mrs. Agnes Bradbury, of this city; Mrs. Julia Carles, of Warsaw, and Mrs. Hannah Carson, of Nine Mile.

The funeral services will be held at the Prairie Grove cemetery Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RETZLAFF.

Miss Emelia Retzlaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Retzlaff, of 49 Gay street, died at 5:30 o'clock this morning from diabetes, after an illness of nearly one year. Miss Retzlaff's age was twenty-four years, and in addition to the parents she leaves two sisters.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from Grace Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a member.

KLEPPER.

Frederick Klepper, a pioneer farmer and well known citizen of Washington township, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon at his home, just west of Centlivre park. Mr. Klepper was 73 years of age and death was due to stomach trouble, from which he had long been suffering.

For more than sixty years Mr. Klepper has been an estimable and substantial citizen of Allen county. He was born at Siebenfelde, near Minden, Germany, in 1827, and when but a boy of 13 came to America. He located at once in Washington township, and has resided there continuously. He leaves a widow and twelve children, six of whom are yet living at the old home and six are married. Mr. Klepper was widely known, an honest and upright citizen who had a host of friends.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 1:15 from St. Paul's Lutheran church, Rev. Miller officiating.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Somers.—Funeral services of Mrs. Emma Somers will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 9 Hough street, and at 2:30 from Simpson M. E. church.

Hill.—Funeral services of Andrew Hill will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 35 Hendricks street, Rev. E. W. Allen officiating.

Hoffman.—Funeral services of Mrs. Ella Hoffman will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 459 East Wayne street, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

BURIAL LONG DELAYED.

After lying fifteen months in state at the home of the parents, Little Virginia Tonkin, youngest child of J. E. Tonkin, of Oswego, will be consigned to the tomb, says the New York World. The handsome mausoleum which has been building for the past six months in Riverside cemetery, Oswego, is at last completed with the exception of the bronze doors, made by a firm of this city, which have gone astray in shipping, but which, it is expected, will arrive this week.

Since the day that life fled from the little body it has lain in its hermetically sealed airtight casket. The pure white shroud which clothed the form remains the same, but the face has long since lost its earthly semblance and no longer reminds its friends of the winsome child whose sudden death cast such a gloom upon the family. For fifteen months the body has lain in its pure white casket in the same room which the child occupied when alive. Violets, her favorite flower, were visible everywhere.

All these long months since the death of the child the family have gone about their daily tasks in the same old accustomed way. Visits have been paid, marriages made and dissolved, and plans for the future arranged. Interest in the affair is once more aroused by the fact that the mausoleum is at last completed and the obsequies will be performed in the near future.

It is seldom that death is regarded in the light in which it is looked upon by the Tonkin family. Instead of feeling it a gruesome, awful thing that the body should remain for so long in the house, it has been deemed a beautiful thought, and little Virginia might have been lying asleep in her little bed instead of white and cold in the embrace of death, so far as the attitude of the family was concerned.

Daily the mother brings her work and sits beside the coffin. Daily, it is said, a tray containing the things of which the child was most fond is carried to her room to be returned with the remark that "Virginia doesn't care for anything today."

MUSIC WITH PINS.

A common pin is not generally regarded as a musical instrument, says the Home Advocate, yet anybody with a bit of common, soft deal board an inch thick, a few score of pins and a fair stock of patience can get an amount of music out of these materials that is simply astonishing.

All that you have to do is to first select the tune that the instrument is to play, and get it thoroughly fixed in your brain. Then drive a pin into the board and keep trying it with the finger nail till it sounds like the first note, drive another for the next note and so on. The farther a pin is driven in the higher the note it produces, and, of course, for the low notes the pins stand out higher.

To regulate the length of a note, one must regulate the distance of the pins apart; set them closely for quick music and wider apart for slow. The tune should be set up in a straight line and played by running an ivory toothpick or a long bonnet pin along the line. There is no end of fun getting the thing started, and the music always proves a surprise and delight.

MUST PAY HIMSELF.

The writ of mandamus was made peremptory yesterday by Judge Spiegel in the suit by County Auditor Lewis against himself for an order to compel him to pay himself $335 and ex-County Commissioner John Brem $275 for extra services rendered the county as members of the county decennial board, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The matter came into court on a demurrer by the county solicitor to the petition, and the demurrer was overruled. Judge Spiegel's decision rests upon the same ground as announced in the suit of County Surveyor Ben Harrison, that the services were extraordinary and outside the scope of the official duties of the for which the usual salary made no provision and did not cover.

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1901 WAGE SCALE

THE CARNEGIE INTERESTS MAKE NO CHANGE.

14,000 MEN ON PAY ROLLS

ARE PROMISED A BUSY AND PROSPEROUS YEAR.

MACHINISTS WANT INCREASE

ERIE MEN SEND A COMMITTEE TO HEADQUARTERS.

The employes of the Oliver Mining company, H. C. Fricke Coke company, Carnegie Natural Gas company, Youghiogheny Northern railroad, Union railroad, Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad, Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock, Union Supply company, Pittsburg Limestone company, Mingo Coal company, Youghiogheny Water company, Pleasant Valley Water company and the Pittsburg Steamship company, which concerns form a portion of the Carnegie company, will, on January 2, be notified that the same wages as paid this year will be continued for one year more. The company has also decided to make no change in the wages paid the workmen in its steel and blast furnace plants. The outlook for the coming year in this particular, the Carnegie company officials declare, is at least as good as last year, so that the 14,000 employes will begin the new century with bright prospects. The American Iron works of the Jones & Laughlins company has already made a wage agreement with the unskilled labor, by which a grant of 10 per cent advance was made.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—In a series of circulars just issued by the Southern railway announcement is made of the taking over of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line, the appointment of George C. Smith as general manager, and the consolidation of the Air Line property and all the lines of the Southern in Kentucky under the operating title of the St. Louis-Nashville lines. The jurisdiction of the first and second vice presidents is extended over the Air Line. The headquarters of General Manager George C. Smith are established in the Chemical building, St. Louis. The various auditing and other departmental officers in Louisville have their territory extended over the Air Line.

MACHINISTS ASK INCREASE.

Machinists employed in the various shops of the Erie railway are not satisfied with their compensation, and committees have gone to New York from the shops at Huntington, Ind., Meadville, Pa., and Hornellsville, to present their grievances to the management. The men want an advance of 15 per cent. in wages, ask that no apprentice be employed over 21 and under 16, and only one for every five machinists and that monthly passes be granted.

THE AIR BRAKE CAR.

Capt. H. M. Diehl, the air brake instructor for the northwestern system of Pennsylvania lines, is having the air brake car rebuilt upon more elaborate plans. When the improvements now in progress are completed the car will have twenty-five air brakes, instead of seven, as heretofore. Captain Deihl recently returned from Denver, where he spent two or three weeks investigating air brake instruction methods. While there he was so fortunate as to meet Alfred J. Cota, air brake inspector for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who is an expert in that line. Mr. Cota has one of the finest equipped instruction cars in the world and he is constantly "on the road" with it, imparting information to the employes. Captain Deihl spent some time with Mr. Cota and profited by the association. He says Mr. Cota is certainly the best informed air brake instructor he ever met. Captain Deihl will soon start upon his tour of education.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Engineers C. C. Ellenwood and F. E. Moore, of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Charles Fry, clerk in the Pittsburg freight house, is sick and off duty.

John Manock, Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty with an affection of the eyes.

Pittsburg Engineer J. A. Misner is off duty on account of the sickness of his baby.

Frank J. Burns, assistant foreman of the Pittsburg round house, is sick and off duty.

Donald McDonald, of the Pittsburg shops, is suffering from an attack of the grip.

Fireman M. O. Welford has gone to Bourbon and Fireman M. F. Bitner to Warsaw to spend New Year's day with relatives. They are Pennsylvania employes.

Nickel Plate Fireman George Conklin is sick and off duty.

J. Lansdown and C. T. Heffner, car builders at the east shops of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Louis Knobe, of the Pittsburg round house, has recovered from an illness and is working again.

Harry J. Buahnell, a machinist in the Wabash's employ, has been temporarily transferred to Ashley.

The Pittsburg shops today made requisitions for material with which to build fifteen standard horse cars.

Charles Schriffer, of the store department of the electric works, will visit friends in Eureka New Year's day.

E. J. Gephard, boilermaker, has returned from Johnsonville, Ill., where he repaired the Wabash pumping station.

An 8,000-light dynamo left the electric works today for Marion, where it will be placed in the municipal lighting plant.

John Elliott and John M. Ryan, machinists, and John Zimmerman, laborer, were added to the Wabash's pay rolls this morning.

W. E. Schlink, of the Pittsburg shops, has taken a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting some relatives out in the country.

Maurice Archibald, an armature winder, has returned from Stanton, Ill., where he spent a week in doing some work on a light plant.

Peter Reilly, Pittsburg passenger engineer, went to Indianapolis today in response to a telegram informing him of the dangerous illness of his brother.

The board of directors of the Wabash railroad yesterday declared a dividend of $3 on the debenture A securities. No action was taken on the debenture B bonds.

Adam Kohl, the coremaker, left last night for Allegheny to resume his work in the Pennsylvania company's brass foundry. He was here to spend Christmas with relatives.

Frank Scheid, foreman of the Pennsylvania company's Toledo shops, and his wife returned to that city. They spent Christmas with Mr. Scheid's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Scheid.

E. J. Hollman, who was sick, and Joseph Grothouse, who was off duty on account of sickness in his family, resumed their respective places in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop this morning.

M. Shenlein suffers from rheumatism in one of his arms, J. J. Crawford and Jule Henry are sick and J. Gomoll is kept at home by sickness in his family. They are Pittsburg shopmen.

Henry Moellering, one of the veteran machinists in the Pittsburg shops, is dangerously ill. He is seventy-two years old and his condition appears to be due entirely to the infirmities of age.

J. Pauley, the boilermaker who had an eye destroyed several weeks ago, is making progress towards recovery and is now looking forward to the time when he can resume work, which he hopes will be soon.

James Trythall and his four or five assistants in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are taking a rather unexpected lay off. Their furnace caved in last night and the steam hammer will be idle until repairs can be made.

Mrs. Ben Burgess, of Danville, is visiting her father, Robert Dickey, of South Calhoun street. Mr. Burgess has been foreman of the blacksmith department of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois shops for twenty-seven years.

Baggagemaster Frank J. Kanaga and Passenger Conductor Lee A. Kanaga, of the Pittsburg, have returned from Butler, O., where they spent the Christmas holidays and attended the golden wedding ceremonies of their parents.

Henry Starke, a machinist in the Pittsburg shops, received a bad cut on the left hand, between the thumb and fingers, last night. The piece of iron which inflicted the wound was covered with rust and dirt and this made matters worse. The accident will lay Mr. Starke up for a few days.

The addition to the laboratory of the electric works will be ready for business next week. Then a specially designed motor will drive the testing department in that branch. At present power is furnished from the main plant. Work upon the new main shop addition is progressing satisfactorily. Today the stone capping and sills were delivered.

During the week ending today there were turned out of the "back" shop of the Pittsburg eight engines, viz.: Nos. 120, 143, 150, 202, 222, 266, 302 and 533. During the same period engines 113, 122, 246, 244, 276, 121 and 302 were taken in for repairs. This is an exceedingly good record for Christmas week, which is short one working day.

The Bass Foundry and Machine company will engage in the manufacture of water tube boilers, having purchased a very valuable patent right from John Wood, jr., of Coshocton, Ohio. These boilers are especially designed for rolling mills and blast furnaces, where the waste heat from the furnaces can be used to generate steam. The Bass works will continue to manufacture the standard tubular boilers, in addition to the new enterprise.

David McClure, of the Toledo shops of the Wabash, is visiting relatives in the city.

Brakemen C. A. Blount and R. M. Beltz, who were sick, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday.

George F. Ladd, traveling salesman for the Bass works, left for Wheeling, W. Va., today on business for the company.

The Vandalia this week received ten miles of new steel rail, weighing eighty-five pounds per yard, which is to be laid on the main line at once.

Herbert Bixler, coal inspector for the Nickel Plate, returned to Cleveland last night after a two or three days stay in this city in his official capacity.

Harry Baum, Nickel Plate brakeman, went to Port Seneca, Ohio, yesterday to attend the funeral of his grandmother, who died in that place Thursday.

The Monon has placed an order with the Haskell-Barker car works, at Michigan City, for two hundred flat cars, 100,000 pounds capacity, and fifty large stock cars.

The Brainerd and Northern road has created the office of general superintendent and appointed G. D. Ball to the position. Increasing business makes the new office necessary.

On the 1st of January T. E. Griffin, trainmaster of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, will take the position of chief train dispatcher of the entire system, with headquarters at Danville, Ill.

Conductor J. M. Meyers, who spent Christmas with his family in Bellevue, and Conductor Ed Hindel, who was off for a similar purpose here, reported for work on the Nickel Plate yesterday.

Conductor W. A. Current and Brakeman G. S. Morrison, of the Pittsburg road, are on the absentee list. Mr. Current had an ankle sprained at Dunkirk, Ohio, and Mr. Morrison had an arm sprained at Bucyrus.

The new Chicago and Eastern railroad, extending through Massac county, Illinois, to the Ohio river at Joppa, was opened for business Thursday. The road is thus given a direct connection with the river trade north and south.

The Rio Grande Western has ordered 500 freight cars, which will increase the capacity of the freight equipment about 160,000 tons. Part of these cars will be built by the Pressed Steel Car company, and some by the American Car and Foundry company.

William Mullahy, for several years employed in various capacities at the east yards of the Pittsburg, has been appointed night yardmaster out there. He is a promising young man and his acquaintances will not be surprised to hear of still further advancement soon.

The railroads have been notified by the Inter-State Commerce commission that a further hearing on transcontinental freight rates has been postponed until January 15, when final testimony will be taken. The rates involved are those in effect from St. Louis to San Francisco.

It is believed that President C. M. Hays, of the Southern Pacific, will soon call some of his late subordinate officials on the Grand Trunk to the Southern Pacific. Frank W. Morse, formerly of this city, may be included in the call. He is now motive power superintendent of the Grand Trunk.

One of the new large ten-wheel passenger engines of the Big Four hauled train 12, on the St. Louis division, one of the company's heaviest trains, for several consecutive miles at a speed of sixty-eight miles an hour without being crowded, the engineer says, by any means up to its speed test.

Work commenced on the new shops of the Texas Central at Waco this week. The shops are now located at Weatherford, but are to be removed to Waco before the end of 1901, according to a contract between the road and the business men of Waco. The shops are to be thoroughly equipped with modern machinery.

Announcement is made of the acquisition by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad. The line runs from Amarillo, Tex., where it connects with the Santa Fe system, to Pecos City, a distance of 372 miles. Payment will be made by cash and general mortgage bonds.

John F. Miller, general superintendent of the Panhandle, who retires January 1, was born July 16, 1830, at Ithaca, N. Y. He entered railway service in 1851 as a freight brakeman. He became a freight conductor in 1852, passenger conductor in 1855, train dispatcher in 1859, trainmaster in 1864, and general superintendent of the Panhandle in the same year.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Kerr Murray Manufacturing company yesterday afternoon a board of directors, consisting of A. D. Cressler, Alfred M. Cressler and George H. Cressler was elected. The board then elected A. D. Cressler general manager and Alfred M. Cressler secretary and treasurer. The company had a busy year and its affairs are in a prosperous condition.

NEW LEAGUE IS LAUNCHED

DESIGNED TO WORK WITH THE AMERICAN.

Western Association Organized, Including Detroit, Kansas City and Toledo.

The first minor league to work under the protection of the American league was organized at Chicago yesterday. It was christened the Western Association of Professional Base Ball clubs, and will have clubs in Detroit, Kansas City, Toledo, Minneapolis and Louisville and three of the following cities: St. Paul, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Dayton and Toronto. Only a temporary organization was effected yesterday owing to the difficulty in deciding upon the eight cities which are to make up the circuit. T. J. Navin, of Detroit, was made temporary president of the association, though Ban Johnson will be asked to accept the office when the formal organization is completed.

That the new league will work in harmony with the American was decided without any trouble by the representatives. After a conference with President Johnson a provisional agreement was drawn up, which provides that the new association will be placed on a basis of equality with the American. There is to be no drafting or farming of players by either league and in all possible ways the leagues will work together to assist each other. With Ban Johnson as the official head of the two organizations, there is every prospect of a powerful combination of clubs covering some of the most valuable base ball territory in the country.

The magnates who are already in the league are: T. J. Navin, of Detroit; Charles Strobel, of Toledo; Clarence Sandspaugh, of Minneapolis; N. E. Carskadon, of Kansas City. Associated with them are Jimmy Manning, of Kansas City, and Jim Burns and George Burnham, of Detroit. Charles Lennon, of St. Paul, is expected to come in, and a club will be placed in Louisville, though the owners are not yet announced. It may be owned by outside capital with a local manager. The league claims to have applications for franchises from Dayton, Toronto and several other former Inter-State league cities. Indianapolis or Buffalo will also be in the league. Whichever one is dropped by the American league will be picked up by the new association.

President Johnson was present and urged breaking away from the National league system of farming and drafting, and it was done. He declared that organized base ball would be better off without such a system and will try the experiment with the American and the new Western association. A formal organization was postponed until next Wednesday to give a chance to investigate the numerous applications for the remaining franchises. At the next meeting a formal organization will be made, including seven cities, the eighth place being reserved for the city yet to be dropped by the American league. The newly ordained magnates left for their homes last night to remain until after New Year's day.

The scramble in Louisville may result in favor of the Western league, since Pulliam, a friend to the National league, holds grounds there. The American league organizers yesterday expressed entire confidence in the new venture, saying they believed they had come out ahead in their first tilt with the National league combination.

The formal organization of the new association yesterday does not necessarily mean a war; it is simply the first deal of the cards, and each player still has a draw coming. The American league evidently has openers and has broken the pot and it is now up to the National league to call, raise or lay down. As it stands there are two major organizations and each with a minor organization under the protection of its wing. The National in fact has several, the Inter-State and the Eastern, while the American league has the newly formed Western association and possibly Hickey's Western league to look after. The two big organizations will now commence comparing notes and there will be some sparring for wind. Concessions will doubtless be made by both parties, circuits rearranged and the general impression is that in a few weeks the white winged dove of peace will settle down in Ban Johnson's barn yard and a National agreement will be reached. Locally it is not believed that Dayton is at all anxious to break into a long circuit league and the Old Soldiers will be found playing in the Inter-State yard as of yore.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Geller's macaroons for New Year's reception. Finest made. 29-2t

Where's a What? Why, the Dance at Randall Hall New Year's eve. 24-27-29-31

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AS A HOME JOURNAL it has no equal. Its departments devoted to "The Farm, Garden and Dairy," "The Family Circle" and "The Home," are each of the highest and most helpful character. Its market reports are correct and complete in every detail. An interesting story is continued from issue to issue, and it has many other features which combine to furnish help, amusement and instruction for people in all conditions and circumstances of life.
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All toys to be closed out.
All dolls at reduced prices.
All games must be sold.
Fancy Metal Novelties at cut prices.
Art goods and Bric-a-Brac at greatly reduced prices.

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Is full of good things that must be sold. We offer at this season bargain chances that should not come until later. If there is anything you need in Cloaks, Suits, or Furs, take advantage of this money-saving opportunity.

150 Women's Cloth Jackets at a reduction of 25 per cent from our regular low prices.
30 Golf Capes to be closed out at ⅓ off.
15 fine Velour Jackets reduced 25 per cent.
A lot of Silk Waists, worth from $5.50 to $7.00, choice for $1.49.
A reduction of 25 per cent on rain coats and mackintoshes.

Handkerchiefs.

You will find some rare bargains on our Handkerchief counter. All the soiled and mussed handkerchiefs during our holiday rush must be closed out; they will be priced to move them quickly.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER.
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; tells is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. Phone 1172 Main.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

Paid Up Stock, Unlimited. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, in a Safe and Reliable Association. Assets $600,000.

Keep An Eye

On the southeast corner Broadway and Washington and watch the drug store grow. I can not thank the people who are offering me so much encouragement and it will be a pleasure for me to prove myself worthy of your patronage.

OSCAR S. RHOAD'S,

Home Phone 1528. Night Bell.
Lowney's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

M. E. Dessauer is visiting friends in Akron, Ohio.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING

will find the advent of the New Year a good time to consider future plans and incidentally the lumber to be used in building. Builders and contractors should make a good resolution on New Year's day to buy their lumber from a yard that keeps nothing but the best, and sells at prices that you would pay for inferior lumber elsewhere.

Diether Lumber Co.,
41 E. SUPERIOR ST.
Factory, 160 Pearl St.

A Dress Suit Made at Mautner's

Contains every feature of excellence ever put into an evening suit, and yet it costs you considerably less than you are usually asked to pay.

The difference is not in the workmanship or material, but in the tailor's idea of profit.

We call the attention of the ladies to our superb line of fancy vestings. They are certainly a very acceptable Christmas gift.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 659
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; increasing southwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Joe Bursley is visiting friends in Madison.

Frank Webster went to Toledo today for a visit.

Miss Bertha Bassett has returned from a visit in Markle, Ind.

Mrs. Frank Weldon, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mabel Boland will give a watch party on Monday evening.

Ed C. Barber, of Larwill, was a business caller in the city yesterday.

Miss Bessie Zimmerman, of Auburn, is visiting Mrs. C. C. Schlatter.

Miss Elinor Bond will entertain the two high school fraternities on Monday.

Mrs. Christian Witte has returned from a visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. E. W. Case and children, of South Bend, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Yaple are visiting Mr. Yaple's parents in Mendon, Mich.

Mrs. Herman Boos and children, of Huntington, visited in the city yesterday.

Miss Florence Wise, of Chicago, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Shoaff.

Paul Millard, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millard.

Mrs. S. C. Lumbard entertained the members of the Pivot Whist club Friday.

Miss Minetta Rocker entertained friends last evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. O. E. Richard has returned to her home after having been in Hope hospital for two weeks.

A. F. Loree, general manager of the Pennsylvania, was the guest yesterday of the Misses Swinney.

The watch meeting at Grace Reformed church to have been held Monday evening has been postponed.

Mrs. Charles A. Drummond, of West Williams street, left Hope hospital yesterday after an extended illness.

A case of scarlet fever exists at 170 Barr street and a new case of diphtheria is reported at 13 Poplar street.

The Misses Stella and Amy Germaine have gone to Bloomington, Ill., where they will reside in the future.

The members of St. Paul's Walther league gave a concert last evening in the school hall. The concert was well attended and an evening of great pleasure was spent.

Nothing has yet been heard from Contractor Adams and the board of works is of the opinion now that he will not reach the city before next week after New Year's day.

The Walther league concert at St. Paul's school last evening was a very enjoyable affair. The program was highly interesting, the audience was large and thoroughly pleased.

Mayor Scherer this morning received a copy of a paper published at Lawrence, Mass., giving an account of the institution of Lawton post, G. A. R., at that place. The institution took place on the 19th inst., the first anniversary of General Lawton's death.

CANDIES AND NUTS FOR NEW YEAR'S.

French Mixed Candy, 8c lb.
Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb.
Cream Candy, 12c lb.
Cream Bon Bons, 15c lb.
Gum Drops, Jet Giant, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb.
New English Walnuts, Tarragona Almonds, Pecans, Filberts and Brazil Nuts, 14c qut.
New Mixed Nuts, 14c qut.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Geller's macaroons for New Year's reception. Finest made. 29-2t

POULTRY, OYSTERS AND CRANBERRIES FOR NEW YEAR'S.

Fat Drawn Turkeys, 10c lb.
Fat Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Fat Drawn Chickens, 9c lb.
Select Oysters, 25c can.
Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qut.
Best Kalamazoo Celery, 15c bunch.
Fine Malaga Grapes, 15c lb.
Hot House Lettuce, 15c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

LOOK HERE.

Furs of all kinds repaired and made over at No. 9 East Wayne street. Mrs. Jennie Imler.

The White Fruit House will be closed all day Tuesday on account of New Year's.

Frank Lightfoot has returned from a visit in Augusta, Ky.

M. M. Dodge, of Somerset, Ky., transacted business here Friday.

Miss Pfeiffer entertained the members of the Tuesday club today.

The E'Galantes will give a dance in the Wayne club on New Year's eve.

B. F. Paul and wife, of Greenville, Ohio, are in the city the guests of relatives.

John Dreibelbiss entertained a party of friends last evening in honor of Mr. Thomas, of Evansville, who returned home today.

John Pfeiffer returned last evening from a hunting trip. Mr. Pfeiffer saw many rabbits and says he shot one, but the blamed thing got away.

Rev. Henry B. Townsend, of Elkhart, will occupy the pulpit at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow on account of the absence of Dr. Leeper.

A meeting of the Women's Reading club was held yesterday afternoon at the home Miss MacDougal, and arrangements for an entertainment were made.

The young people of St. John's Lutheran church will give an entertainment and oyster supper in the school hall on New Year's eve. The young people will form a watch party to greet the new century.

The rehearsal of members of the R. F. C. club for the entertainment to be given on Monday evening, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed until tonight. The rehearsal will be held under the direction of Prof. Schmidt. The entertainment promises to be the finest ever given by the club.

WATCH NIGHT PROGRAM.

The following program will be observed at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ during the watch meeting Monday evening:

"Social and Charitable Institutions of the Nineteenth Century"—Dr. Baker.

"Education in the Nineteenth Century"—Prof. Wooley.

"Medical Hospitals and Sanitary Science in the Nineteenth Century"—Dr. Calvin.

"Political and Territorial Expansion of the United States in the Nineteenth Century"—O. P. Eversole.

"Guaranteed Indemnity a Nineteenth Century Product"—Delmer Pitch.

"Woman During the Nineteenth Century"—Dr. Carrithers Calvin.

"The Arts and Sciences in the Nineteenth Century"—Prof. A. J. Price.

"Music in the Nineteenth Century"—Prof. Harshman.

"The Young People of the Nineteenth Century"—Miss Bowen.

"Missions in the Nineteenth Century"—Mrs. F. Hobbs.

"The Nineteenth Century Ministry"—Rev. Zach Harris.

"The Nineteenth Century Church"—Rev. F. W. Allen.

The congregation of the Creighton Avenue Church of Christ will join with the church at the watch night service.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

THE NEW KEYSTONE.

Fancy Large Navel Oranges, 30c doz.
Fancy Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Fancy California Lemons, 20c doz.
New Dates, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron.
Extra Fine Cranberries.
Extra Select Oysters, 25c can.
Extra Standard Oysters, 20c can.
Fine Fat Young Turkeys.
Fine Fat Young Geese.
Fine Fat Young Ducks and Chickens.

NEW KEYSTONE.
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

M. App's LINE OF

Enamel, Patent Leather or Box Calf .....IS COMPETE.

M. APP.

106 Calhoun St.

PHONES 315-378. **Unequaled Greatest Grocery Co. Display** 36-38 West Columbia St. Bash Block.

Olives. Mushrooms. Fine Candies, Fruits and Nuts.

FRENCH PEAS--We have the finest selection.

OLIVES--Largest stock of Eng. Pts. Large Olive 25c

MUSHROOMS--Imported Butters, can 20c

FRENCH PEAS--Mejers 14c
French Peas--Petit Pois 20c

OLIVE OIL--Rues finest, sublime kew, 1-2 pts. 30c, pt. 50c, qts. 90c.

SALAD DRSSING--
Dorkee's 25c-45c
Yacht Club 25c-45c
Royal 20c
Batavia 20c

FLORIDA POTTED PALMS--$1.25-$1.50 each.

These palms are equal to growing palms; they are cured and will always remain green.

Cal. Washington Naval Oranges, per dozen 25c

Florida Russett Oranges per dozen 25c

Large N. Y. N Spy Apples, per peck 40c

Large N. Y. King Apples, per peck 40c

Large N. Y. Greenings, Per peck 40c

Large N. Y. Baldwins, Per peck 30c

Everything in Florida Vegetables, Oysters, Cranberries, Celery, Dressed Poultry.

Mixed Candy, Per pound 5c

Pure Stick Candy, Per pound 8c

Soft, Fresh Gum Drops, Per pound 5c

Broken Taffy, Per pound 9c

Dew Drop, Fancy Mix, Per pound 8c

Here is a list of the finest, freshest Pure Candies in the city and positively at wholesale prices

Columbia Nut Pralines, Per pound 30c

Columbia Fruit Tip Pralines 35c

Columbia Sour Orange, per pound 35c

Columbia Sour Lemon, per pound 35c

Columbia Roasted Almonds, per pound 60c

Columbia Roasted Peanuts, per pound 40c

Columbia Princess Praline Choc, per pound 25c

Columbia Princess Chocolate Drops, per pound 20c

Fine 1 pound boxes Chocolate Pralines 25c

Pecan Meat Halves, per pound 50c

Pecan Stuffed Dates, per pound 23c

Walnut Stuffed Dates, per pound 23c

Black Walnut Kernels, per pound 35c

English Walnut Meat Halves, per pound 45c

Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans, per quart 14c

Leave Your Orders Early.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.,

BASH BLOCK. PHONES 315-378.

Miss Redmond, of Ridgeville, who has been the guest of friends in the city, has returned home.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, will visit all the Presbyterian churches in the Fort Wayne presbytery during the next few days in the capacity of synodical officer.

Last year the price of unbound French books was raised from 50 cents to 55. Recently another 5 cents was added, in consequence of the increased price of paper.

Where's a What? Why, the Dance at Randall Hall New Year's eve. 24-27-29-31

FOR SALE

A good route on this paper. Enquire at 45 Harrison street, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR RIGHT.

Do you want money to take care of you in old age?

Do you want to educate your children?

Do you want money to help your boys in business when they are young men?

Do you want to own your own home?

If so a few dollars a month will accomplish it and the best place to invest it is with the Tri-State Building and Loan Association, who pays 5 per cent.

Cor. Berry and Court Sts. 28-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Fox terrier; answers to name "Bobs;" suitable reward for his return to News office or any information that will lead to his recovery. 27t2

HOT CHOCOLATE AND WHIPPED CREAM.

Owing to our store space being taken up by Christmas stock the week before Christmas, we dispensed with hot chocolate and whipped cream. We are now prepared to furnish this refreshing drink again.

28-2t A. C. AURENTZ.

ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Commence the new year by taking stock in the Allen County Loan and Savings Association. 5 per cent. interest paid in any loan. 28-26t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 21f

TURN A NEW LEAF.

Get one of the handsome Savings Banks at the Citizens' Trust Co. and start a savings account for the New Year. 28-26t

Here, Where Women Congregate.....

Are to be found those dainty accessories for the toilet so dear to their hearts.

Perfumes, Atomizers, Combs, Brushes, Pins, etc.

Hair Dressing Our Specialty....

Kid gloves cleaned 15c a pair.

New York Hair Bazaar,

124 Calhoun St. Lou Block

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200.000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

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Charles S. Bash, John C. Peters,
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—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Daily Matinees all Week.
THE KING DRAMATIC CO.,
and Kirk Brown
Saturday Night,
"VICTORIAN CROSS."
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.

MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.
Charles Frohman
PRESENTS
Hadden Chambers' Beautiful Comedy of Temperament,
The Tyranny of Tears.
From the Empire Theater, New York, where it ran nearly six months.
Sale of Seats Friday, December 28.
Prices, 25c, 50c 75c and $1.00. Box seats, $1.50.

MASONIC TEMPLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Thomas Jefferson.
—Presenting—
Rip Van Winkle
Assisted by a Company of Competent Players.
Matinee prices, 75c, 50c and 25c.
Night prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats on sale Saturday, December 29.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.
Daniel and Charles Frohman present
THE BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS,
"At the White Horse Tavern."
With a company of 30 People, headed by FREDERICK BOND,
As the Irascible Berliner.
Prices: Balcony, 50 and 75c. Lower floor, $1.00 and $1.50. Seat sale Monday.

If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it.

Keen Prices on Sharp Goods.

Table Knives, Carver sets and Pocket Knives are always in season and make an excellent New Year's gift. We have possibly a larger and better stock than usual just now, however, and at somewhat lower prices than common.

While we don't advertise our goods to be the lowest-priced on the market, we do guarantee the quality and durability and invite inspection and comparison as to prices.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS.... To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, —AND— IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ONE GRAND, BIG TRUST.

A RICH MAN WHO IS PROCEEDING MUCH ON THE BELLAMY PLAN—THE IDEAS OF A MAINE MAN.

[New York World.]

Bradford Peck, of Lewiston, Maine, who says that he will revolutionize the American government in twenty-five years, was in the city the other day.

Very rich, educated, in the prime of life and having an enviable record as a business man, he is now devoting his life to the organization of a national co-operative society that he believes will absorb the government founded by Washington and will realize the dream of Edward Bellamy.

At Lewiston he has already started the groundwork for a model city, wherein everyone will be an owner, and where the most ideal relations will exist. He has picked out the sight for the metropolis, has had elaborate plans made by a Washington architect for all the government buildings and has now in operation one of the buildings of the "Co-operative Association of America."

Some of the principal features of the plan are as follows:

The association is to own all the land in America.

The manufactories and all branches of industry to be absorbed by the association.

Everyone to work for it at some congenial employment and everyone to be made to work a certain number of hours every day. The government to be gradually absorbed and persons who warrant the trust through long years of faithful service and ability to be appointed by civil service system to govern.

All children to be taken in hand by the government early in their lives and educated in kindergartens and public schools by teachers specially fitted for the work.

All competition in industry to be abolished. The farms that are now run by the country people are to be taken by the government and operated on an immense scale by specialists in the employ of the government. Soil experts who can judge to what lands are best adapted are to be in charge. Instead of the Fishkill mountains being cut up into hundreds of little farms, with here an orchard and there a wheat field, they will be devoted entirely to the raising of winter apples. Orchards miles long will be cared for by people who delight in fruit growing. The hills of Connecticut will be covered by peach trees. The southern swamps will be devoted to rice raising and whole counties will be devoted to single fields.

TO ABOLISH SMALL STORES.

Instead of thousands of small stores along the streets of New York every section will have its large department stores, and the men and women no wengaged in trying to get trade away from each other in the countless little stores and shops will be put at some productive labor that will create some material good for the race and for themselves.

Among the institutions that now flourish and which will be completely obliterated are the stock exchanges, prisons, reformatories, county jails, newspapers, saloons, banks, clearing houses, large cities, competing railroads and factories, standing armies and navies, horses and countless other apparently necessary things at present.

Mr. Peck has devoted the last ten years of his life to perfecting his scheme. He has been discussing it recently with professors of sociology and political economy at the university of New York, Columbia university, Yale and Princeton. He is organizing a branch of the society in New York city and another in Newark.

Mr. Peck is well known in New York. Tall, energetic, with fine eyes and a ruddy complexion and slightly gray hair, he immediately attracts attention on the street. When he talks of his hobby he immediately becomes intensely interested, and his personal magnetism is remarkable and convincing. The farming sections of the conservative state of Maine are becoming interested in his system and hundreds of farmers are joining the society.

In an interview the new Bellamy said: "I shall not destroy the American constitution. I shall absorb the government so gradually and thoroughly that there will be no revolution. When everyone in the United States is a member of the association there will be no fuss over the changing of the constitution to that of the association.

"The reason why I am sure that everyone will join the association is that itis all along the lines of the latest thought and advancement. All trusts and the indorsement of the republican administration show that the people are rapidly advancing to the point where this scheme will be the only feasible result.

"The association is to be one immense trust that will absorb every branch of activity. Under it the most freedom will be guaranteed to the individual.

"There will be no poverty. Every one will have unlimited credit, as more of the luxuries of life will be produced than can possibly be consumed. All of the product of the people will be owned in common by the government, and all that will be necessary will be for the person wishing any particular thing to go to a government store and select it.

"All children will be kept in school till they are 25 years old. By being treated by government physicians every week they will be kept in a perfectly healthy condition, and thus much of the crime that now results from illness of the body will be done away with.

"Every family will have the free use of a house furnished with everything that their own taste suggests. As luxuries will only cost the asking, these houses will be ideal homes. Every one will have time to devote to study and to mental recreation, and so the nervous, overworked state that now exists among the poorer people and is responsible for part of the crime and sickness will be done away with.

"The thorough education of children will do away with poverty of ideas and with immorality and selfishness, so that in one or two generations after the society is in working order it will run almost automatically.

"Selfishness is the great anti-Christian element today. It keeps the intelligent rich and the ignorant poor. When there is no longer any need for one man to seek more riches than another, when all are wealthy in comforts alike, selfishness will gradually disappear.

"I have organized the first branch of this society in my native city, among my own employes and friends. It is already working like the leaven that shall leaven the whole lump. We have an ideal club house where there are reading rooms, parlors, libraries, restaurants and cafes for the members, and music rooms. Last year I gathered all the ministers and the Catholic priests together there and explained my theory, and they found nothing in it that interfered with their systems. My scheme embraces the material in life and does not interfere with the spiritual. It is the next step in the evolution of the republic founded by Washington.

"I am a rich man. I am willing to put my fortune into this society. I shall put my life into it.

"Harry C. Wilkinson, a government architect at Washington, has made a hundred sketches of ideal buildings, factories, schools, etc. These will gradually be erected by the association, and land will be absorbed by the trust until every one sees that those who belong to the society live better and are happier, and then there will be a rush to join all over the country, and when every one is working for the association and every one is receiving his daily bread from it, the transforming of the trust into the government will be a simple thing.

"There has been a howl against trusts. Yet the people have just indorsed them. When the people themselves constitute the trusts there will be a remarkable saving of things now wasted.

"Two-thirds of the world is now engaged in tearing down what the other third builds. All this will be done away with. I expect that the population of the world will jump to such a figure under my scheme that it will be necessary to regulate the reproduction of the race, simply because children will no longer die by thousands, as they do now because of hunger, exposure, brutality of parents and neglect. Do you know how many people actually starve to death every year in America?

"From the danger of overbearing heads of departments and officials the people will always have the vote. The government will be kept as simple as possible, and the same general system of elections and moral laws will prevail as in the country today. Instead of less freedom, there will be more.

"But where is your first association city to be?"

"It is already laid out. The plans for the city have been drawn even to the streets and public buildings and parks. Outside the city of Lewiston is a great stretch of upland near the city reservoir. This has partly been settled on. If not this we may go up among the mountains of Oxford and there build the city on some mountain side where the air is high and dry. The city will resemble a country village of today, each house to have a little park. All houses will be built by the government of stone and iron to last for centuries. Swift street car lines, elevated roads, automobiles and flying transit lines in the air will connect different parts of the country. When I can step into a flying machine cab here and be in the White mountains in half an hour there will no longer be any need of such crowded cities as New York.

"Under my ideal system of government America could support in peace and comfort 1,000 million people. Every inch of land on this continent would be in use.

"Men who are especially adapted to accounting will be given places of responsibility in the accounting departments. Men who are capable of gardening and forestry will hold equally responsible positions under the government of forestry and overlanding. All drudgery will be done by machinery. Men who as boys show ability at invention and mechanical contriving will be put into the creative departments and encouraged.

"As a result the most wonderful machines will be made. The food question will be entirely revolutionized, many harmful foods being abolished and others not now known substituted.

"Your own employment shall be done away with. We will have no newspapers of the kind that you have now. In every city the government will conduct a newspaper. It will be edited by men especially educated and adapted for it. Instead of the froth that the best of your papers of today print we shall have the simple, straightforward truth about the daily happenings all over the country, written in condensed form, with as much attention to art as possible.

"Paper will be made of clay. The trees will not be torn away and wasted and advertisements shall blow along the streets like the ashes of dead Cæsars in the thoroughfares of Rome.

"Finally, under the system of perfect living American motherhood will be developed and given a chance. Mothers will not be subjected to the worry about money affairs that nine-tenths of them have today. The result will be that the sons and daughters of such women will be beautifully developed boys and girls. The womanhood of the country will approach the old ideals of the Greek mythology and the manhood will be the grandest thing on the face of the earth.

"Now, in all that I have said I have not said one word that is impossible. It is simply following out the best of the teachings of all the prophets from Christ, Mahomet, Buddha and Confucius to Darwin, Bellamy and Edison.

Mr. Peck has a book in press, which will be out before long, in which he goes deeper into his plan. He has been talking with the heads of big department stores in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, trying to interest them in the plan, as he thinks they are good examples of what his system will bring about. He wants to organize their employes into branches of his National Co-operative association of America. He intends to hold a series of mass-meetings in Carnegie hall to explain his purposes within a few months.

COAL FIELDS IN RHODESIA.

The experts sent out by the British South Africa company to inquire into the reported find of coal in Rhodesia, state that the coal field is situated some 180 miles northwest of Bulawayo, and is known to extend over at least 400 square miles, says a Cape Town correspondent. The seams vary from five feet to sixteen feet in width, and as the coal lies within forty feet of the surface, it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts. The coal is said to be better than that now in use in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony, and in some cases compares favorably with the best Welsh coal. In view of the discovery it has been decided to take the Cape to Cairo railroad through the center of the coal fields and on to the Victoria Falls.

RATS AT HOME IN THE WATER.

Rats are fine swimmers. They are nearly as much at home in a swollen stream as they are in the placid cellar of a well-stocked mansion. In fact, the whole rodent family, including mice, squirrels and other species, soon learn to make themselves at home in the water when necessity requires it.

Seventy-one degrees below zero was the record low temperature registered by Schwatka on the Great Fish river, in Canada.

SALT WATER STREAMS

Strange Rivers Which Vary in Direction of Their Flow Found in British Isles.

Salt water rivers! Surely the words are themselves a contradiction. Yet they certainly do exist by one of those freaks that Dame Nature sometimes plays upon us. We have them, too, in the British isles, says Hamish Stuart in the London Express, though they are not one of our exclusive possessions.

Strome Dearg may be taken as typical of the rest, and it is a river well worth seeing and describing, being absolutely without an equal for peculiarities of all kinds among British waters.

As its name implies, Strome Dearg, or the Strome, was not born of the conflict of sea and spring either yesterday or a century ago. It bears a Norse name and was probably christened, like many of the mountains and lakes of South Uist, by the hardy northmen who ploughed the wild seas of the west and made many predatory descents upon the poor folk of the barren islands.

But the manner of the Strome's birth is clear. Above it on the moor and machar lie many lakes, water claiming one acre of every ten on the island. The superfluous waters of all these lakes find their way through many little channels underground into a basin some half mile long by from 100 to 400 yards wide.

From one lake, or rather chain of lakes, runs a partly artificial ditch, which in the old days was no doubt a natural burn running straight into the Lochboisdale. In process of time, however, the superfluous waters from the spring-born lochs wore away this deep and wide basin and cut a broader way to the sea than the old channel of the burn.

This gave the sea its chance of declaring war on the land, and no sooner was the way open, or nearly open, than the tides came on in battle array, charging up the channel in a form of green and white to retreat in as tumultuous confusion with much loss to the land.

Day after day the fighting was renewed; day after day the charge of the salt-rush was fierce, and pushed home further, until at last one tide, bursting all the fetters of the fresh and careering in green strength over the barrier rocks, poured in the victorious majesty of conquest into the basin above.

Thenceforth the whole neck of land from east to west was at the mercy of the sea, which would have poured with unconscionable fury over the machar and made a new island had man not proved an ally of the land and spring and barred the tides.

The result of the war was Strome Dearg, the most perfect salt water river in the united kingdom, though there are among the islands many similar rivers of less size and less symmetry.

The Strome is thus a river born of the tides pouring up and down a long channel into a basin, and like all salt water rivers, and unlike all fresh water rivers, its current moves in one direction for so many hours and in the opposite direction for so many more hours, the upward flow being the fiercer and the downward flow being the more rapid, the former because the obstacles to its passage are more numerous, the latter because the old slope of the original bed of the river is still downward to the sea.

To complete its oddities the Strome carries every kind of fish in its green and rushing waters—salmon, sea trout, bull trout, tidal trout, yellow trout, flounders, cod, eels, gray mullet, saithe, lythe, etc., all being found in varying plenty. On the other islands, as already stated, similar rivers are to be found, one peculiarity of the Outer Hebrides being that the sea rushes up and down narrow channels for miles inland and invades with its strong rush lakes which seem far removed from its influence.

On the mainland there are a few similar rivers, though such a churn of rushing Cruachan like a second Straits of Messina beneath the shadow of Etna, the salt streams that vex Corryvrechan or rush in tumult through the Sound of Islay at the foot of the mountains of gold, are ocean currents and not true salt water rivers.

MORE ARCTIC GOLD.

The discovery of gold bearing quartz on Davis strait in 1899 has been followed this year by further investigation. Barclay Walker, owner of the Dundee whaler Esquimau, fitted her up as a yacht for purposes of exploration eighteen months ago. With his companions he went ashore at numerous points along Davis strait, and in the course of his wanderings came across several veins of auriferous quartz. The specimens which he brought home were regarded as mere curiosities at first. But Captain Mackay, who commands the Esquimau, revisited the place last summer and secured more samples of the ore, which have been tested by experts in Great Britain. The stuff yields about three ounces of gold to the ton.

This is not a particularly rich ore, but if it was more eligibly situated it would pay to mine it. Quartz mining requires a more expensive plant than placer mining, however. Ordinary gold hunters, therefore, will not rush in and stake out claims in a hurry. Only a company having capital could utilize the discovery.

The Dundee papers which announce the finding and value of the ore fail to say on which side of Davis strait the deposits were found, or how far north. But the presumption is that the place is pretty close to the Arctic circle, where the climate is inhospitable. California, Colorado and the Transvaal will hardly find a serious rival in the Davis strait gold mining industry in the immediate future.

MISS GOULD ON RICHES

Miss Helen Gould has written to the proprietor of the Christian Herald the following letter in response to a request for her views on "How to Make the Most of Wealth:"

"Dr. Louis Klopsh - Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date is at hand, asking my opinion on the subject, 'How to Make the Most of Wealth.' It is a topic on which I am well-qualified to speak, and I would suggest that you make this same inquiry of some of our leading clergymen, whose views would be a great inspiration to us all.

"The Christian idea that wealth is a stewardship, or trust, and not to be used for one's personal pleasure alone, but for the welfare of others, certainly seems the noblest; and those who have more money or broader culture owe a debt to those who have had few opportunities. And there are so many ways one can help!

"Children, the sick and the aged especially have claims on our attention, and the forms of work for them are numerous: From kindergartens, day nurseries and industrial schools, to homes and hospitals. Our institutions for higher education require gifts in order to do their best work, for the tuition fees do not cover the expense of the advantages offered; and certainly such societies as those in our churches, and the Young Woman's Christian association, and the Young Man's Christian association deserve our hearty co-operation. The earnest workers who so nobly and lovingly give their lives to promote the welfare of others, give far more than though they had simply made gifts of money, so those who cannot afford to give largely need not feel discouraged on that account. After all, sympathy and good will may be a greater force than wealth, and we can all extend to others a kindly feeling and courteous consideration, that will make life sweeter and better.

"Sometimes it seems to me we do not sufficiently realize the good that is done by money that is used in the different industries in giving employment; to great numbers of people under the direction of clever men and women; and surely it takes much ability, perseverance and time to successfully manage such an enterprise than to merely make gifts.

"You will, I am sure, be sorry you have made the inquiry of me, since I have given you so little information, but I think you can easily obtain opinions that will probably be far more helpful than mine. Believe me, very truly,

"Helen Miller Gould."

INDICATE TOBACCO SEED.

In a certain section of North Carolina has been grown for years a tobacco unexcelled by any produced in Cuba. Now a similar soil has been found in South Carolina and all other crops in that region are to be retired in favor of the weed. The discovery was made by means of the ordinary little red ant to whom the sluggard was instructed to go. If the ant hills —those saucer-like fortifications of earth at the top of the holes—are made of yellow clay, brought up from the sub-soil, you are on good tobacco land. If they are made of red or brown or black earth you need not plant tobacco there. All over the south farmers are examining ant hills for this magic yellow clay.—New York Press.

A good bale of cotton is worth $60 against the former $20, and the cotton seed, once a waste product, brings $8 or $10 to the bale.

FAITH OF GREAT MEN.

EXPRESSIONS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF MADE BY FAMOUS PEOPLE— GOD AND THE BIBLE.

"The Faiths of Famous Men," by John Kenyon Kilbourn, D. D., is a statement of the religious views of the distinguished scientists, statesmen, educators, philosophers, theologians, and literary men of the world in their own words. The agnostic, the liberal thinker, and the orthodox; the evolutionist and the adventist; the Deist and the Christian; the doubter and the believer; the philosopher and the man of simple faith—all are permitted to speak, each for himself. There is no chance for misrepresentation or misunderstanding. We have not what some one said Tom Paine said but what Mr. Paine himself said. We do not look at the belief of a man through the eyes of his opponents or enemies or critics, but from the standpoint of a fair-minded listener.

This muster of famous men for a statement of religious belief reveals the fact that many of those who are classed as skeptics have spoken as strongly against atheism as the most orthodox, and as reverently of the Deity as many of the most devout Christians. It shows also that men like Darwin and Herbert Spencer have been no more vague or abstruse in references to the Godhead than theologians, and that men like Voltaire, Paine and Ingersoll have gone as far as the poets in beautiful imagery and tender sentiment in their references to "the great first cause."

Lyman Abbott says: "We are coming to think of God as dwelling in nature as the spirit dwells in the body. Not that God and nature are identical; He transcends nature as I transcend my body and am more than my body." while Matthew Arnold says with more precision, "the true God is and must pre-eminently be the God of the Bible, the Eternal who makes for righteousness, from whom Jesus came forth, and whose spirit governs the course of humanity." We are all familiar with old Jeremy Taylor's remark, "What could be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster?" and Henry Ward Beecher's "No man can believe that things happen of themselves. There is a force prior to an effect; and that fact is wrought into the, I had almost said common sense of mankind" is often quoted, but Tom Paine's remark, "Every man is an evidence to himself that he did not make himself; neither can any tree, plant, or animal make itself" is very rarely quoted.

WHAT COL. INGERSOLL SAID.

When Colonel Ingersoll said, "There may be some Being beneath whose wing the universe exists and whose every thought is a glittering star," the ears of many were closed. But they were open when Ruskin said, "It is but the outer hem of God's great mantle that our poor stars do gem," and they applauded when Spurgeon said, "The book of nature is an expression of the thoughts of God We have God's terrible thoughts in the thunder and lightning; God's loving thoughts in the sunshine and the breeze; God's bounteous, prudent, careful thoughts in the waving harvest. We have God's brilliant thoughts upheld from mountain top and valley and God's sweet and pleasant thoughts of beauty in the little flowers."

Robert Collyer said: "I have no stones to throw at atheists any more than I have stones to throw at blindness." Darwin said: "I have never been an atheist in the sense of denying the existence of God. An omniscient creator must have foreseen every consequence which results from the law imposed by him. An omnipotent and omniscent creator ordains everything and foresees everything." Dr. Herrick Johnson, with Darwin and his followers in mind, said: "Frank and utter denial of God's existence is too much for modern doubt. Science now joins Scripture in leaving the bold, arrogant, monstrous assertion, 'there is no God' to the fool." Sir Francis Bacon said: "I would rather believe all the fables in the Koran than that this universal frame is without a mind." Bluff old Bismarck said: "If I were not a Christian, I would not serve the king another hour. If I did not believe in a divine providence which destined this nation to become good and great, I would never have taken to the diplomatic trade."

Franklin said: "I have never doubted the existence of the Deity; that he made the world and governs it by his providence; that the most acceptable service of God is doing good to man; that our souls are immortal, and that all crime will be punished and virtue rewarded either here or hereafter." Napoleon, confronted by members of his staff who were arguing that there could be no God, looking up into the stars, answered, "Very ingenious, messieurs, but who made all that?" Sir Isaac Newton declared, "Atheism is so senseless and odious to mankind that it never had many professors." Plato said: "Atheism is a disease of the soul, before it becomes an error of the understanding." Professor Swing said: "The human race, being at perfect liberty to espouse atheism, has always repudiated it as the paralysis of the soul."

DR. M'COSH ON EVOLUTION.

It is a curious fact that in discussing the question of evolution, the free thinkers are more outspoken in their criticism than the churchmen. For example, Dr. McCosh says, "There is nothing atheistic in evolution considered in its own nature and action. It is not any more than gravitation, chemical affinity, or any other power or law of nature, an irreligious process." While Ingersoll says bluntly, "Darwin's discoveries carried to their legitimate conclusions, destroy the creeds and sacred scriptures of mankind." Beecher, on the other hand, described Huxley, Spencer, and Tyndall as "evangelists. John the Baptists, clearing the path for the Messiah who is to bring in a more glorious development of the nature of God to men" and added, "The theory of the evolution of the human race from an inferior race, not proved and yet probable, throws light upon many obscure points of doctrine and of theology that have most sadly needed light and solution." Tyndall himself said of evolution, "It represents an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained by any sane mind," and Winchell declared, "The investiture of matter with thinking and voluntary attributes would summon us to the funeral of God." President Schurman, of Cornell, declared, "There is room under the theory of Darwinism for the work of a creative intelligence." Talmage meets this with the declaration, "Evolution is not only infidel, atheistic and absurd, but it is brutalizing."

Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, in speaking of the scientists, said: "There is a materialistic tendency among scientists to deify law and outlaw deity. A law never did anything since the world began and never will until the world shall end." Huxley, speaking of the same tendency, said: "Atheism is as absurd, logically speaking, as polytheism. Denying the possibility of miracles seems to me quite as unjustifiable." Cannon Farrar, speaking of Darwin, said: "Mr. Darwin endured the fury of pulpits and church congresses with great dignity. Not one angry word escaped him. Yet, before Mr. Darwin's life was over his hypothesis was accepted as a luminous guide of inquiry by leading scientists. The theory of evolution has now been admitted as a possible explanation of the phenomena of life by leading theologians." On the general subject of know-nothingism, dis-nothingism, Dr. Culver said: "Agnosticism never won a victory, never slew a sin, never healed a heartache, never produced a ray of sunshine, never saved a soul."

DANA'S ADVICE TO JOURNALISTS

On no subject in all the range of religion and literature have the great men of the world expressed themselves so freely as on the Bible. President John Adams said: "The Bible is the best book in the world." John Quincy Adams said: "The Bible is the book of all others to read at all ages and in all conditions of human life." Henry Ward Beecher said of the Bible: "It is the living book shooting out rays of light and heat into all the world," and Bolingbroke, classed as an infidel, said: "The gospel is one continued lesson of morality, justice, benevolence, and universal charity." Charles A. Briggs of higher criticism fame says: "The Bible contains its special revelation for every man and every race and every epoch for the entire word. The scriptures are for the world and for all time."

Among men in public or political life, President Cleveland said of the Bible: "Beyond all doubt, the teachings of the Bible furnish the best and most unerring guide to the performances of public duty and the discharge of personal obligations." Charles A. Dana: "The most indispensable book for the journalist is the Bible. You open it with confidence and lay it down with reverence. There is no book like it." General Grant: "Hold fast to the Bible as to the sheet

(Continued on Page Two.)

FAITH OF GREAT MEN

(Continued from Page 9.)

another of your liberties and write the precepts in your heart and practice them in your lives." Horace Greeley: "It is impossible mentally or socially to enslave a Bible reading people. The principles of the Bible are the ground-work of human freedom." President Jackson: "The Bible is the rock on which our republic rests." President Jefferson: "The studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers and better husbands." President Lincoln: "The Bible is the best book that God has given to men. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated in this book." William H Seward: "The whole hope of human progress is suspended on the ever-growing influence of the Bible."

NEWMAN AND PHILLIPS.

In line with these are declarations like those of Cardinal Newman, who said: "The light of the Bible is like the body of heaven in its clearness; its vastness, like the bosom of the sea; its variety like scenes in nature;" or of Wendall Phillips, who said: "The answer to the Shaster is India; the answer to Confucius is China; the answer to the Koran is Turkey; the answer to the Bible is the Christian civilization of Protestant Europe and America;" or of Cannon Farrar, who said: "The Bible created the prose literature of England, and saved England from sinking into a tenth-rate power. The Bible made America what she is;" or of Huxley, who said: "The Bible has been the Magna Charta of the poor and oppressed;" or of Heine, who said: "Sunrise and sunset, promise and fulfillment, birth and death, the whole drama of humanity is in this book;" or of Goethe, who said: "The Bible is a book of eternal effective power."

Part IV. of Dr. Kilbourn's book is given to utterances of famous men on Christ; part V. to immortality; part VI. to the millennium, and other parts to opinions on the intermediate state, resurrection and heaven. The most interesting chapter after that on the Bible is that giving the sayings of agnostics, Unitarians and orthodox Christians as to Christ. All are reverential, even the utterances from men like Ingersoll and Bolingbroke. The main difference is in the characterization of Jesus as the perfect man on the one hand and as the Messiah on the other. In the views on the millennium the Rev. Dr. E. F. Goodwin, of this city, is represented by a quotation from his missionary sermon in 1866. In fact, the book gives a fair index of the literature of the world on the subjects of the Deity, the Bible, and Christianity, the more interesting because in it every man speaks for himself. As Dr. Kilbourn says, "It will readily be seen, and a noteworthy fact it is, that there is much common ground upon which the world's serious thinkers may stand; and if we do not view certain aliens with too critical an eye, we shall find them more like our people than we thought." (From "The Faiths of Famous Men," by John Kenyon Kilbourn, D. D. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.)

W. H. B.

RUSSIA'S GREAT FEAT.

The most interesting portion of Russia's great 4,000-mile railway is the steam ferry across Lake Baikal, in Central Siberia. The lake has an extent of over 13,000 square miles, and is more than twice as wide as the English channel at Dover. In places it is as deep as 4,500 feet, and parts of it have never been plumbed. It is surrounded by some of the hardest mountains which a railway engineer could encounter. The official plan of the Trans-Siberian railway includes a railway round the southern end of the lake to connect the two lake shore terminals, but the enormous difficulty and the expense, which is an important matter to Russia at the present time, of constructing such a line conspire to indefinitely postpone its completion.

To link the two ends with a steam ferry which would be able to break through the ice which covers the lake from the middle of December to May was doubtless suggested by the excellent work of the Yermak ice-breaker in the Baltic. Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Newcastle, were the constructors of the Yermak, and to the order of the Russian government they constructed a second and larger ice-breaker, which was christened the Baikal.

The Baikal has three lines of rail laid upon her main deck to carry one passenger and two goods trains across the lake. The trains enter the ice-breaker at the bow, which is run up against a pier. The rails are connected and the trains run into the vessel. With this load she will crush her way through three feet of ice at a speed of thirteen knots an hour. A screw at the bow with a separate engine sucks away the water from underneath the ice at the bow, which thus splits from its own weight; the two stubby-bladed propellers at the stern at the same time force the vessel through the broken ice sheet. The actual track of the Baikal measures thirty-nine miles.—London Sphere.

A MOVABLE CITY.

The latest scheme for making the life of the merchant weary has been sprung upon the people living along the Mississippi river. It is called "a movable city," and recently stopped at Venice, Ill., where a correspondent to the Globe-Democrat describes it as follows:

"A movable city was the centre of attraction at Venice yesterday. The display comprised a complete outfit for the establishment of a city at any point along the river, and with it were some fine mechanics. The party came down the river in boats of their own, and a number of them stopped at Venice long enough to secure groceries and other supplies. They then proceeded on down the river, and will continue their journey until they reach Memphis, Tenn.

"The fleet of boats contained a drug store, a printing office, a tinware factory and store, gunsmith shop, a doctor and a painting outfit. Adam Fueger is the principal owner of the fleet, but a number of others are connected with it, and have put money in the venture. The men claim they can live cheaper and leave a place where they can find little business much easier than if they traveled by land. Their method is to pass down the river to some small town and advertise their wares by means of the printing office. They can paint the town, furnish the tinware and all the guns that may be needed, and mend them. Their doctor will try to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, and they sell medicines at cut prices.

"Mr. Fueger claims that since the establishment of the outfit at St. Paul some time ago the party has paid expenses, and he believes that good money will be made down the river. He and his party were well received by the people along the route, although they met with much opposition from the business men of the various towns they visited. In some places they were not permitted to do business on account of the opposition from the merchants, who wanted them to pay a license. They claim that as they are on a public stream they cannot be compelled to pay license for any of their outfits."

POWER OF PUNCTUATION.

Nobody, not even a guest, can get a drink in a Boston hotel after 11 p. m., and all on account of a miserable little semicolon. Theatre parties, after the show, says the New York Sun, sit sullen and thirsty in the restaurants of the Boston hotels and abominate a pestiferous little semicolon: In 1875 the Great and General Court passed this statute:

"No sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made between the hours of 12 at night and 6 in the morning, nor during the Lord's day, except that if the license is also licensed as an innkeeper he may supply such liquor to guests who have resorted to his house for food or lodging."

Give heedful note to the comma after "morning," a kindly and hospitable comma which permitted the "licensed innholder," at least, to comfort the parched throats of his guests between 12 p. m. and 6 a. m.

In 1891 the statutes were consolidated, and somebody, careless copyist, humorist or zealous prohibitionist, plucked away the innocent comma and set a blister of a semicolon there. Notice the difference:

"No sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made between the hours of 12 at night and 6 in the morning; nor during the Lord's day, except that if the licensee is also licensed as an innholder he may supply such liquor to guests who have reported to his house for food or lodging."

In 1895 the hour was changed from 12 to 11, but the comma was not restored.

Obviously the fatal little semicolon shuts out the innkeeper from his former right of selling liquor to guests between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., and merely permits him to sell on Sunday. This week the supreme court of Massachusetts has so construed the statute. The semicolon has overruled the Great and General court. This anecdote teaches us the moral and legal value of punctuation, which some of us were inclined to look down upon in our younger days.

MUST ATTEND CHURCH.

Few people may be cognizant of the fact that there is in existence an act of parliament which provides that persons who fail to attend divine services on Sunday shall be liable to imprisonment or fine. The statute dates from the period of the protectorate, but that it is rarely enforced is proved only too conclusively by the very sparse attendance which takes place at so many of our public places of worship. Distinctly it is a law that may be transgressed, though it is to be hoped that readers will not take advantage of the knowledge thus afforded them and stay away from church altogether.—Pearson's Weekly.

TO CURE MORPHINISM

A Church Union Organized to Rescue Victims From the Dread Enslavement.

A church union for the cure of the morphine and cocaine habits is the latest humanitarian movement.

Clergymen are indorsing it and doctors are upholding it as a sure cure for the twin deadly habits.

One of the last acts of the late Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, was to write a circular letter urging other clergymen and physicians to aid the movement.

The plan contemplates the establishment of a headquarters for the treatment in all the large cities of this country. The rich will be required to pay in order that the poor may be treated without charge.

The union is a non-sectarian one. The Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., moderator of the Presbyterian assembly and pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church; the Rev. A. H. Burlingham, D. D., secretary of the American Baptist union; the Rev. S. S. Baldwin, D. D., recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church; the Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, D. D., editor of the Independent, New York; the Rev. C. A. Stoddard, D. D., editor of the New York Observer; the Rev. Henry V. Cobb, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Reformed church of America; La Salle Maynard, editor of Christian Work, New York; W. W. Westerfield, attorney at law; J. Thomson Patterson, president of the Counsellar Publishing company, New York; Mother Frindell, of the Rescue mission, New York, as well as scores of physicians, are taking an active part in the plan.

Rev. W. N. Richie, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly of Baltimore and later of Philadelphia, is in charge of the work. The headbuilding, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street.

"God's purposes are often fulfilled by means that we blunderingly call accidents," said Dr. Richie to a reporter.

"I happened, at least it seemed that I merely happened, to know well a man who had been rescued from the hell of the morphine habit. He told me of his marvelous cure and how it had been effected. A friend of his, a savant from Heidelberg, had hit upon the cure and told him of it. Many years afterward he fell a victim to morphine. His fortunes were at their lowest ebb. His wife had died of a broken heart. His children had left him. He had but five cents left in the world. With that he bought a foreign stamp and wrote his friend, the savant. The German sent him the recipe for the cure. My friend was restored to health and honor and family and fortune, and it was in the fulness of an honorable old age he told me of the cure.

"I believed in the cure and I set about proving it. I have cured hundreds," and the reverend gentleman showed letters to prove it; letters that bore well known and honorable signatures.

The reporter called on twenty prominent physicians, some of whom were at the head of hospitals. All knew of the cure.

A committee has been formed to receive donations for the cure of those who are not able to pay for the treatment. The treasurer is W. W. Westervelt, attorney, at No. 33 Pine street, New York, to whom all contributions are sent.

The cure is effected in from three to four months. The man of business, and the woman in her home, can take it without interruption of their daily duties and without fear of that tragic of victims of the secret drug habits, detection.

The doctors have agreed that the method is safe and sure. The churches, satisfied upon that point, are doing the rest.

EDITORS SWINDLED.

A great sensation has been created in Paris, says a dispatch to the New York Journal, by Count Tolstoi's repudiation of any connection with a large number of stories published over his name abroad, one in particular, entitled "Le Mensonge Chinois," which has been running over his name in the Revue des Revues, which is a Parisian counterpart of the English and American Review of Reviews. No one dreams of holding the editors responsible, and they are regarded as having been victimized by clever literary swindlers.

BUYING LIGHT PLANTS.

Woodstock, Ont., a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, has just purchased the electric light plant from a company, and will run it in future as a municipal undertaking.

Kingston, Ont., a city of 20,000, has given the required legal notice to the Kingston Light, Heat and Power company of its intention to proceed under the law to arbitrate to acquire the whole plant. The company's contracts expire at the end of 1901. The value of the property is about $300,000.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, a city of 45,000, has been carrying on its electric street lighting plant very successfully for the past year, giving an improved service at decreased cost. The city is meeting with unexpected difficulties in carrying on its water works from artesian wells.

The machinery purchased from the old company in order to close out their monopoly has not worked well under the high pressure required in the new plant. However, these difficulties have now been pretty well overcome, and meantime the city has made repeated reductions in the price of water, still leaving for itself a good margin above expenses.

A HEAD FULL OF IDEAS

James J. Hannerty, of St. Louis, is the most "suggestive" man in St. Louis. His specialty is furnishing ideas to people who have few or none and need them.

He deals in ideas as some men deal in pork or flour. Mr. Hannerty is a successful art photographer, yet he is neither an artist nor a photographer. He can direct the doing of that which he cannot do himself. He cannot so much as draw a straight line without a ruler, nor is he familiar with the workings of a camera, yet he has the artistic instinct necessary to the correct posing of a face, a scene or a combination of figures.

He knows just exactly how a skirt should hang; just how a piece of drapery should look; how the hair should be dressed; how the subject should be attired.

"I do not care for a beautiful face in a photograph," says Mr. Hannerty. "If I can get the expression of the soul that is behind it, a plain face answers my purpose just as well. That expression must be caught or the picture will be worthless." And he gets it.

A recent example of Mr. Hannerty's work is that of a young girl with her arms around a globe. The legend is: "The Fame of the St. Louis World's Fair Will Extend Around the World." He it was who originated the first idea of advertising the St. Louis world's fair. A little girl, seated by the side of a large globe, had the index finger of her right hand on the words, "St. Louis, 1903." The design was adapted by the executive committee of the world's fair and is used on the official stationery.

LIGHTHOUSE TELEGRAPHY.

The lighthouse officials have of late years undertaken another most important work in attempting to indicate to the mariner by the character of the lights his exact position on the map. Thus, whereas the old-fashioned "fixed light" has been retained and its power increased, there have also been provided hundreds of beacons which flash white, then red, and indicate to the perplexed mariner by means of the order of succession of the flashes, or their duration, his exact whereabouts. Of course, with glasses of only two hues an endless number of combinations may be devised, just as in the striking of fire alarms, but Uncle Sam's officials have a better scheme than this even, and it is nothing less than a plan to have each sign of flame dot out its message to the mariners by means of beams of light, just as a telegraph instrument clicks out words.

Every seaman, even those who are color blind, can presumably count up to ten, and with our great seaboard lamps operated on this new system all that he will have to do is to count the number of flashes thrown toward him, note the duration of the total eclipse which follows, and consult the key or code which he carries, and he may be as sure of his position as though the fact were chalked on a great sign-board before his eyes. Time is all that is required to bring this novel system to a high state of perfection. With electrical apparatus, for instance, the simple opening and closing of the circuit will secure a magnificent flashing light, and when an automatic adjunct is devised so that this may be done mechanically and with absolute accuracy, the problem will be virtually solved.—Harper's Weekly.

BRITAIN IS PREY TO STUPOR.

No clearer or more striking example of how Great Britain is being ousted from her former markets could be found than is contained in the official report on British trade with Switzerland in 1899. This small republic, with its population of 3,000,000, is one of the world's best markets, the purchases for the year totaling £48,504,000. Of this amount Great Britain's share was only £2,257,000, about 4.8 per cent., while Germany sold £13,812,000 worth, or nearly 30 per cent. The causes for the "Nation of Shopkeepers" being so heavily thrown off its own "pitch" are the same old causes, i. e., the stupidity and inertness of the British trader. These are hard words, but they are harder to say when there is no denying their absolute truth.—London Express.

The Pennsylvania anthracite mines have been worked without cessation since 1820.

WINE TO QUENCH FIRE

Conflagration Checked With Flood of a Rare Old Vintage in California.

A great fire was put out with wine in southern California recently. It happened that the water had given out, but there was plenty of the fluid usually held in higher esteem. Strange to say, the wine proved a very effective fire extinguisher.

This incident is described and illustrated in an interesting article in the Scientific American.

The fire recently occurred near the town of Wrights, in the Santa Cruz mountains, south of San Francisco. Here the fire was started, as in many other instances, by an irresponsible rancher who was burning brush. The wind sprang up suddenly, swept the flames into the forest, and in a very short time a fierce wall of flame was rushing up the west slopes of the coast range, carrying destruction before it. The mountains here were covered with a fine growth of old oaks, manzanita and madrones—landmarks in the country—which fell like straw before the destroyer. The walls of flame swept to the summit and descended into the canyons, following these rivers of verdure in and out, rushing on in an ever increasing volume.

In the pathway of the fire were the ranch and Mare Vista winery of E. E. Meyer, one of the largest wine-making establishments and vineyards in Santa Clara county. To protect it and the homes in the vicinity, the people of the surrounding country assembled en masse, organized themselves into an efficient body of fire fighters and began a campaign in which striking acts of valor were performed. It was impossible to stay the flames, and as they went rushing down the canyon toward the winery, destruction of the valuable property seemed inevitable. Trees in advance were cut down, ditches of earth dug and every expedient known to fire fighting of today was tried, but so fierce were the flames that they seemed to leap hundreds of feet into the air, bounding in lurid sheets over the breaks, and in an incredibly short time swept down to the winery, and surrounded it. Under ordinary circumstances it would have seemed impossible to save the building, but the band of workers rallied under the intelligent lead of Meyers, and men were posted on the roof, who poured streams of water upon every portion. Young Mr. Meyer was held by ropes from a window while he used the hose upon the flames which were licking up the timbers at the base of the building, the heat being so intense that a stream had to be played upon his body.

It was believed that the winery could be saved, when, without warning, the water gave out. Some large trees, which were dropping in every direction, had fallen upon the supply pipes, rushing them in and clogging the reservoir. This was an unexpected catastrophe, but the resources of the fire fighters were by no means exhausted, though a desperate expedient was resorted to.

The owner of the winery gave the order to attack the hose to the great vats of Zinfandel wine which were stored in the cellar, and man the wine pumps. This was promptly done.

Four thousand gallons of this wine was thrown upon the flames in this way before the building was safe, probably one of the most remarkable and successful methods of fire fighting known. The method was somewhat expensive, as the wine retailed at 50 cents per quart when bottled, and $8,000 in wine was used, yet it saved buildings and machinery worth many thousand dollars and demonstrated that a winery has a protective against fire in its vats if the owner has the courage to use it.

The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially by those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

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CHASING THE POLE.

SIX NATIONS NOW MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR AN ARCTIC RACE.

Americans Expedition Under Evelyn B. Baldwin a Probable Winner. The Russian Ice Crusher Yermak a Formidable Opponent.

[Special Correspondence.]

London, Dec. 17.—"Chasing the pole" seems to be the new international game. Never before in the history of the world of science have such concentrated and determined measures been taken toward solving the problems of the extreme northern regions. The representatives of no less than six nations are now fitting out expeditions for this purpose, and each has resolved that his country's flag shall be the first to spread its colors to the winds at the earth's imaginary axis. An American, a Frenchman, a Canadian, a Norwegian, an Italian nobleman, a German and a Russian are entered in the race and will vie with each other in the extent of their magnetic, meteorological and oceanographical observations. Besides these new expeditions, Peary, the American; Sverdrup, a Swede, and a German-American explorer, Stein, are already inside the arctic circle with Andree, the boldest of them all, if he is still alive.

Photo copyrighted, 1900, by Rockwood, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY.

Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States weather bureau, the leader of the American expedition, who is backed by the millionaire baking powder manufacturer, William Zeigler, is now in London. He is here for the purpose of inspecting ships and to confer with various experts on polaric conditions and affairs. Mr. Baldwin will start northward during the latter part of [illegible] and he says he has decided to proceed by the Franz Josef Land route, the Greenland route being owned by Peary and Sverdrup. Baldwin has had much experience in arctic exploration, and this, coupled with youth, hardihood, hope, determination and almost unlimited financial support, will make a combination hard to excel. He was with Lieutenant Peary in 1897 and 1898. Three years later he hurried to Spitzbergen, hoping to go with the adventurous Andree on his balloon voyage. But Baldwin returned disappointed. There was no room in the wicker car which carried Andree and his two companions into the unknown. Baldwin then worked out a plan of his own for the finding of the pole, and it is generally believed that he is figuring on including with his vessel's accouterment a gigantic balloon.

The Russian expedition under Vice Admiral Makaroff, which is to go on beyond the ice breaking steamer Yermak, promises to be very interesting. The sides of the Yermak are 15 times as strong as those of the usual commercial steel ship, and she can steam astern as easily as she can go ahead. Her propellers can be brought up short against the most formidable obstructions with engines going at full speed and not be damaged by the contact. She has cut her way through solid ice 11 feet thick and through heaped up or "hummocky" ice of more than twice that thickness. She is 282 feet long, with three propellers aft and one forward. The fore propeller is an American invention which Admiral Makaroff has adopted. Its purpose is to reduce the resistance of the ice by sucking away the water underneath it.

Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

The plans of Admiral Makaroff for reaching the pole are based on his experience in navigating arctic waters. He will enter the region of perpetual ice a little to the eastward of Franz Josef Land and will avoid the Spitzbergen region because the east Greenland current encountered there carries the ice ever against the cost of Greenland and enormously increases its pressure. By starting farther eastward the admiral hopes to take advantage of the current setting toward the pole. It is also the opinion of the admiral that the ice in this region is not so thick or not so compressed as to the westward, and he thinks that as the pole is neared progress will become less difficult and the Yermak may be able to steam to the pole. If not, she will get as near as possible, and then an expedition of dog sleds will push ahead.

The tests given the Yermak were of a nature calculated to demonstrate just what possibilities her scheme of construction contained. The Yermak was completed in March, 1900, and was immediately put at work. April 4 of that year she smashed into the ice of the gulf of Finland, freed six vessels that had been held fast for a long time and brought them back to St. Petersburg. Three days after she found 23 other vessels imprisoned behind an ice bank. The Yermak smashed into that bank as a football team assaults an opposing rush line, opening a channel through which the ice bound craft came out. A third trip resulted in setting 10 more ships free, while a little later she attacked the ice packs at the mouth of the Neva and brought out 90 vessels which had been held in the river for weeks.

The performances surprised and delighted the Russian naval officers, and Admiral Makaroff was congratulated and told that all he had to do was to set sail for the pole, and its discovery would be his. The admiral was pleased, but not unduly elated, and simply said that he would require more trials before he would be satisfied. So in July, 1900, he took the Yermak farther to the northward. After striking the ice off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, in latitude 80 degrees 20 minutes north and longitude 9 degrees 20 minutes east, he forced into the thickest of the floes, averaging from 10 to 15 8 meters in thickness. The Yermak, nothing daunted, sailed on as serenely as if through tropic seas. July 26 the Yermak struck a spur of ice which pierced the under part of her hull. She sprung a leak. The hole was temporarily repaired, and the voyage continued. In the middle of August another and more serious setback occurred. The Yermak struck hard against a low lying block of ice. The old hole was made larger, and Aug. 17 the voyage was abandoned. The Yermak was then taken back to St. Petersburg.

Some American naval officers are inclined to be doubtful of the success of the undertaking. The chief reason ascribed is that the ice breaker will not be able to carry coal enough for the voyage, and an attending collier will not be able to go far enough north to be of service to her. Lord Brassey, the English naval expert, is inclined to the belief that the Yermak will ultimately be successful in the undertaking set for her. His opinion is based solely on what she has already done.

From a recent photograph.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

In this splendid attack the Canadian party will be led by Captain Bernier, a seafaring man from his youth, who has made the study of arctic exploration the hobby of his life. His preference is for a steel ship, and he estimates the cost of his expedition at about $100,000. Captain Bernier's first objective point will be the New Siberian islands. The first winter quarters of the crew will be 500 miles from the pole. Then Bernier expects to advance slowly, to be carried to the pole by the gradual drift of the ice in which his vessel will become imbedded. He expects to reach the pole only during the third summer of his expedition.

The Duke of Abruzzi, first cousin of the king of Italy, and Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian, will together lead an expedition into the frozen north. All the world will watch them, for each is already eminent in this line. The duke, in his ship, the Stella Polare, arrived within 244 miles of the pole, nearer than did any previous explorer and 23 miles nearer than Nansen had gone. Presumably the Abruzzi-Nansen company will start in the race of the nations by way of Franz Josef Land over the successful route already followed by the duke.

Of next year's German route no details have yet been made public. It is very certain that characteristic Teuton thoroughness will make of it a worthy exponent of the nation which has produced many men of note in scientific research. The Germans have not been very prominent in investigations of the vast arctic expanse, and a new era in the policy of the country will be marked by the sending of this rival expedition.

FREDERICK ROCKWOOD.

The "Other Fellow" Saved Him.

Wife (severely)—What does this mean, sir? Do you know the time?

Husband—Yesh, m' dear. I was (hic) 'tailed, m' dear, by fearful axshedent.

Wife (alarmed and growing suddenly sympathetic)—Accident! Good gracious, George! Are you much hurt?

Husband—No, m' dear, fort'nat'ly (hic) not. Axshedent happ'n'd t' other FEller (hic).—Pick Me Up.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THIS DISCOURSE ON LOVE WILL FIND A RESPONSE IN EVERY HUNGRY HEART.

Washington, Dec. 23.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage describes in a new way the sacrifices made for the world's disenthrallment and deliverance. His text is I. John iv., 16: "God is Love."

Perilous undertaking would it be to undertake a comparison between the attributes of God. They are not like a mountain range, with here and there a higher peak, nor like the ocean, with here and there a profounder depth. We cannot measure infinities. We would not dare to say whether His omnipotence, or omniscience, or omnipresence, or immutability, or wisdom, or justice, or love is the greater attribute. But the one mentioned in my text makes deeper impression upon us than any other. It was evidently a very old man who wrote the chapter from which I take the text. John was not in his dotage, as Prof. Eichhorn asserted, but you can tell by the repetitions in the epistle and the rambling style, and that he called grown people "little children," that the author was probably an octogenarian. Yet Paul, in mid-life mastering an audience of Athenian critics on Mars' hill, said nothing stronger or more important than did the venerable John when he wrote the three words of my text, "God is Love."

THE OLD MAN.

Indeed, the older one gets the more he appreciates this attribute. The harshness and the combativeness and the severity have gone out of the old man and he is more lenient, and aware of his own faults, is more disposed to make excuses for the faults of others, and he frequently ejaculates: "Poor human nature!" The young minister preached three sermons on the justice of God and one on the love of God, but when he got old he preached three sermons on the love of God and one on the justice of God.

Far back in the eternities there came a time when God would express one emotion of His nature which was yet unexpressed. He had made more worlds than were seen by the ancients from the top of the Egyptian pyramid, which was used as an observatory, and more worlds than modern astronomy has catalogued or descried through telescopic lens. All that showed the Lord's almightiness, but it gave no demonstration of His love. He might make fifty Saturns and 100 Jupiters and not demonstrate an instant of love. That was an unknown passion and the secret of the universe. It was a suppressed emotion of the great God. But there would come a time when this passion of infinite love would be declared and illustrated. God would veil it no longer. After the clock of many centuries had run down, and worlds had been born and demolished, on a comparatively obscure star a race of human beings would be born, and who, though so bountifully provided for that they ought to have behaved themselves well, went into insurrection and conspiracy and revolt and war—finite against infinite, weak arm against thunderbolt, man against God.

HIGH INTELLIGENCE.

If high intelligences looked down and saw what was going on they must have prophesied extermination—complete exterminaton—of these offenders of Jehovah. But no! Who is that coming out of the throne room of heaven? Who is that coming out of the palaces of the Eternal? It is the Son of the Emperor of the universe. Down the stairs of the high heavens He comes till he reaches the cold air of a December night in Palestine, and amid the bleatings of sheep, and the lowing of cattle, and the moaning of camels, and the banter of herdsmen, takes His first step on earth, and for thirty-three years invites the wandering race to return to God and happiness and heaven. They were the longest thirty-three years ever known in heaven. Among many high intelligences, what impatience to get Him back. The Infinite Father looked down and saw His Son slapped, and spit on, and supperless, and homeless, and then, amidst horrors that made the noonday heavens turn black in the face, His body and soul parted. And all for what? Why allow the Crown Prince to come on such an errand and endure such sorrow and die such a death? It was to invite the human race to put down its antipathies and resistance. It was because "God is love."

Now, there is nothing beautiful in a shipwreck. We go down to look at the battered and split hulk of an old ship on Long Island or New Jersey coast. We wonder when and how it came ashore, and whether it was the recklessness of a pilot or a storm before which nothing could bear up. Human nature wrecked may interest the inhabitants of other worlds as a curiosity, but there is nothing lovely in that which has foundered on the rocks of sin and sorrow. Yet it was in that condition of moral break-up that heaven moved to the rescue. It was loveliness hovering over deformity. It was the lifeboat putting out into the surf that attempted its demolition. It was harmony pitying discord. It was a living God putting His arms around a recreant world.

GOD HAS EMOTION.

The schoolmen deride the idea that God has emotion. They think it would be a divine weakness to be stirred by any earthly spectacle. The God of the learned Bruch and Schleiermacher is an infinite intelligence, without feeling, a cold and cheerless divinity. But the God we worship is one of sympathy and compassion and helpfulness and affection. "God is love."

In all the Bible there is no more consolatory statement. The very best people have in their lives occurrences inexplicable. They are bereft or persecuted or impoverished or invalided. They have only one child, and that dies, while the next door neighbor has seven children and they are all spared. The unfortunates buy at a time when the market is rising and the day after the market falls. At a time when they need to feel the best for the discharge of some duty they are seized with physical collapse. Trying to do a good and honest and useful thing, they are misrepresented and belied as if they had practiced a villainy. There are people who all their lives have suffered injustices. Others of less talent, with less consecration, go on and up, while they go on and down. There are in many lives riddles that have never been solved, mysteries that have never been explained, heartbreaks that have never been healed. Go to that man or that woman with philosophic explanation, and your attempt at comfort will be a failure and you will make matters worse instead of making them better. But let the oceanic tide of the text roll in that soul and all its worriments and losses and disasters will be submerged with blessings, and the sufferer will say: "I cannot understand the reason for my troubles, but I will some day understand." And they do not come by accident. God allows them to come, and "God is love."

THE DIVINE FEELING.

But for this divine feeling I think our world would long ago have been demolished. Just think of the organized wickedness of the nations! Behold the false religions that hoist Mohammed and Buddha and Confucius! Look at the Koran and the Shastra and the Zend-Avesta, that would crowd out of the world the Holy Scriptures! Look at War, digging its trenches for the dead across the hemisphere! See the great cities, with their holocaust of destroyed manhood and womanhood! What blasphemies assail the heavens! What butcheries sicken the centuries! What processions of crime and atrocity and woe encircle the globe! If Justice had spoken it would have said: "The world deserves annihilation, and let annihilation come." If Immutability had spoken it would have said: "I have always been opposed to it. The world is to me an affront infinite, and away with it." If Omniscience had spoken it would have said: "I have watched that planet with minute and all-comprehensive inspection, and I cannot have the offense longer continued." If Truth had spoken it would have said: "I declare that they who offend the law must go down under the law." But Divine Love took a different view of the world's obduracy and pollution. It said: "I pity all those woes of the earth. I cannot stand here and see no assuagment of those sufferings. I will go down and reform the world. I will medicate its wounds. I will calm its frenzy. I will wash off its pollution. I will become incarnated."

WEEP THEIR TEARS.

"I will take on my shoulders and upon my brow, and into my heart the consequences of that world's misbehavior. I start now, and between my arrival at Bethlehem and my ascent from Olivet I will weep their tears and suffer their griefs and die their death. Farewell, my throne, my crown, my heaven, till I have finished the work and come back!" God was never conquered but once, and that was when He was conquered by His own love. "God is love."

In this day, when the creeds of churches are being revised, let more emphasis be put upon the thought of my text. Let it appear at the beginning of every creed and at the close. The ancients used to tell of a great military chieftain who, about to go to battle, was clad in armor, helmet on head and sword at side, and who put out his arms to give farewell embrace to his child, and the child, affrighted at his appearance, ran shrieking away. Then the father put off the armor that caused the alarm, and the child saw who he was and ran into his arms and snuggled against his breast. Creeds must not have too much iron in their make-up, terrorizing rather than attracting. They must not hide the smiling face and the warm heart of our Father, God. Let nothing imply that there is a Sheriff at every door ready to make arrest, but over us all and around us all a mercy that wants to save, and save now.

If one paragraph of the creed seems to take you, like a child, out of the arms of a father, let the next paragraph put you in the arms of a mother. "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." O, what a mother we have in God! And my text is the lullaby sung to us when we are ill, or when we are maltreated, or when we are weary, or when we are trying to do better, or when we are bereft, or when we ourselves lie down to the last sleep. We feel the warm cheek of the mother against our cheek, and there sounds in it the hush of many mothers; "God is love."

WILL CHASTISE SIN.

This was the reason the Bible was written. The world needs no inspired page to tell it that God will chastise sin, for that is proved in the life of many an offender. You can look through the wicket of any prison, and see the fact which the world understood thousands of years before Solomon wrote it. "The way of the transgressor is hard." The world needed no Bible to tell it that God is omnipotent, for any one who has seen Mont Blanc or Niagara or the Atlantic ocean in a cyclone knows that. The world needed no Bible to tell it of God's wisdom, for everything, from a spider's web to the upholstery of a summer's sunset, from the globe of a dewdrop to the rounding of a world, declares that. But there was one secret about God that was wrapped up in a scroll of parchment and it stayed there until apostolic hand unrolled that scroll and let out upon the world the startling fact which it could never have surmised never guessed, never expected, that He loved our human race so ardently that He will pardon sin and subdue the offender with a divine kiss, and turn foaming malefactors into worshipers before the throne. Oh, I am so glad that the secret is out and that it can never again be veiled! Tell it to all the sinning, suffering, dying race; tell it in song and sermon, on canvas and in marble, on arch and pillar; tell it all around the earth—"God is love."

Notice that the wisest men of the nations for thousands of years did not, amid their idolatries, make something to represent this feeling this emotion. They had a Jove, representing might; Neptune, the god of the sea; Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; Venus, the goddess of base appetite; Ceres, the goddess of corn, and an Odin, and an Osiris, and a Titan, and a Juggernaut, and whole pantheons of gods and goddesses; but no shrine, no carved image, no sculptured form has suggested a god of pure love. That was beyond human brain. It took a God to think that, a God to project that, a God let down from heaven to achieve that.

THE DOMINANT THOUGHT.

Fear is the dominant thought in all false religions. For that the devotees cut themselves with lances, and swing on iron hooks, and fall under wheels, and hold up the right arm so long that they cannot take it down. Fear, brutish fear! But love is the queen in our religion. For that we build temples. For that we kneel at our altars. For that we contribute our alms. For that martyrs suffered at Brussels Market Place, and at Lucknow, and Cawnpore, and Pekin. That will yet bejewel the round earth, and put it an emerald on the great, warm, throbbing heart of God.

The world has had many specimens of slandered men and women, their motives slandered, their habits slandered—slandered until they got out of the world, and then perhaps honored by elaborate eulogism and tall shaft of granite, all four sides chiseled with the story of how good and great they were. But no one under the heavens has ever been so much slandered as God. Bad men have fought against Him, and have thought they heard His voice in the crash of a thunderstorm, but have not seen Him in the sunshine of a spring morning. They have blamed Him for wrongs which they had done themselves. The sight of a church building excites their disgust. They like the madrigal of a saloon better than the doxology of a temple. They do not want to live with Him in heaven, but would prefer on leaving this world to go into some realm where God has abdicated the throne, and from which He is exiled forever. The reason is, they do not know Him. They do not realize the fact that God is the best friend this world ever had or ever will have, and that He would do more for their happiness than any one in the wide universe: that He would help them in the wear and tear and tussle of this life; that He would hush their sorrows; that He would help cure the evil habits with which they sometimes struggle; that He would at their request not only forgive but forget the wrong things in their life. Yes, forget! And that is the only thing that God ever does forget—pardoned transgression.

THE BEST MEMORY.

The best memory in the universe is God's memory, and He remembers all that has transpired in all time and in all eternity save one kind of occurrence. That passes completely out of His memory. He declares, "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

Do you want more proof that "God is love?" Yes, disinterested love. No compensation for its bestowal. No reward for its sacrifices. But I call that back. The world did pay Him. It paid on Calvary, paid Him with brambles on the brow, paid Him with straw pillow in a barn and a cross on a hill; paid Him with a third of a century of maltreatment and hardship, save one year—yes, is paying Him yet in rejection of His emission of mercy. Having dethroned other kings, the world would like to dethrone the King of kings. But He knew what He was coming to when He left the portals of pearl and the land where the sun never goes down. Yes, He knew the world, how cold it is, and knew pain, how sharp it is, and the night, how dark it is, and expiation, how excruciating it is. Out of vast eternity He looked forward and saw Pilate's criminal court room, and the lacerated body in mortuary surroundings and heard the thunders roll at the funeral of heaven's favorite, and understood that the palaces of eternity would hear the sorrow of a bereft God.

What do the Bible and the church liturgies mean when they say, "He descended into hell?" They mean that His soul left His sacred body for awhile and went down into the prison of moral night, and swung back its great door, and lifted the chain of captivity, and felt the awful lash that would have come down on the world's back, and wept the tears of an eternal sacrifice, and took the bolt of divine indignation against sin into Himself, and, having vanquished death and hell, came out and came up, having achieved all eternal rescue, if we will accept it.

READ IT SOLEMNLY.

Read it slowly, read it solemnly, read it with tears: "He descended into hell." He knew what kind of pay He would get for exchanging celestial splendor for Bethlehem caravansary, and He dared all and came, the most illustrious example in all the ages of disinterested love.

Yes, it was most expensive love. There is much human love that costs nothing, nothing of fatigue, nothing of money, nothing of sacrifice, nothing of humiliation. But the most expensive movement that the heavens ever made was this expedition salvatory. It cost the life of a King. It put the throne of God in bereavement. It set the universe aghast, it made omnipotence weep and bleed and shudder. It taxed the resources of the richest of all empires. It meant angelic forces detailed detailed to fight forces demoniac, it put three worlds into sharp collision—one world to save, another to resist, and another to destroy. It charged on the spears, and rang with the battle axes of human and diabolic hate. Had the expedition of love been defeated the throne of God would have fallen, and satan would have mounted into supremacy, and sin would have forever triumphed, and mercy would have been forever dead. The tears and blood of the martyr of the heavens were only a part of the infinite expense to which the Godhead went when it proposed to save the world.

Now, the only fair thing for human hearts to do is to echo back that sovereign love. You and I have stood in mountainous regions where, uttering one distinct word, the echoes would come back with a resonance startling and captivating, and from all our hearts there should sound unto the heavens responses glorious and long-continued.

STYLE OF PAYMENT.

Let the world change its style of payment for heavenly love. No more payment by lances, by hammers; no more payment by blows on the cheek and scourging on the back, and hooting of mobs, but payment in ardors of soul, in true surrender of heart and love to the God that made us, and the Christ who ransomed us and the Eternal Spirit who by regenerating power makes us all over again.

Alexander the Great, with his host, was marching on Jerusalem to capture and plunder it. The inhabitants came out, clothed in white, led on by the high priest, wearing a miter and glittering breastplate, on which was emblazoned the name of God, and Alexander, seeing that word, bowed and halted his army, and the city was saved. And if we had the love of God written in all our hearts and on all our lives and on all our banners, at the sight of it the hosts of temptation would fall back, and we would go on from victory unto victory, until we stand in Zion and before God.

Leander swam across the Hellespont guided by the light which Hero the Fair held from one of her tower windows, and what Hellesponts of earthly struggle can we not breast as long as we can see the torch of divine love held out from the tower windows of the king! Let love of God to us and our love to God clasp hands this minute. O, ye dissatisfied and distressed souls, who roam the world over looking for happiness and finding none, why not try this love of God as a solace and inspiration and eternal satisfaction? When a king was crossing a desert in a caravan no water was to be found, and man and beast were perishing from thirst. Along the way there were strewn the bones of caravans that had preceded.

FOUND THE WATER.

There were harts or reindeer in the king's procession, and some one knew their keen scent for water and cried out: "Let loose the harts or reindeer." It was done, and no sooner were these creatures loosened than they were scurrying in all directions looking for water, and soon found it, and the king and his caravan were saved; and the king wrote on some tablets the words, which he had read some time before: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

Some have compared the love of God to the ocean, but the comparison fails, for the ocean has a shore, and God's love is boundless. But if you insist on comparing the love of God to the ocean, put on that ocean four swift sailing craft, and let one sail to the north, and one to the south, and one to the east, and one to the west, and let them sail on a thousand years, and after that let them all return and some one hail the fleet and ask them if they have found the shore of God's love, and their four voices would respond, "No shore! No shore to the ocean of God's mercy!"

DRAINING AN ANCIENT MINE.

An interesting mining operation is being completed this month in the Guanjuato district, famous as the richest mining territory in Mexico, in unwatering the Sirena gold mine, which, after being worked by the Mexicans since the year 1550, has been flooded and abandoned ever since the Mexican war of independence in 1822. There are at least nine miles of workings in the old mine, and it has taken two years' labor with powerful electric pumps to remove the water already in the workings and to fight the incoming flow. It was less than 1,000 feet deep when the work began. Now it is less than 400 feet.

Just how much of the workings remains to be uncovered and what there is in and beyond them no one knows. Record keeping and chart making were done in very primitive fashion by the old Mexican miners. As the clearing of the mine has progressed curious relics have come to light. In one place, far below the water level, the explorers came upon a stable half full of skeletons of mules and men who had been caught there by the rising flood. Life is cheap in Mexico and no one could be found who remembered ever having heard that anybody had been missed in the mine.

The Sirena is the first of the old mines in the district to be unwatered. The project is carried out by a New York company, and it indicates the new channel in which modern mining methods in the old districts run. The company counts on making an immediate profit by going over the old workings and treating the ore out of which the Mexican miners with their mule power and hand labor could obtain no paying results. Electricity is being used where mule power failed, and when the water is all out of the mine the workings will be driven deeper than the Mexicans could ever have dreamed of operating them.

The same method is now being undertaken in other parts of the district. A German syndicate has acquired the famous Valenciana mine in the same vein, out of which many millions have been taken by the Mexicans. Another mine in the Vets Madre vein, which runs through the district, yielded the king of Spain $17,000,000 in royalties. The unwatering of the mines has been discussed since the time of Humboldt, who had a project for doing it by driving a tunnel twelve miles long into the vein, but it is only now that American enterprise has given a start to the work.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FORT WAYNE M. E. CIRCUIT.

The services for Sunday, December 30, will be as follows:

Taylor Sunday school, 10; preaching, 11. St. Joe preaching, 7:30. Friendship Sunday school, 9:30. Oak Grove, Sunday school, 2.

Prayer meetings will be held at Taylor Thursday, January 3, 7:30 p. m., and at St. Joe Friday evening at the same hour.

Commencing Wednesday evening, December 26, evangelistic services will be held at Oak Grove and will be continued Thursday and Friday evenings. Services for next week will be announced later.

SAMUEL S. HALL, JR.,
Pastor.

DOGS FED, BEGGARS GO HUNGRY

The attention of the authorities has been drawn to the amount of sickness among the famous street dogs of Constantinople, which are really a most miserable, mangy looking lot, says a correspondent. Orders have, therefore, been issued and have been actually put in force, to remove all the diseased dogs to a lazaretto on the Asiatic coast. The animals are caught and put into wire cages to be taken away. As there would have been some difficulty to provide them with food, it was also decreed that they should be fed with the short-weight bread which is daily seized in large quantities from the bakers. The unfortunate part about the latter order is that this short-weight bread was the only means of providing the inhabitants of the asyle des pauvres with food. These unfortunates are the beggars who infest the streets.

HOW RUSSIA GRABS LAND.

In the Christmas number of the Saturday Evening Post, Frank G. Carpenter, who has recently spent the better part of a year in the east, gives many facts of Russia's advance in Asia, and relates the following incident:

"The powers have practically agreed that Manchuria is to be the property of Russia, and within a short time, in all probability, all the Chinese territory beyond the great wall will belong to the czar. The boundary line between Siberia and Mongolia is being slowly pushed southward.

"During a visit to Pekin some years ago I heard a tradition as to how Russia once acquired a big slice of China. There was a dispute about the boundary line, which the Russians had moved out so as to include a large amount of Manchuria and Mongolian soil. A war was imminent and the Chinese, as usual, wanted to settle matters by compromise. The Russians consented, and brought forth a map showing the territory they demanded. The Chinese threw up their hands in horror and said their lives would be endangered if they presented such a treaty to their emperor. 'All right,' said the Russians, 'if that is so, we will take less,' and they thereupon showed a second map, one-tenth the size of the first, but in which the latitude and longitude of the territory taken were exactly the same. The Chinese looked. The space within the red lines on the map was very much smaller and they recommended the treaty without further dispute.

"Few people realize the enormous extent of Asiatic Russia. It is about one and two-thirds the size of Europe, and twice as big as the United States without Alaska and our outlying islands. It comprises, in fact, more than one-third of Asia. Siberia alone being being half as big as our country. To this vast territory is now to be added Manchuria, with a possibility that Mongolia and Tibet will soon come the same way. Mongolia is fully half and Tibet about one-third the size of the United States, while Manchuria is equal to ten states as big as Ohio.

"The title to Manchuria is now practically conceded to Russia."

THE WONDERFUL CAUCASUS.

From the Oxus to the Arctic Circle, and from Kars to Kamchatka, the Tsar rules many strange peoples and countries, but the Caucasus is strangest of all. Indeed, anyone who averred that the Caucasus is the most interesting land of the world would be able to back his opinion with good reasons.

The range is a wall across the narrow isthmus, which joins Europe and Asia, and the Gorge of Dariel is the door in this wall through which have come almost all the migrating peoples between east and west since men began to move at all. From many of these migration strugglers remained, some in one valley, some in another, and their new homes lent themselves so well to defense against all after-comers that the original settlers were able to increase and multiply and keep their race intact. Hence the Caucasus contains today the direct and not greatly changed descendants of peoples otherwise lost in the mists of remote antiquity. It is, in the words of Mr. Douglas Freshfield, the first explorer and climber of the mountains, "an ethnological museum where the invaders of Europe, as they traveled westward to be manufactured into nations, left behind samples of themselves in their raw condition."

The Germans, destroyers of sacred and profane legend, do not accept this theory, and Professor Virchow declares that it is disproved by the fact that the Caucasus could not have been a highway when the ice-fields came down lower than they do now, and that the languages of the Caucasus are not related to languages elsewhere, as would have been the case if the speakers of them were remnants of greater nations that had passed on.—Scribner's Magazine.

COLDS MELT AWAY

If you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

WORLD'S OLDEST NOVELS

The Birthplace of Romantic Fiction Is Incontestably Fixed in Egypt.

Where may the oldest written literature of the world be found? The philosophers of the eighteenth century answered, "In China." In the first three quarters of our century the honor was snatched from "the Middle Kingdom" and India was proclaimed the cradle of literature. Then came the Egyptologists with real texts, and not merely with hypotheses, and it was shown by an interesting lecture recently delivered by Professor Ettore Pais before the philological club of Naples and published in Allegrezza, the claim for Egypt is now incontestable. As the subject of his lecture Professor Pais chose the romances which are found on many an Egyptian papyrus and which are considered to be thirty centuries old at least. The Pharaohs kept story-tellers in permanent employ, whose duty it was to invent new stories, fairy tales, and tales of adventure as improbable as possible. We possess twenty such stories, found in the course of excavations made during the last nineteen years. There will be ere long, for modern readers, a voluminous Egyptian literature of romance.

Of the twenty novels already published most belong to the interval 2,000 to 1,000 B. C. (twelfth to eighteenth dynasty). One of the latest of the novels treats of the chaste love between Ninus and Semiramis. In another novel Sirene Parthenope and young Metiochos speak of love, and both deny that they have ever been its victim. Metiochos departs, as cold as he came; Parthenope observes that she is on the point of loving him passionately, and as she does not wish to expose herself to the danger of being obliged to renounce her "virginal condition," she cuts off her hair and disfigures herself—face, breast and arms—in a frightful manner, in order to make it impossible for her to yield again to the temptation of trying to please.

The Egyptian novels are written "demotically," in a handwriting the secrets of which are accessible only after years of study, and which, after the Tibetan handwriting, is certainly the most difficult to decipher. Only after five years of persistent work did Maspero succeed in translating an Egyptian text that in any European language would fill twenty ordinary pages. The learned gentlemen who discovered these tales for a long time refused to consider them as mere fiction. It was their opinion that in the land of the Pharaohs everything must have been hieratic. In the year 1846 an Egyptologist found in Thebes a pillar on which was related that in the time of King Ramses II. (Sesostris) the Princess of Bakhtan was molested by an evil spirit from whom she could be released only when the statue of the god Khonsou was banished temporarily. The savant declared that all that could be based only on historical fact, and Birch and Rouge shared his view. Not till the year 1883 did Erman prove clearly that the story was a mere romance.

NO OFFICIAL RANK.

The wife of the president of the French republic has no more official rank than the wife of an English bishop. Unless as hostess at the Elysee actually discharging that function, she may be overlooked by royal and imperial strangers who call on her husband. They give no offense when they ignore her. The Grand Duke Vladimir, therefore, says the Paris correspondent of the London News, went out of his way and without any protocol obligation to do so, in paying a visit to Mme. Loubet. He told M. Loubet at the shooting party at Rambouillet that he wished to pay her "ces hommages," and asked when he might hope to find her in. The president said she would be greatly flattered and that he knew she would be at home the next day.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Are unlike anything prepared in America. They were first prescribed by Dr. Krause, Germany's famous court physician, long before antipyrine was discovered, and are almost marvelous, so speedily do they cure the most distressing cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

A Cleveland inventor has been granted a patent for a novel hill-climbing device for automobiles, which automatically lowers the gear of the vehicle according to the steepness of the incline to be mounted.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

TIMELY NEWS STORIES OF MEN AND AFFAIRS.

WITS OF THE HOUSE.

HUMORISTS WHO ENLIVEN THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Chief Among Them Is "Private" John Allen, Now Serving His Last Term—His Mantle Likely to Fall on Champ Clark.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Every congress has its humorist, and some of them have half a dozen. There is always some member whose keen wit, quick provoking drollery and talent as a story teller make him a distinctive character among his fellows. Such a character was the late S. S. Cox, who years ago was recognized as the humorist of the house of representatives, though he was much more than a humorist. So, indeed, have been most of the so called funny men of congress. It will take Uncle Sereno Payne's heart

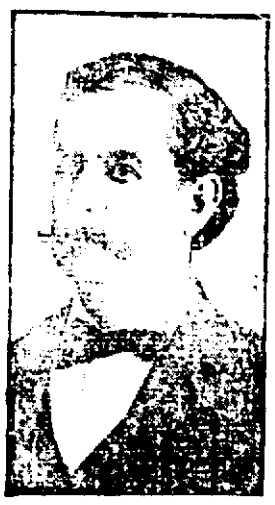

Photo by Bell, Washington.

JOHN M. ALLEN.

because the house refused to take him seriously long enough to make him speaker, though he was recognized as fully competent for that position.

William E. Mason, now Illinois' junior senator, won much distinction as a wit and story teller while serving in the house. And there are others. The greatest of these, however, is "Private" John M. Allen of Mississippi, who is now serving his last term in congress, having refused unanimous renomination and certain reelection. For 15 years there has been none to contest his right to eminence as the humorist of the house, and all of his colleagues who have been reelected to the Fifty-seventh congress sincerely regret that he is not to return, a regret shared alike by Republicans and Democrats and even by those who have had occasion to writhe under the shafts of his keen wit. Mr. Allen is a pronounced partisan, and his speeches are often leveled at the Republicans or at some particular Republican member, but there is no venom in his humor, and he can take as heartily as his Democratic colleagues at the droll stories which he is accustomed to illustrate a point or clinch an argument. Its witticisms, witty sallies, trite aphorisms and pungent sayings are so deftly woven into his speeches as to make them irresistible as humor and telling as argument. Mr. Allen first took his seat in congress in December, 1885, and during his first term earned a reputation as a wit, which he has sustained ever since. Word that he was on the floor is always sufficient to empty the cloakrooms and corridors and fill the seats and galleries of the house.

In the last congress, when Mr. Allen was in charge of the committee on [illegible] in the house, and when he was [illegible] to a seat in the senate, he [illegible] to celebrate a digestive session, but he could not let pass [illegible] to tell a good story. [illegible] said [illegible] speech [illegible] question. Was it because his people refused to take him seriously that he was denied the senatorial toga? At all events he has given notice that he will retire from public life after the 4th of next March and will go back to Tupelo and practice law.

There is, however, another phase of John Allen's character besides that of humorist and story teller. He is a modest, able, active and conscientious legislator, whose vote and voice in congress mean much to his constituents, to his country and to his party. It is for his qualities as a man more than for his talent as a humorist that John Allen is highly regarded by all his colleagues and for which he will be missed in the next congress.

Congressmen are already discussing the question as to who shall succeed "Private" John Allen as the humorist of the house. Perhaps Champ Clark of Missouri possesses those qualities more fully than any other man in congress. He is the most picturesque figure in the house. He is keen of wit, vivacious, epigrammatic and possesses a marvelous fund of anecdote and story. His metaphors and similes are sparkling and original, arousing at times uncontrollable merriment, though giving evidence that there are thought, purpose, character and ability behind the generous flow of wit and humor.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

QUAIL SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA

Rare Sport It Is Hunting the Game Little Bobwhite.

[Special Correspondence.]

HANOVER, Va., Dec. 24.—Virginia, the "mother of states and statesmen," is, with all its other attractions, the paradise of sportsmen. With dog and gun, it seems to me, a man can have more sport right here in old Virginia than almost anywhere else in the country, or at least anywhere within reasonable distance of the centers of population. This is the home of bobwhite, the gamiest of game birds. The season for the shooting of quail in this state is now well advanced—in some counties it is almost over—but there is still opportunity for hunting in this section, and with a keen scented pointer one can really raise a covey of birds, and if he is a reasonably good shot he ought to be able to take a good bag of game. The open season in this county and in many other of the counties continues until Feb. 1 and in a few of the counties until the 15th of February.

The quail is so thoroughly identified with this state that naturalists have, in addition to its genus name, ortyx,

AFTER QUAIL IN VIRGINIA.

designated it Virginianus—a just tribute, for nearly every hill and dale of the Old Dominion holds its bevy of these little brown "Bobs," as they are fondly called by the natives. But few sections of the state are without them, and the scarcity of the birds in those sections, if scarcity it can be called, is caused by the prosperous cattle graziers reducing the plantations to grass, thus destroying the cover in which the quail love to dwell. Bobwhite is one of the most domestic of all the wild bird family. His disposition to frequent the localities close to human habitations is peculiar to himself and followed by no other bird. He seems almost to love the society of man.

So pretty, so small and apparently so confiding is our little friend the quail that it seems almost a shame to kill him. And so indeed it is to kill him after the manner of the pot hunter. To take him except on the wing, as he goes off with a soul stirring whir on his airway flight across the fields, is downright criminal. Hunting Bob fairly and decently with dog and gun is not murder, but an entirely different thing—it is sport.

The first necessity for quail shooting is a good and well broken dog. Either pointer or setter will do. You may have a $500 Dewsbilly with a good bird nose. You will do better to borrow Bill Jones' sunburnt pointer or an old black and white setter which never flushes and never misses a bird in retrieving when you order him in. Without the dog, and a good, well broken one at that, there can be no quail shooting in the sports-man's sense, but in the sharp, crisp air of the bracing fall and winter days, when the sun has melted the snow like frost and the scent lies low and strong, the sportsman, with the dog and gun he loves, can find the highest type of sportsmanly enjoyment. On a good scenting day and in a good quail country, such as is found in this and other sections of Virginia, the man who likes hunting for the sake of hunting, and not for the mere sake of killing birds, is sure of a good day's sport. His dog must be fast, and if the field is large and open the speed begins the moment the dog is cast off. It is a sight to warm a man's blood to see a well bred, well broken dog beating out a stubble or wood field in quest of the game. Then suddenly there rises from a thicket or bunch of dry leaves a bevy of the brown, swift flying little beauties. Crack goes the gun, and he must be quick and accurate of aim if he brings them to bag. But it is great sport, and nowhere is it so enjoyable as on the uplands of Virginia in these crisp, invigorating December days.

CARROLL WALLACE ROSS.

ASPIRATION.

I envy not the sun his lavish light
But, oh, to be the one pale orb of night,
In silence and alone communing with mine own!
I envy not the rain that freshens all
The parching hill and plain; but, oh, the small
Bright dew drop now to be, my noonday flower, for thee!

—John B. Tabb in Harper's Magazine.

Their First Victory

An Exciting Race Among College Men.

As the freshmen sat in their shell that beautiful May afternoon they felt within themselves that their time had come at last. The warmth of the setting sun as it slowly approached the hilltops which guard Cayuga on the west, the deep blue of the lake and the breath of spring in the soft southern breeze seemed all to foretell some good fortune. Then, too, as the crews rowed up the lake the first year men had pulled together beautifully, their oars had struck the water in perfect unison, with never a break from bow to stroke. It was coming, and they knew it, for they had struck their stride, as the rowers say.

A blast from the whistle of the coach's launch drew their attention to the varsity and the sophomore crews which had proceeded a mile farther up the lake. From this point the two senior crews were to race for three miles, picking up the freshmen at the mile mark. As the freshmen watched them the distant shells turned slowly and took their positions. A moment they lay motionless; then, as a jet of white steam shot up from the launch, 16 broad oar blades flashed in the sun, and the race was on.

It looked to the eager freshmen as if the sophomore crew had leaped to the front with the first stroke, the heavier varsity being unable to catch the water as quickly as had their nimble rivals, and as the two shells came racing over the glassy surface of the lake it was evident that the second year men were increasing their advantage.

"Look at 'em gain! Look at 'em gain!" cried Crowell up in bow seat. Crowell always became excited whenever he watched others racing, but as soon as he got in a race himself he was the steadiest man in the boat.

"That's all right," said Bruce, the sturdy stroke; "the sophs may jump 'em at the start, but you wait until that varsity gets down to work."

And almost before he had uttered them his words were proved true, for the class crew ceased to gain on their seniors. For a time the two shells pulled at almost equal speed, the white launch speeding along close behind the second, the coach up in the bow directing the coxswain through his great aluminum megaphone. Though the freshmen could not hear him they knew that he was upbraiding the varsity for allowing a class crew to get ahead of them. And soon his reproaches had their effect, for the sophomores were seen to be slowly losing their lead as the older men began to put their hearts into the work. Slowly but surely the second crew crawled up until the length and a half of open water that had separated it from its fleeing rival was reduced to less than a foot, and then the coach's voice came ringing over the water:

"Get ready there, freshmen!"

The little cockswain ceased craning his neck over his shoulder and, grasping the rudder lines firmly, shouted:

"Ready all!"

In response the eight sunbrowned boys before him settled themselves into their seats and, leaning far forward, dipped their oar blades into the water.

"Eyes in the boat," cautioned the cockswain, and they waited while their opponents came flying toward them. They heard the panting of the launch's engine and then the sound of the rushing shells clearing the still water and the "schuh" of the oars in the rowlocks as 16 pairs of arms shot out on the recover. Then the "old man's" voice again:

"Are you ready, freshmen? Then go!"

And with one giant heave they were off.

Bruce kept his eye steadily fixed on the water just beyond the port gunwale as it slipped past, still swirling and dimpling from the blows of the stout blades behind him. Quickly and yet with the utmost care he pulled stroke after stroke; a sharp catch and a powerful heave, then out shot his hands, and his shoulders followed on the recover, but as his seat neared the end of the slide he slowed it down that there might be no checking of the boat. And the seven men behind him were doing likewise, for once as he caught the water he felt the frail shell rise beneath him and quiver like a living thing. A thrill of exultation passed through every man in the crew. They knew then that the victory was theirs. For the first time they had felt the shell live, and that spelled victory.

And now the little cockswain found his voice.

"Steady, boys; steady!" he cried. "Keep your eyes on the stroke—catch—catch catch!"

Then, with a note of triumph in his voice, he shouted:

"We're gaining, boys; we're gaining. Keep her up!"

By this time Bruce's breath was coming fast, and the great drops of sweat poured off his face. For an instant he ventured to glance away from his patch of water, and out of the corner of his eye he saw the other boats now racing along on even terms and not half a length ahead. He was recalled by the voice of the cockswain:

"I'm going to give you ten, fellows, and when I get through you've got to be even with them. Ready now—one, two, three—good work, boys—four, five—we're gaining—six, seven—No. 2, don't clip your stroke—eight, nine, ten! We're up to them! Now ten more! One, two, three!"—

But the other crews were pulling their hardest, and between strokes Bruce could hear the voices of their cockswains as they, too, counted tens. At the end the three were still even, and the question seemed to be one of endurance. The "old man" in the launch behind was shouting encouragement to the freshmen, for their burst of speed surprised and delighted him.

"Go it, freshmen!" he called.

And "go it" they did. His words put them on their mettle, and again the boat quivered as eight broad backs heaved simultaneously. Inch by inch and stroke by stroke they crept ahead. Again Bruce glanced at the other crews and saw the varsity stroke laboring desperately to make up what had been lost, and farther back he saw the sophomore crew now permanently in third place. A great sob of joy shook him; then his eyes went back to that bright patch of water, and his oar blade bit more fiercely as it struck the surface of the lake. The little cockswain was fairly beside himself. He shouted aloud in his joy.

"It's half over, boys," he cried as they flashed by the old windmill on the shore. "Just keep it up, and we've got 'em dead. Stroke—stroke—stroke!"

Yes, but could they keep it up? Already Bruce's wrists were beginning to grow numb, and his legs shook on the slow recover.

And still a mile to go!

His heart thumped and pounded, and the hot breath came gasping through his open lips. He could hear No. 7 groan at every stroke, but there was no thought of quitting. Death rather than that.

"But will we never reach the half mile?" he wondered.

Even as the thought entered his head the cockswain called:

"Only half a mile more, and we're a length ahead!"

Oh, luckless boat! Scarcely had the words left his lips when No. 3 caught a crab, the starboard side of the shell sank almost to the water's edge as the unfortunate oarsman tried to drag his blade out by main force. At once the speed was checked, and the other boats drew up rapidly. But Bruce kept his head and never let the stroke vary a fraction of a second. The cockswain, too, remained cool. His calm voice in this moment of consternation reassured the rowers, who quickly responded to his monotonous "Stroke—stroke—stroke" as Bruce's blade caught the water. In a moment all were rowing again as evenly as before the accident, but the varsity was almost almost of them. The danger of defeat after victory had seemed so sure made the freshmen almost mad. They tugged at the sweeps as if they would break them in twain. Men animated by such a spirit could not be beaten, and soon they were forging to the front again. As they entered on the last quarter mile they were more than half a length to the good and still gaining slowly. But the strain was beginning to tell. Bruce's arms were numb to the elbows, his breath came in quick pants and a haze seemed to have settled over him which dulled the pain in his aching muscles, but made his work only mechanical. Forward and backward forward and backward, his body swayed, while the shrill voice of the cockswain sounded faint and far away.

"If I could only stop for an instant," he thought; "only a stroke." And then he fell to thinking of what he would give if he could rest for one stroke—$5, yes, $10, even a week from his summer vacation, and he dreamed of how he would lie on the cool grass under the trees during that vacation, too blissfully lazy to move—and all the while his weary body swayed backward and forward, backward and forward, without ceasing. He was aroused by that strident voice, now grown strangely hoarse. How he hated it! It was shouting:

"Only a hundred yards more, fellows! Now give her ten—one, two, three!"—

And as the tired crew responded to the appeal their light boat again leaped forward. When the ten was over, there was open water between them and the varsity, while the sophomores had dropped four lengths behind. Still that little torment in the stern was not satisfied.

"I'm going to count till we cross the line," he announced, and then began those terrible numbers once more:

"One, two, three, four"— But with "29" he stopped and then called:

"Let her run!"

Thank God, it was over! Eight pairs of weary hands dropped the oars at which they had been tugging over those two long miles, and eight weary bodies slouched down into their seats, too tired to sit erect.

Bruce leaned over the gunwale and plunged his arms into the cold, clear water. Perfectly content was he as, filled with the joy of triumph, he gazed over the fast darkening bosom of the lake and up the hill to where, here and there, a light already twinkled on the campus. And as he gazed softly, sweetly, from the tower the chimes pealed forth "The Evening Song."—New York Sun.

They Got Through.

Abraham Lincoln was a captain of Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Norman Hapgood in his "Life of Lincoln" relates that during this campaign Lincoln once had his company marching in a column 20 men wide when he was suddenly confronted with a high fence with an open gate, through which only one man could pass at a time. He had no idea of the proper way to get his men into single file, so he halted the company and said:

"This company is dismissed, but it will come together immediately after getting through that gate!"

SHE IS MY LOVE.

[In the measure of the original Irish Gaelic love song.]

She is my love beyond all thought,
Though she hath wrought my deepest dole;
Yet dearer for the cruel pain
Than one who fair would make me whole.

She is my glittering gem of gems,
Who yet contemns my fortune bright,
Whose cheek but glows with redder scorn
Since mine has worn a stricken white.

She is my sun and moon and star,
Who yet so far and cold doth keep;
She would not even stir my bier
One tender tear of pity weep.

Into my heart enwought the flame,
A wasting fame, a haunting care;
Into my heart of hearts, ah, why?
And left a sigh forever there.

—Alfred Perceval Graves in Spectator.

A DAUGHTER OF THE VELDT

How Two Enemies Met On "Lovers' Walk."

About six miles from our lines I ran against a dainty little farmhouse cuddled up against the slope of a shrub covered kopje. On one side of the dwelling a trellis work of vines broke the wind at both front and rear, while a pretty flower garden, fragrant with flowers, spread far away in front of the substantial dwelling. I was admiring these things from my horse's back, when it suddenly dawned upon me that I had possibly played the imbecile in straying so far from camp. But it was too late to hang back. If the farmer folk were friendly, I was in luck, for the inside of such a dwelling could not be ill supplied with creature comforts. If, however, they were hostile, I was at their mercy. I had no desire to match my pony's pace against the flight of a Mauser bullet, so, humming a song and thinking of a psalm, I rode forward as if certain of a kindly welcome. An elderly Boer with a kindly face met me at the door and gave me the time of day with all civility, a negro lad took hold of my bridle, and I swung myself out of the saddle just in time to receive a civil greeting from the farmer's wife—healthy, wholesome, substantial, well fed and clothed. They invited me inside, and there their four daughters introduced themselves to me. They all talked English as well as I could, and before I had been there 20 seconds I had arrived at the conclusion that I should never get a better chance to study the language of the people of our foes and determined to sacrifice myself upon the flinty shrine of duty. Three of the maidens were plain faced, good, honest looking girls, but the fourth had a face like a young preacher's first public prayer—a face that many a man would risk his life for.

So much of my whole career has been passed amid the rougher and more rugged scenes of life that a description of dainty womanhood comes awkwardly from me. But I have read so much about the ugliness and clumsiness of the Boer woman in British journals that I should like to try to describe this daughter of the veldt, although only a farmer's daughter. I do not know if she should be called short or tall, but her cheek could have been nestled comfortably on the shoulder of a fairly tall man. I don't know how much hair she had, but there was enough of it to make a fellow feel as if he didn't care a rap if half the earth was bald. It was not red nor yellow; it was like honey kissed by sunshine. She had the sort of forehead which one never sees on the face of a fool, nature's signboard for an emporium of brains. Her eyes were large, brown and fearless, not bold nor yet wavering. Her mouth was perfect—not one of those sepulchres which disfigure some feminine faces, not childishly small like a bud bursting into bloom, but a strong, true mouth, large enough for a prayer to slip through, but not big enough to swear with. Her waist would just about fill the crook of a man's arm and make him feel that there was no room for anything else under heaven. The arch of her bust was like the curve on a wave as it breaks on the beach in the bay, not the stiff lath and plaster model one is apt to see walking around the streets of cities. Her hands were shapely, brown and strong, cracked a little by wind and weather; not toy hands, but hands that could spank a baby or help husband back to paths of rectitude when all the world had damned him past redemption.

So she looked when I saw her, and I said unto my soul, "Verily, it is a good thing for his enemies' language." It was the fifth evening after that, and I had registered my fifth visit to the farm, when an event befell which put an end to my studies in Dutch for the time being. I had dined with the farmers, the plain sisters had made music for me. They had lifted their voices in song also, for I was an honored guest, having been enabled to do some little deeds of kindness through the favor of the courteous general to a relation of the ladies who was a prisoner in our lines. They had given me blankets and rugs for the poor beggar, and the general had handed them to the man.

The night was a beautiful one, so, lighting a cigar, I rambled down toward the quarter mile long avenue of orange trees. It was to be my last visit, for our troops were on the move at dawn. As I sauntered forward I heard the rustle of a woman's skirts amid the bushes on my right, and, looking in that direction, I saw the navy blue dress and the red gold hair of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch. I had not many seconds to look at her, but brief as the time was I had long enough to notice that one hand held the blue skirts switched up so that about a foot of white petticoat was displayed. I also noticed that she was heading toward the orange walk, which I had long since learned was known in the family as "the lovers' walk." She did not look in my direction, did not turn toward me at all, but like many another fool I was puffed up in my folly. "What I am is there in it," I mused, "if I take my lesson in Dutch in the shade of the orange trees?" Tossing my cigar away, I sauntered after the flying figure out of the flower garden, over the field, into the shady walk. I meandered like a he goat through a gap in a hedge, I walked about 50 yards and saw no one, heard no one. Then all at once I found myself looking right into the face of a big hairy savage who wore a tweed coat and a bandolier full of cartridges. In his hands he carried a handy little Mauser carbine.

"Well, Mr. Spy," said the hairy individual, "you are my prisoner."

I tried to smile, but somehow the springs in my face had got out of order and would not work.

"What did you want sneaking after me for, you beastly Englishman?" snarled the man with the gun. "I could have shot you last night and the night before that if I had liked, but I did not want to bring trouble on this farm. What do you want to hunt me for?"

I found my tongue for a moment then.

"Hunt you? I didn't know such a chap existed."

He lowered his carbine an inch or two. "Then what the devil are you doing in the lovers' walk?"

"What are you doing here?" I blurted.

We stared at each other like two grass fed calves in the starlight, and I edged a foot or two away from the gun. Just then I heard the patter of girlish feet on the gravel behind me and, turning my head, saw one of the plain sisters hurrying toward us, and almost at the same second the reddish gold head of the "beauty," the head of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch, passed from a patch of shadow into the streak of starlight where the hairy young giant was standing fondling his gun. I saw her clasp his arm, heard her hurriedly whisper something in Dutch which caused the giant to grin as if half his head ached to part company with the other half. The "beauty" pointed toward me and the plain sister, who had come to a halt beside me. The plain girl put her hand kindly on my shoulder and whispered, "Don't you think it's too chilly out here?"

Chilly was no name for it. I was as cold as Klondike. The sight of that carbine in the starlight had taken all the warmth out of the atmosphere as far as I was concerned. I turned to go, when a little hand touched mine. The girl who had been teaching me Dutch was at my side. "Before you gentlemen leave," she said, "I want you both to make a promise. You are enemies now. Some day when the war is over you may be friends. But promise not to hurt each other by talking of this meeting. Otto had no business to come. Father had forbidden him until the trouble ended with the British."

"I came out of love for you," grunted the man with the gun.

"And you came out of foudness for me," murmured the plain girl, her voice shaking with laughter that was almost choking her. I muttered the biggest lie I had ever parted with.

The hairy individual rested his gun against a tree, stepped forward and lifted his slouch hat to the plain girl. "For your sake I promise."

I lifted my helmet to the "beauty" and said something similar. A few minutes later as I was buckling my girths I heard him galloping off southward to join Olivier's commando. As I swung into my saddle the plain sister slipped away, and the "beauty" lifted her hand in farewell. As our hands met she said, "Why did you come to lovers' walk?"

"To get a lesson in Dutch," I said, with a sheepish grin.

"Well," she answered, "I hope you'll remember your lesson." And I heard the two of them laughing as I galloped out on the veldt.—Argonaut.

Down the Chimney.

Job May was one of the first settlers of Bureau county, Ills. His cabin was built on the side of the river bluff. The site for it was partly made by an excavation into the bank, so that the roof was little above the ground. The chimney, built of stones, mud and sticks, was a huge affair, with a fireplace six feet wide in the living room.

One fall a neighbor gave the May boys an old blind horse. The little fellows were delighted with Old Bob and made a great pet of him.

The second winter of Bob's life with his young masters proved a hard one. The snow was deep, and the poor horse, unstabled and with little hay or grass, found existence a doubtful blessing.

One night Bob was wandering around searching for comfort in some form when he discovered that hot air was rising from the chimney and took up a position near by.

Suddenly the family, sitting around the blazing log fire, were startled by a tremendous racket up the chimney, and the next moment a huge body tumbled down into the fireplace. It was Old Bob, who began snorting and plunging about, scattering hot coals and ashes in all directions.

The family fled with cries of dismay. Old Bob was soon recognized and, with one shoulder badly scorched, was led limping out of the door. Meantime there had been a scrambling after the coals and firebrands, to prevent the house from taking fire.—Youth's Companion.

A Matter of Foresight.

"Mrs. Jinks is 50, and she calls herself middle aged."

"Well, maybe she expects to live to be 100."—Chicago Record.

FOR WINTER WEAR.

Olive Harper's Timely Suggestions as to Women's Attire.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The newest woolen goods are so handsome and so warm and comfortable looking that they deserve a special letter to give any idea of them. There are many astrakhan plaids where the ground is a deep, dark red, and over this is a plaid figure made of brown and black astrakhan weave. The plaid made by this is large and defined, and when properly made up nothing could be more stylish. There are twills of the old fashioned kind, and these are still further ornamented by having stripes of astrakhan weave as an outline to the design. This produces a very rich effect and a warm one.

There are several designs in small, broken plaids and checks, and there are stripes with the tufted wool in the stripes. Other pieces there are where the surface of the rather loosely woven stuff has what we call snowflakes all over the surface in white tufts of wool. This gives the dress a new and pleasing variety, and it looks much more expensive than it really is, and, better yet, it requires next to no trimming. Dark gray with white flecks of wool scattered over it is the material in the dress in the illustration, and no kind of trimming is put on it other than to have the skirt made with a ripple flounce, and these are being revived for many suits this winter. Many tailor and walking suits have this style of flounce, wide or narrow, as one prefers. Some have a row of braid and others a row of stitching at the joining. A bias band of the material is set on, and this may be stitched twice or 20 times, as the wearer wishes. Stitching is more like quilting now than anything else, and some of the dress skirts show scallops and other devices so complicated that one wonders how it could be done on the machine.

Some of the cheviots are gray, with round rings in black, often with some other color in the center. This makes a striking suit. Granite cloth and the always well liked striped cheviot in two tones of gray are among the most refined of the winter wools. Chevron weave is also popular in the light shades and the new English cheviots, with tinsel woven along in the stripes. Serges when in heavy cords have tinsel woven in. Naturally this is done very skillfully, so that it does not seem garish. There are also some bedford cords and all the line of cravenette

STYLISH WINTER COSTUME.

coverts and estamine cheviots in every possible style of weaving. Some of the serge is woven so that the tinsel comes into a wide band around the bottom when the dress is made up. The gilt threads are so cleverly put in that they show but little and, as the French say, just allow a suspicion of their presence to be seen. A novelty is called panne zibeline, and this is generally in the most delicate shade of gray or drab or blue and is completely covered with white hairs, so that the under color is seen as through a foggy glass.

All this does not mean that the smooth surfaced goods are out, for, if anything, they are more stylish than ever.

In the illustration may be seen a velutina jacket in Russian green. It is slashed around the bottom, and the wide revers are faced with white satin, and along the edges there is a mink border, and on the inside of this there is a row of small ermine tails. The sleeves are flowing and have undersleeves of velutina, like the rest, and there are upturned cuffs of the white satin and ermine tails. The dress worn with it was of stone gray and white snowflakes over the surface. At the bottom is a ripple flounce, and this is set on bias and stitched in waves. A very few dresses now show gilt braid as trimming, and gold ribbons are being put on the bargain counters, which is always the death knell of any fashion. But almost all the millinery has a long buckle, either gold or steel or imitation of jewelry. Furs are used extensively for millinery purposes and are seen in brims, Tam O'Shanter crowns or in bows or some other device. It is mingled with lace or indeed anything that comes handy. The turbans made of small feathers are pretty and fill a place nothing else seems to this season.

OLIVE HARPER.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

"The Tyranny of Tears," which Charles Frohman will present at the Masonic Temple New Year's eve, next Monday, has already made triumphs in New York and London, playing for six months to crowded houses at the Empire theater in the former city and running an season on the latter. It is a comedy of temperament, and its author Hadden Chambers. No prettier nor cleaner story, it is claimed, has ever been put upon the stage. Not only is the theme agreeably chosen, but the treatment is delicious, and wit sparkles brilliantly in every line of the play. The very best quality of acting is required for its interpretation, and this Mr. Frohman has provided. The company that will appear in it includes Philip Cunningham, who made such a hit two years ago in New York, in "A Brace of Partridges," and last season in "The Surprises of Love." William Smith, who toured the country last season in William Gillette's role in "Secret Service," Margaret Robinson, Grace Ellirton, Charles Bowser and Harry Spear.

The brief story of the comedy which can be told here, cannot give a complete key to the manner of man Mr. Chamber's hero is. John Parbury is married and has a beautiful and loving wife. His home is completely happy, except for one thing, and he loves his wife as dearly as though they were still in the first golden hours of their honey-moon. The one little shadow that now and then lowers over their hearth is Mrs. Parbury's proneness to melt into tears at the slightest provocation. If her husband is busy writing a magazine article and she asks him what it is, and he shows the slightest impatience over the interruption, she at once leaps to the conclusion that he no longer loves her, and bursts into tears. Won't he stop his work just long enough to kiss her? No? Tears. He doesn't see how she can accompany him on a hunting trip. Tears. Always and ever her dewy eyelids present the final conquering argument, and at last he is beginning to wish her tear ducts would dry up. A very pretty typewriter whom Mr. Parbury employs feels the keenest sympathy for him at these moments, and gradually her pity grows to love, although she never tells of it. The first outward manifestation of her admiration of the brilliant man whose dictation she takes is made at an unfortunate moment for her. Mrs. Parbury has just had one of her weeping spells, and Mr. Parbury has yielded to her as usual, though a little less rapidly than before. The typewriter is left alone in Mr. Parbury's study. She looks long and adoringly at a photograph of Mr. Parbury that is on the mantel, and then, taking it down, presses it to her breast, after which she rapturleave instantly. Mr. Parbury, who who has come into the room unseen by the typewriter, witnesses the act of devotion, and orders the beautiful young girl from the house. She must leave instantly. Mr. Parbury, who enters, and who knows nothing of the cause of the trouble, opposes his wife firmly. Tears do not avail this time. He says resolutely, and as if he meant every word of it, that the typewriter must stay. What happens to everybody is skillfully and most attractively set forth by the playwright, and you must see "The Tyranny of Tears" to get the full measure of enjoyment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AS "RIP VAN WINKLE"

"ARIZONA" COMING.

"Arizona," the new play by Augustus Thomas, the author of "Alabama," is soon to be seen in this city, by the New York company. The excellent company which will appear in it is under the direction of Kirke La Shelle, who is also proprietor of the Frank Daniels opera company, and Fred R. Hamlin, business manager of the Grand Opera house, Chicago. "Arizona" was given its initial production in Mr. Hamlin's theater on June 12th, 1899, and achieved the unparalled triumph of running four consecutive months to enormous business. Afterwards it made the greatest success of this year during 150 consecutive performances at the Herald Square theater, New York.

THOMAS JEFFERSON IN "RIP VAN WINKLE" NEW YEAR'S

A few remarks concerning Thomas Jefferson, who appears at the Masonic Temple New Year's matinee and night. Theater folks, of course, know all about him, but the general public have only a hazy idea that Mr. Jefferson has any children. True, they have read of C. B. Jefferson, who was formerly associated with Klaw & Erlanger, and that he is a good business man, and that there were other sons, grandsons, and nephews of the venerable comedian who traveled with him, but the information is meagre and contradictory.

Thomas is the one who acts, and he always has time for a smile and a chat. He realizes the value of his father's creation of "Rip," and he is not going to let it get out of the family if he can avoid it. When he found that he had to play the part of "Rip," illness having comprised his father to retire for a short interval, he was in a blue funk. If it had been suggested to him to run away he would have possibly done it. He was terribly scared. There is a great deal at stake in his work and he has been very successful. His father said to him about playing the part: "Tom, act it as nearly like I do as you can, but if you find a line or bit of business that you can't copy me in with ease, do it your own way. My way may be better or worse, but the best way for a man to act is the way that his inner consciousness dictates." In a letter to his son, Tom, the wise old comedian says: "Remember, ability and early success are of but little use without honest, earnest and conscientious endeavor. Actors who merely play for their own amusement regardless of the public duty have but a short reign."

So it would appear that Mr. Joseph Jefferson has a pretty clear idea of the duties an actor owes to the public as well as to himself.

A CHARMING SCENE IN "THE TYRANNY OF TEARS," MASONIC TEMPLE MONDAY NEXT.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF SEASON

"The Tale of the Kangaroo," one of the most popular songs of the day and one of the copyrighted musical numbers presented in "The Burgomaster," from all accounts seems to possess a most catchy air, very easy to memorize and whistle, and it is a common occurrence for this song to receive eight or nine encores at each performance, and invariably after the second encore the tune is whistled by the audience—and Gustave Luders, its composer and the company's musical director, very often during the action of this gem stops his orchestra and the entire company of eighty people sing and dance to the accompaniment of the enthused whistles, a novelty most original and must be seen to be appreciated.

"THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN."

"Away from, and wholly unlike, any comedy that has been seen on the stage within the decade," is what several critics have said about "At the White Horse Tavern," which is announced as the attraction at the Temple Wednesday next. It has a unique title, and one, perhaps, which on first thought may be misleading; but the pretty three act play, from all accounts, turns out to be a jewel notwithstanding the oddness of its name. It simply means a cosy mountain inn, away up in the Alps of the Austrian Mecca of tourists from the larger cities, and the charming hostess receives them with a warmth of welcome peculiar to her native mountains. Here the numerous guests and the simple mountain folk with their striking attire move before the audience in the most natural and yet most humorous fashion. Pretty maidens, mountain guides, beggars, flower girls, tourists, the red-cheeked hostess and her retinue of servants, the steamer which now and on lands passengers at the little landing near the inn, and form a picture that never fails to delight and enthuse the on-looker. And even the storms peculiar to the region are said to be faithfully represented. There is a scene in which the rain comes down just as it does in a thunder storm, and with the suddenness peculiar to the valleys in the Alps. Indeed, it follows as quickly the warning lightning flashes and thunder rumblings that it catches a trio of unfortunate tourists outside the White Horse inn, for whom the hostess can find no room. There they stand in the downpour; and, notwithstanding umbrellas, they are thoroughly drenched and shiver in view of the audience. "At the White Horse Tavern" was Daniel and Charles Frohman's greatest comedy success last season when it was presented in many of the larger cities and received with an enthusiasm given few plays. It will be seen here as it was done at Wallack's, New York, and an excellent company has been picked from the Frohman forces to insure its faithful presentation. Many of the people who participated in the opening night's performance at Wallack's, New York, a year and a half ago, will be seen in it here. Chief among them is Frederic Bond, who takes the part of Giesecke, the wealthy and irascible Berliner. Other prominent characters will be played by Ada Curry, Charlotte Crane, Della Clarke, Fred Summerfield, Louis Albion, George Friend, Charles Hanford, David Elmer, Mrs. J. Elberts and Alma Ayers.

THE HOSTESS AND HEAD WAITER IN "THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN," MASONIC NEMPLE WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

HERNE IN "SAG HARBOR."

After a long and really brilliant run of three months at Hammerstein's new theater, the Republic, in New York city, Mr. Herne will close his season there next Saturday night to fulfil his engagements made months ago by his managers, Liebler & Co., in the other large cities of the country. Friday, January 4, Mr. Herne will present his new play in this city for a brief engagement of one night.

So much has been said and written about this play by the distinguished author-actor, not only in New York, but in Boston and Chicago as well, where he made long runs last season, that all of our theater-goers must have heard much about the exquisite qualities of this homely love story of the rugged New England coast, and of the really marvelous characterization which earned from papers like the New York Sun, the Boston Transcript and the Chicago Times-Herald such enthusiastic praise.

The first of these said:

"Charles Dickens himself never drew finer character sketches."

The second of these said:

"Every character is a perfect gem drawn from the life."

The third said:

"We have never seen more accurate copies of genuine American types than Mr. Herne has put into his "Sag Harbor."

Though principally a comedy and a comedy of the most exhilarating sort, "Sag Harbor" is not without its drama and its moments of deep pathos

JAMES A. HERNE AS CAPTAIN DAN MARBLE IN "SAG HARBOR."

UGLY MEN WHO CHARMED

Queen Wilhelmina's selection of a husband is the least handsome of the brothers Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Gossips whisper that the duke was taken by surprise, and yet it was not the first time, in spite of being a good deal of a detrimental, that he has been admired by royal ladies. Everybody knows that when pretty Princess Helen of Russia suddenly broke her engagement with Max of Baden it was because she hoped to persuade her parents to let her marry the stout blonde young dukeling whom Wilhelmina has selected, and the youngest daughter of the duke of Edinburgh has loved the young duke in vain. In short, Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a good deal of a lady-killer and he knows it. Fat and plain of face, and, for a royal person, distinctly poverty-stricken, he has a fascination for womankind. The sort of fascination that there is no use trying to explain, because it is not perceptible to any but the persons fascinated.

One of the men who possessed this faculty to a most surprising degree was Napoleon Bonaparte's rival in the affections of Marie Louise, the infamous and all powerful Neipperg. He was an ugly creature, with small abilities and yet smaller fortune, and he had broken many hearts about the Austrian court before Marie Louise saw and fell furiously in love with him. With everything to lose and nothing to gain by her encouragement of the man, she left no stone unturned until she was able to make herself Neipperg's wife. In the eyes of the world it was a terrible degradation for the widow of the French emperor to become the wife of an Austrian count, but she cared not a whit what the world said, as was the case with the women who ran after the ugly spendthrift Wilkes and the mad Duc De Richelieu.

Wilkes was famous in his day all over England, not only as lord mayor and chamberlain, and a very loud talking patriot, but as the ugliest man of his time and the most admired by women. He flouted and ill treated all of them, with the exception of his daughter, but it had not the desired effect of cooling their affections. As to the Duc De Richelieu, though men could not tolerate him, when he was shut up in the Bastile crowds of women, old and young and rich and poor, used to collect every day at the hour when he took his exercise on the parapets and adore him from a distance and deplore the incarceration of so charming a person.

Theodore Hook was another ugly man who was irresistible to the softer sex, for it is proven clearly that when a man is agreeable to women they care not in the least what his personal appearance may be. Liszt proved this. When an old man with a hard, ugly face women begged permission to kiss his ugly hands and raved and sentimentalized over him as though he were Adonis himself. Dozens of school girls and countesses who worshiped at his shrine cared not a pin for his music, nor understood a note of it, but were keenly alive to the charm of his personality, which no woman, so far as we know, was ever able or willing to withstand.

The Swede and Norwegian immigrants take more kindly to agricultural labor than any other class of foreigners. Next to them come the Germans, and last of all come the Irish, only a small per cent of whom make their living on farms.

THE WORK OF THE WORM

Some Wonderful Facts Concerning the Common Fishbait—What It Does.

Earth-worms have a reason for being ever so much more important than to serve as bait for fishermen. For all their lowly estate, few creatures have done more for mankind. Earth-worms are not merely the original plowmen—they have brought about the condition of the earth's surface that makes other plowing possible and profitable.

Field crops, for the most part, grow and feed upon vegetable mold—the layer of warm, light, blackish earth resting upon the subsoil. Save by grace of the earth-worm vegetable mold would exist only in those places where dead leaves and decaying plants generally resolved themselves into their original elements. The earth-worm, which may be described as an embodied appetite, eats everything—animal matter, green leaves and dead ones, twigs, leaf stalks, small stones and earth. The residuum of all he eats up on the surface at the rate, throughout pastures and garden ground, of some ten tons a year. Continue the process a hundred years or even fifty and many inches of fine, friable, productive soil results.

Beyond all that, their burrows let down light and air from the subsoil. Sometimes the burrows run six feet deep. In winter the worms hibernate in roundish chambers at the bottom. The chambers are lined with very small stones or hard rounded seed. A dozen worms sleep together, knotted into a squirming ball. It is only in the winter sleep that they are thus gregarious. At other times they go in pairs. Though they do not, in captivity, appear very sensible of either cold or heat, in hot, dry weather they go almost as far down as they do in the dead of winter.

Eyeless, they have yet a certain perception of light, retreating before it to their burrows. Vibration also affects them—hence say the country folk the woodcock's habit of drumming to call them out of the ground. Their sense of smell is acute, and by the help of it they find their food, either buried or lying upon the surface. As soon as it is found the worms drag it to the burrow. They burrow by pressure of their smooth ringed bodies, and by literally eating out the earth ahead. The digestive apparatus includes a crop and gizzard, like those of birds. After the manner of birds, the gizzards are kept supplied with small stones to serve as millstones in grinding down the food.

The burrows are plastered all round with the finely chewed earth, and keep shape often long after they are untenanted. From the dead leaves which make so large a part of their food, the worms secret humuresids which attack and help to dissolve the rocks buried in the soil. Thus the earth-worms not merely transform the soil chemically and mechanically, but add to the bulk of it—since soil of every kind comes from the disintegration of rocks. Further many leaves dragged down into the burrows are only partly eaten and decaying furnish gases which permeate the soil and react upon its mineral element.

Earth-worms are the best allies of those gentlemen, the antiquaries. A coin, an arrow head, a spear point, an inscribed slab, a tesselated pavement, they bury, surely, subtly, to await the day of resurrection. The burying is done in two ways—by castings spread above the thing to be buried, and by undermining the soil beneath. Earth honeycombed with burrows sinks in times of heavy rain or frost. Thus in course of a thousand years an object may be many feet under the surface, yet remain exactly as it fell. Indeed, the wise men declare the earth-worms in the mass, keep the whole face of the planet in a state of gradual evolution.

TAKING IN MR. MOODY.

When D. L. Moody went to Bethany during his travels in the east, says the Youth's Companion, he was very soft-hearted over the multitude of beggars there, not only because the place is so unusual, but because he was moved by its beautiful traditions. He gave quantities of "backsheesh" and then asked if any of the children had the names of Mary and Martha. Yes, indeed, they had. And that opened his pockets again.

The news of his generosity spread through the village and new claimants came, until his visit seemed likely to result in a fight for existence. The case was getting desperate and he told the dragoman to call for silence while he made an address. Then he said:

"I have come 6,000 miles to see this little village of Bethany. It was a place my Master loved to visit and I have come to see it because He loved it. I am very glad to meet you all, but now I want to be alone. I have no more backsheesh and I bid you good-bye."

A fine looking boy of sixteen replied to the address. He spoke fluently and with the grace of an orator. Mr. Moody was delighted with the beginning of his oration, but not with its conclusion.

"We are glad to see the gentleman and his friends who have come so far, but the gentleman must not think that his actions are equal to the importance of his visit. Six thousand miles is a long way to come and the gentleman must have sacrificed much to make the visit. In consequence it is natural for us to expect that he would be munificent in backsheesh. This he has not been and we now expect that he will give us a great deal more."

Mr. Moody was so disgusted that he abandoned the situation entirely and hurried away with his friends.

"I did think," said he, "that boy had a soul above backsheesh."

"And did you think, too, that some of the children were named Martha and Mary?" he was asked.

"Certainly; why not?"

"Nothing; only they were all boys."

HIS OWN GRANDFATHER

Through a peculiar holding of the courts James Hartwell, of Albion, Ill., has been declared his own grandfather. The litigation that brought out this peculiar relation arose over the disposition of $175. In 1867 there lived at Albion, Ill., a widow named Swan and a young man named James Hartwell. The widow was forty and the man twenty-one, but they fell in love and were married. Last year he died, leaving a clause in his will bequeathing $175 to "my grandfather, James Hartwell, and in event of his death it shall revert to my wife." The wife succeeded, after legal advice, in cutting out the living grandfather on the following interpretation: James Hartwell, her husband, was dead, and James Hartwell, his grandfather, was living, but James Hartwell was his own grandfather, so the money reverted to her. James Hartwell, her husband, was his father's father-in-law because his father married her daughter. Her husband's father's father-in-law is her maternal father's father-in-law, and is the same as his grandfather, and, being dead, entitled to the amount of the bequest.

PRISON BREAKING.

The gift of prison breaking is among the rarest of human gifts, says the Spectator. Jack Sheppard, for instance, was born with the genius of escaping, and it is unlikely that the best instruction would have improved his genius. The handcuffs which could inclose his wrists were never forged; no wall was ever built that he, stripping as he was, could not batter down, and the barest cell his guardians could prepare always contained whatever materials were needed for his escape. Latude, whose supposed persecution was a support to the French revolution, possessed Jack Sheppard's talent in a less degree. It was rather coolness than ingenuity which enabled him to escape the restraints imposed by a severe government, and the famous rope ladder was not all of his own making. The worst is that, pretty as the gift is, few men of distinction have the opportunity of exercising it. The prison breaker too often blushes unseen, because there are no walls for him to scale. But for once talent and occasion met in Captain Alymer Haldane, whose escape from Pretoria is among the most brilliant exploits of the Boer war.

NO DANGER OF WHEAT FAMINE.

In the west are vast areas of land which have not yet been disturbed by the plow and the harrow. While it is true that much of this land is in the semi-arid region the soil is of surpassing richness and the only question to be solved is the procurement of sufficient water to supply the needs of growing crops. The possibility of thus vastly increasing the wheat product of the United States whenever it becomes necessary in order to prevent bread eaters from starving to death, as some croakers fear they may, because the bread-eating population is annually increasing at a rate sufficient to make two Londons each year, should quiet the fears of those who have been looking with dread to the future. There are millions upon millions of acres of land in the West which can be irrigated and made to produce wheat and other crops.—Home Magazine.

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MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guesswork about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It simply cures. It does just exactly what he says it will do. It cures more quickly than people expect. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable. Any druggist 25c vial. The Guide to Health is free, as is medical advice if you write to Broadway and 30th St., New York.

SUICIDE ON INCREASE.

The Principal Cause Is Given as Sensitiveness and Fatal Months Are in Spring.

Statistics just published show that suicide is on the increase. It might be hastily inferred that the world is becoming less happy. But the inference would be unfounded. Rather it might be said that the means of enjoyment having been greatly increased and the standard of it generally raised, deprivation is more keenly felt and more productive of despair. The leading cause, however, probably is sensibility intensified by civilization. It seems to be an admitted fact that the rate of suicide increases with national education; not that national education produces suicide, but it produces sensibility. Some investigators tell us that suicide is common also among savages. If it is, the cause may be assumed to be very different from that which operate among the civilized world. The savage yields without reflection to any impulse like the horse in the new forest, which, maddened by the sting of the forest fly, dashes out its life against a tree.

It does not appear from the classification that any particular calling is especially suicidal unless it be that of the soldier. It would have been easy to understand why a British or Prussian soldier of former days, subjected to an iron discipline, deprived of every comfort in life and mercilessly flogged or caned, should be ready to bolt through the only door of escape, especially if he had been like many of Frederick's soldiers, crimped, or, like many of those in the British army, decoyed when he was drunk by a recruiting sergeant into a service which in those days was for life. But under the present military system it is difficult to see why soldiers should be given to suicide.

Of the months in which suicides are at first to be told the Teutonic, in which you would have expected fortitude, are more suicidal than the Celtic, in which you would have expected less. The gloom of the northern climate may be partly the cause, but it probably may be said also that the deeper character is the more melancholic. The Roman Catholic Celt in Ireland will hear with complacency that the rate of suicide among the Saxon Presbyterians of Ulster is double that among the Irish of his own race and religion.

One is rather surprised also to learn that May, June and July are the suicidal months. It might have been supposed rather that they were the season of cheerfulness and hope. The explanation given is that with revival of vitality all the feelings and impressions become more lively, those which lead to suicide among the rest. This is the season when a young man's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of love and when perhaps disappointments in love are common.

Marriage, it appears, is an antidote to suicide which on the other hand prevails among the divorced. The fact is that nine marriages out of ten are happy; not so happy perhaps as, in spite of all disillusionment, evenness of temper and determination to make the best of the union would render them, yet happier than a lonely life. The tendency to domestic strife and divorce would naturally prevail most among the rich and idle, who have no daily need of each other's help and are tempted to fill the vacancy in their lives with irregular love.

That suicide would be far less common among women than among men statistics were hardly needed to assure us. Women are more patient as well as less resolute than men. They are also less exposed to the stress of life. Among Spanish women, however, it seems there is a special prevalence of suicide, of which the intensity of Spanish passion is no doubt the cause.

It is rather disappointing to be told that neither drunkenness nor sexual immorality is among the principal direct causes of suicide. Their suicidal effect seems to be felt more on the children of the criminals than by the sinners.

WASHINGTON'S FORESIGHT.

The strong faith and optimism of the Father of Our Country as to the future of the city of Washington [illegible] Washington's views on matters of the permanent [illegible] General Washington had constantly exerted an unofficial influence in favor of the Federal City, with whose [illegible] he had been familiar since boyhood. His was the guiding spirit in the adoption of the admirable plans for the development of the capital, and he watched the building operations with a loving interest. A retrospective glance reveals marvelous changes. The straggling village of 3,200 souls has become a prosperous city of 260,000 population, and the little departmental band of 125 officials, clerks and messengers has swelled into an army of 18,000. If Senator Morris were alive today, his gentle scoffing would be turned to praise; for he would behold in the Washington of 1900 an urban model and continental center of the arts and sciences, with its superb public buildings that represent an outlay of upward of one hundred millions of dollars, its acres of palatial residences, its 120 miles of broad asphalted streets, its wealth of beautiful parks, statues, fountains and shade trees, and its admirable sanitary system.—Harper's Weekly.

OUR HISTORICAL ROMANCES.

Do I, then, wholly dislike historical fiction as impossible and deplorable? writes W. D. Howells, in the North American Review. On the contrary, I like it very much in the instances which I can allege for the reasons I can give. I like Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Richardson's "Pamela" and "Clarissa," Frances Burney's "Evelina," Maria Edgeworth's "Belinda," Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," "Northanger Abbey" and "Emma," all of Anthony Trollope's novels and most of George Eliot's; my catholic affection for historical fiction embraces even Fielding's "Tom Jones" and De Foe's "Roxana."

These and the novels like them are what Mr. Kipling has somewhere declared the only historical novels, because, being true to the manners of their own times, they alone present a picture of the past worthy to be called historical.

But I go further than this and delight in certain retrospective novels which I find as veracious as the faithfullest circumspective novels. First and foremost among them is Tolstoi's "War and Peace," which presents an image of the past that appeals to my knowledge of myself and of other men as unimpeachably true. There a whole important epoch lives again, not in the mere of theatrical facts, but in motives and feelings so much like those of our own time, that I know them for the passions and principles of all times.

It is perhaps because the characters and events are separated from us by the author's art by only a generation or two that they are so well ascertained, or perhaps they are made equal with us in fact by the author's conception of the human solidarity as always essentially the same; so that when I read a chapter of "War and Peace" it is as convincing of the external fact from the internal truth, as a chapter of such a palpitant actuality as "Resurrection."

For a like reason our great romancer, Mark Twain, by art as unlike Tolstoi's as possible, enables one to have one's being in the sixth century with his "Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court." He, too, in an imaginative scheme as wildly fantastic as Tolstoi's is simply real, is a true historical novelist because he represents humanity as we know it must have been, since it is humanity as we know it is.

His historical fiction is as nobly anarchical as most historical fiction is meanly conventional in the presence of all that wrong which calls itself vested right, and the moral law is as active in that fascinating dream world which he has created as it is in this waking world, where sooner or later every man feels its power.

I like Mark Twain's historical fiction above all for this supreme truth, just as I like Tolstoi's; but I am not above a more purely aesthetic pleasure in such an historical novel as Stendhal's "Chartreuse de Parme," though this was written so near to the supposed time of the action that it must be called reminiscential rather than historical. In this, as in "War and Peace" and "I Promessi Sposi," which I like equally a whole epoch lives again morally, politically and socially, with such eternity and large inclusion that the reader himself becomes of it.

It is by some such test that we are to know the validity of any work of art. It is not by taking us out of ourselves, but by taking us into ourselves, that its truth, its worth, is manifest; it convinces us by entering into our experience and making its events part of that, of it does not enter into our conscience and make its ideals part of that. My grief with our new historical romances is that they do neither the one nor the other, and though it is not [illegible] given, the [illegible] it [illegible] I must [illegible] is greater than any other feeling I have concerning them.

JUST SAVED HIS LIFE.

It was a thrilling escape that Charles Davis, of Bowerston, Ohio, lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until it seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for twenty-five years proven its power to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

The amount of unsold lumber on the docks at the head of the lakes (Duluth, Superior and West Superior) December 1 was 126,672,000 feet, as compared with 37,637,000 feet in 1899, on the same date, 72,751,000 feet in 1898 and 108,995,000 feet in 1897.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER—HOW THE TEACHINGS OF CHRIST REVEAL THE TRUE CHARACTER OF GOD.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park street church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 30, 1900. Review of the Fourth Quarter—Oct. 7-Dec. 23, 1900.

Jesus Christ comprehends in one person all that is wonderful. Christians have every imaginable reason to rejoice in Him as a Savior who has so far transcended every other that if we did but constantly and completely realize His imperial eminence, power and splendor nothing in this world could much distress us. If tribulations fall upon us we should be ready to repeat Paul's brave words: "We which live are always (II. Cor. iv., 11) delivered unto death for Jesus sake." But there are "light afflictions which are but for a moment," and "work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The bravery, the buoyancy and the abounding joy which signalized Paul's life, beset with suffering, was all the result of his apprehension of Christ's majesty and ultimate monarchy over everyone and everything.

LESSONS ON LIFE OF CHRIST.

The present year's Sunday school lessons are all a study of the life of this matchless Immanuel, and now, reviewing the last quarter, our first purpose should be to excite the memory of the school or class upon the great facts of Christ's foremost place.

Before the birth in Bethlehem the ages of old testament history were all astir with anticipation of one who should come as the deliverer. When the Son of Mary was born the blinded eyes of Israel did not discern in Him this deliverer. In the opening twentieth century there is, however, a marvelous change coming over the Hebrews, which foretokens the time predicted so grandly by Paul, when "All Israel shall be saved." In this aspect of affairs it is informing to call to mind various view-points from which Jesus Christ has been specially the subject of study and interest. As soon as He was born there were supreme points of interest concerning the Child and there have been ever since. The people around the inn at Bethlehem are not known to have recognized anything in the birth of the Babe, but the shepherds did and soon the wise men from the east did. Also Herod "and all Jerusalem with him" were agitated exceedingly at what they heard. When the Boy was twelve years old He jointed the company of pious Jews who went up to Jerusalem to the feast. His presence among the travelers does not seem to have attracted any attention whatever. But when He got into a discussion with the learned doctors of the law in the temple their astonishment was awakened at His wisdom. It was his sagacity on which wonder then centered. Later, when working miracles and reading human hearts, scribes, Pharisees and rulers were lost in amazement and bored as deep as they could into the mystery of His majestic supremacy over matter and mind. When at last, in envy of His popularity, they crucified Jesus and supposed His career of influence was ended, it was only three days until excitement concerning His resurrection moved the capital from center to suburbs. By nothing that Jewish jealousy could do during the public ministry of the Man of Nazareth was His fair name tarnished more than for a day.

When in very enthusiasm His chosen apostles began to publish the fact that He was alive again and had been seen and touched by them, the rulers of the Jews raged in vain against the evidence given. They supposed the expiring cry they heard from Him on the cross, "It is finished," had indeed ended the turmoil He had made in the land. Rather, however, they discovered the name of Jesus was invested with potency of power passing anything known in talismanic mysteries, and that His followers, who had been a feeble, faint-hearted little flock before His crucifixion, were multiplying as drops of the morning, at the rate of 3,000 in one day. Thus had Jesus Christ, the Son of Mary and the Son of God, from the first been "the Wonderful," as Isaiah in prophecy affirmed, many centuries before the incarnation, that He would be.

CHRIST A COMPLETE BEING.

Time also is instructive, that in progress of time there have been different elements of His personality that occupied special and intense public interest and inquiry. Christ did not represent a segment of the circle of truth. He boldly affirmed: "I am the truth!" And being such, the ages and sages in study of sacred science have bent over now one fragment, feature or fact of Christ's fullness, and now over another. Hence it is that a really scientific study of Christianity is divided into the departments of theology, anthropology, soteriology and eschatology—Jesus Christ being the soul of them all. Out of this have arisen the heresies so conspicuous in Christian history. Because at one time and another such emphasis has been laid upon one part of the whole truth of Christ that a reaction set in. Thus the heresy of the Ebionites, who denied the divinity of Christ, appeared when extraordinary prominence was given in the church to the deity of Christ. These Ebionites made the extreme denial of saying Jesus was nothing more than the natural son of Joseph and Mary. After them came the Nazarenes, who modified the former heresy by as much as to acknowledge the immaculate conception and miraculous parentage of Jesus. Their theories exalted the Son of Mary above all other men, meanwhile maintaining that He was but the supreme man. But extremes beget extremes, and so the Gnostics were the next to be called heretics, because they denied the real humanity of Jesus as violently as the former dissenters from the church denied His true deity. The theory of the Gnostics asserted that Jesus was a mere emanation from God, without a real soul or real body. All these opponents of the faith of the apostles and earliest fathers seem to have been animated to oppose the received teachings of the Christian church, through the possibly too great emphasis put now upon His human and again upon His divine characteristics. Just as the teachings of such great doctors as Augustine and John Calvin have awakened opposition and occasioned divisions, which have produced the different denominations, such as the evangelical and the liberal bodies.

REVEALED GOD TO MAN.

Now the question may be, Is there any one point or part of the Son of Man—marvel of the ages and promised Monarch of all hearts—which holds uppermost place at the present time? If so, what is it? That He was a real man? Not that, because His real humanness was an established belief of Christendom long ago. It was made sure in the course of the Arian and Socinian controversy; just as the church's faith in His essential deity was established by the Augustinian and Calvinistic controversies. What, then, is the commanding quality and characteristic of Jesus which our day is particularly concerned with in its religious life? This, that Jesus Christ is the revealer of God to man. The concentration of thought is more and more on that truth which the Man of Nazareth uttered: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." This is no new truth, but an emphasized old truth. Ever since we had the gospel there has been in it that eloquent oracle, to "know God and His Son Jesus Christ is life eternal." But the distinction of today's interest is in dwelling upon whatever makes a knowledge of what God is impressive and saving, by seeing what Jesus Christ was and did. It is this that will make our present lessons on the life of Christ most profitable and precious. See what Jesus was and said and did, and then say, So God may be considered to have been and to have said and to have done. Is there a living, personal God? Look into the face and life of Christ and learn. Is God good and gracious, pitiful toward the fallen, quick to forgive and eager to save? Study Christ and you have the true knowledge of what God is and does in all cases and on all occasions and for all classes and conditions of mankind.

Thus taking a retrospective view of the lessons of the last quarter, we would know what God approves of us doing on the Sabbath. He approves of doing good, as He healed the man suffering the dropsy (in the lesson, Luke xiv., 1-14), so God would have us do good on the Sabbath, as one important way of sanctifying it. Also taking Christ's manifestations of God's feelings. He would have us, on the part of a sinful person, think of the conceited who clutches at and catches all the best there is within reach.

THE FATHER OF ALL MERCIES.

Prior to lesson II. (Luke xiv., 15-24) we have Christ Cod as Our Heavenly Provider. His generosity gives a great supper of all that is good. The invitation is vastly wider than any host of high degree among men is wont to give. Thus Jesus would show us the opulence of the love of God and by it we are made certain there is no meanness in our munificent "Father of all Mercies."

Still more is the good will and grace of God shown by the parables of the lost sheep (lesson III., Luke xv., 1-10). As much as a shepherd cares to find a lost sheep, or a woman a lost piece of money, to find which she sweeps the floor, and as compassionately as a father treats a prodigal son who abuses his parental goodness, and goes "away into a far country" and wastes his substance and returns a wretched beggar in rags, and is received and robed in the best the father has, even so does God desire to find and save mankind. Because Jesus showed us these desires in the Divine Being.

At the same time the Master gives us in lesson V. (Luke xvi., 1-13) very clearly to see how God regards fidelity to trust. He has intrusted us with so much life, influence, opportunity, property, for which one of these days He will call us to account. Although Jesus did not teach with the directness that Paul did, that we shall all "stand before the judgment seat" to receive according to that we have done, "whether it be good or bad," yet does He in the story of the unjust steward unfold that very same truth. But there is more than the love of God for all who will do His will, and Jesus did not fail (lesson VI., Luke xvi., 19-31) to reveal the results of selfish indulgence and a life of indifference to what God desires. Thus have we in picture the rich man and Lazarus. It being the mind of the Master to make clear what God is, He taught it by picturing in parable what He Himself approves as the doom of Dives.

The lesson of the ten lepers (Luke xvii., 11-19) reveals God's recovering power against all the polluting poisons of sin. There is cleansing for the most corrupt heart if we will but apply, for "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Paul taught, after learning it from Christ, that "we have redemption in His blood." So, from step to step and leaf to leaf of Christ's life, we have His revelation of the real feelings of God for man. Whatever puzzling questions arise in our experience, and when anything starts a doubt whether God has any interest in us, we may go straight to Jesus and study out the whole mystery by learning of Him. Did He not say "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father"?

SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Speaking of the Indian earthquake of 1897 a London scientist says the vibrations traveled to Europe, where they were recorded [illegible] very many minutes, and no doubt would have been equally well recorded at any other place on the surface of our world had there been provided suitable instruments. The preliminary tremors, which are probably waves of compression, traveled through the world to reach Italy and other countries with an average rate of 345 miles per minute, or 9.0 kilometers per second—a rate which it will be observed is higher than that at which similar movements can be transmitted through glass or steel. The large wave, by traveling over the surface of the earth, reached Europe at a rate of 113 miles per minute, or 2.98 kilometers per second.

It is likely that these latter disturbances reached stations in Europe by traveling from their origin in two directions round the world. As an indication of this, we are told that at several of the European stations slight undulations are to be seen on the seismograms at times we should expect to find such markings, had they traveled from India to Europe by the longest possible route. From the period of these waves, which is taken at twenty-two seconds, and their velocity, their length may be inferred, an estimate of which is (thirty-four miles; whilst their height, as deducted from their length, and the maximum angle of tilting, is estimated at twenty inches.

The slowness of the movement was such that they could not be felt, whilst the magnitude was such that the unaided eye of an observer would not be able to recognize any differential movements in his surroundings. The largeness of these disturbances and their great duration, extending over several hours, preclude them from the category of tremors, vibrations or microseisms.

THE BEST COLD CURE

Is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not affect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

NURSING THE OYSTER.

The people who make a living out of fishing for oysters in this country think they have a hard time cultivating the seed and raking the beds, but they would abandon the business at once if it involved as much work as it does in the Netherlands. In the little town of Goes, in the province of Zealand, the men all go out to sea to fish, and the women stay at home to care for their houses and children and generally take life easy by raising oysters in between times. In attending to the oysters the women wear red flannel knickerbockers, black stockings, wooden shoes, white blouses with black bodices laced over them and sun-bonnets.

In April they cover sections of drain tile with mortar and sink them in the quiet little bays. The oyster seed—little larvae—1-150th of an inch in length attach themselves to these collectors and begin to grow. When covered the collectors are put in wooden boxes with open ends where the baby oysters can get plenty of food and water, but cannot themselves be eaten. In August the women go into the water and clean the collectors, removing any thing that may interfere with the growth. Before cold weather sets in the women clip the oysters from the collectors with a special kind of scissors, and drop them into "ambulatories" or long wooden box with wire netting on the top and bottom which keeps fish and crabs from indulging in raw oysters on the half shell. By the next spring they are dumped into the open beds for they are pretty hard nuts to crack by that time, and can take care of themselves. After three years they will grow no more and are sold in The Hague, London, Paris and Brussels.—The Little Chronicle.

PAID DEAR FOR HIS LEG.

B. D. Blanton, of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over $300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for Piles. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN
Who suffer from nervous, wasting weakness, loss of vitality, frequent Urination, Loss of Sleep, Pimpleness, Nervous Trembling, Weakness of Body and Brain, Loss of Energy, and Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Affection, or any other form of special disease can here find a speedy cure. If you cannot call send your name, age, weight, build and complexion, married or single. Enclose stamp for reply. Address
DR. CHAS. MENDENHALL, FORT WAYNE, IND. LOCK BOX 218.

Photo by Gerschmer, Paris

NEW HAT FROM PARIS DESIGNED BY FOURNERY.

Co-abundant has been the grape crop this year that Swiss wine is exceedingly cheap, and at a public sale of wines the other day large quantities of sound wine were sold at 2½ centimes per litre, and as a litre contains 8½ wine glasses of wine, it will be seen that the cost per glass was considerably less than a farthing.

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he don't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Ships that will be worth in the aggregate 320,725,000 are now in process of construction at the shipyards along the Delaware river.

BOWSER'S TROUBLES

Starts a Row and Ends With a Surprise Party.

By M. QUAD. —Copyright, 1900

Nothing in particular had occurred to upset Mr. Bowser, but he felt "off," and feeling "off" some one must be held to blame for it. He was sullen as he unlocked the door and hung up his hat and overcoat, and sulky as he sat down at the dinner table and saw at once that there was nothing to find fault with. Mrs. Bowser saw the coming storm and told her peace. It was half an hour after dinner, and no excuse had offered for a row, when Mr. Bowser suddenly exclaimed:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know whether this shirt belongs to me or to a man 11 feet high, who wears a No. 17 collar?"

"No, sir!" she promptly replied, as she looked him full in the eyes.

"You—you don't?"

"No, sir! I put your shirts in a drawer, just as they come from the laundry, and you change whenever you want to. What's the matter with the one you have on?"

"Matter! Matter! Why, the infernal thing has all climbed up around my neck."

"Well, go and change it; you've got half a dozen in the drawer."

Mr. Bowser had grown pale as he stood up to say:

"I hadn't got a rod from the house this morning when a button flew off my vest. I suppose I've got a half a dozen vests in a drawer somewhere, haven't I?"

"Do you imagine that I married you to watch your vest buttons?" demanded Mrs. Bowser.

"W—what! What's that!" he asked, growing paler still, and his eyes hanging out in surprise. "Mrs. Bowser, no wife should ever talk back to her husband."

"And no husband should make a crank or a nuisance of himself!" she retorted.

"Crank! Nuisance!" he repeated as if he mistrusted his hearing, his knees growing so weak that he had to sit down. For half a minute the room seemed to whirl around with him. Then he pulled himself together and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I do not want the gossip of a divorce suit, but it seems to me that—"

"If you are dissatisfied, you can file a bill to-morrow," she interrupted, with an independent toss of her head.

He sat and looked at her with open mouth. He rubbed his eyes and looked again, and he wondered to himself if it was all a dream. His voice sounded strange to his own ears as he finally said:

"Mrs. Bowser, it has always pained me to speak of the way this house is run, but I have felt it to be my duty as a husband to do—"

"This house has been run well enough to suit me," she interrupted in icy tones. "If it hadn't been, I should have got out of it long ago. Don't you like my management, Mr. Bowser?"

His face was as white as flour, and his hair was trying to stand up, and he could only stare at her.

"There are several little things I want to speak to you about," she continued, as she rocked to and fro. "You have no business poking your nose into the kitchen, for instance. When I can't oversee the help down there I'll give you due notice and let you try your hand. And I don't want this kicking and fault finding about the meals. We buy enough, and it is cooked well enough, for any family in our circumstances. If you don't agree with me, then you'd better go to some high-toned hotel."

Was that Mrs. Bowser sitting before him—the wife who had sometimes dared to assert her opinion, but had always "knuckled" when he had reminded her that man was the superior being?

"And another thing," she went on, in a cold, calm way which froze his blood. "I want a certain sum set aside for me each week as salary. As the case now stands I have to beg for every dollar I get. While you have plenty of pin money, I have none. Your cigars alone cost you three dollars per week. I want five dollars every Saturday afternoon, and it will be none of your business how I spend it."

Mr. Bowser came back to consciousness. He realized that the case called for heroic treatment, and he stood up to say:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know that there are private insane asylums in this state? Do you know when a wife exhibits such proofs of mental derangement as you have this evening her husband is morally and legally justified in—"

"I know all about 'em, sir. I could have you sent to one of them before to-morrow. Sit down, Mr. Bowser. Now, about your shirts, collars, cuffs and socks. You buy 'em to please yourself. If they don't suit you after you get them home, don't attempt to hold me responsible. The next time I go upstairs and find a shirt under the bed, a couple of collars on a chair and socks and cuffs kicking around on the floor they will remain right there until you pick them up. I've got something else to do beside follow you around and pick up after you."

Mr. Bowser looked at her and blinked his eyes, and the puzzled look on his face grew deeper. He began to feel like one who smokes opium for the first time, and he moved his feet around to see if they were still fast to his ankles. The woman sitting before him couldn't be anybody but Mrs. Bowser, and though she had somehow got away from him for the nonce it only needed a threat to bring her back and humble her. He braced himself for a moment and then shouted:

"Mrs. Bowser, are you talking to me?"

"I am, sir," she replied.

"Then, woman, I leave this house to-morrow morning — to-night — right away, now!"

In his excitement and indignation he sprang up and knocked over his chair and sent the cat scurrying under the piano.

"Just sit right down again, Mr. Bowser," she calmly said. "To-morrow morning you will be right here, the same as now, except that you will start on a different policy. You are not looking well this evening, and I would suggest that you go to bed early. I've had a headache all the afternoon, and I'm going to retire, and I don't want to be disturbed. Good night, Mr. Bowser."

She rose up and sailed away. Mr. Bowser pinched his right leg to see whether he had turned to stone or not. There was no feeling. He reached up and pulled his hair. It appeared loose at the roots and ready to "shed." He looked around the room to see whether it was his back parlor or the man's next door. Every object had a familiar look, but about Mrs. Bowser—what was the matter with her? He crept off to bed on tiptoe, wondering if brain fever always started in this fashion, and presently the Bowser mansion was shrouded in darkness and the grave-like silence was interrupted only when Mr. Bowser repeated his whispered exclamation:

"Isn't it queer? I wonder what on earth is going to happen!"

HE COULD ONLY STARE AT HER.

Crows Vanquish a Cat.

A couple of crows were heard making a great commotion in a park in a Georgia town, and a policeman moved forward to investigate. Suddenly, out from a bunch of small trees dashed a big black and white cat, with two infuriated crows hovering over him, taking turns at swooping down upon him and pecking him viciously with their sharp beaks. At each attack the cat accelerated its speed, but the crows kept up easily, and it would have been all up with the cat if it had not dodged into a culvert opening. Then the crows returned, cawing triumphantly. The cat had been robbing their nest and will not do so again.

The Tipping Habit.

Proprietor St. Fashion Hotel—Sorry to have you leave us so soon.

Guest — Important engagement. Here's a quarter for you.

Proprietor—Sir! I am the proprietor of this hotel, sir.

Guest—Ah! Beg pardon. Here's half a dollar.—N. Y. Weekly.

Member of the Firm—James!

Office Boy—Yes, sir.

Member of the Firm—James, I am very glad to learn, upon investigation, that your grandmother is really dead, and that you are therefore not lying to me in order to go to the baseball game this afternoon.—Detroit Journal.

They Never Quarrel.

"Speaking of matrimonial felicity, Binks and his wife haven't had a cross word since—since—"

"Well?"

"—since they were divorced."

A VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

Gifted Physician and Surgeon Has Himself Committed to the Workhouse to Get Away from Drug.

Among the prisoners in the workhouse on Blackwell's island is a talented young physician about whom there is a deep mystery. Dr. "John Hamilton" was the name he gave when he appeared before Magistrate Olmsted about six weeks ago and asked to be sentenced for six months that he might make one last desperate effort to free himself from the morphine habit.

Now that he has been wrested from the clutches of the drug to which he had become a veritable slave, "Dr. Hamilton" is frequently called on to serve as an assistant to the surgeons in operations in the workhouse hospital, and his skill as a physician is recognized. That he is of high social position and refinement no one can doubt after seeing him. His manner is that of a gentleman at all times, but he has confided nothing of his history to anyone on Blackwell's island.

Dr. James B. Moore, of 225 East Forty-first street, visiting physician to the prison on Blackwell's island, told, however, how Dr. Hamilton came to be there.

"One day last September a sallow-faced, thin, gawky young man walked

SENTENCED HIM TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

into my office at No. 339 East Forty-first street," Dr. Moore explained, "and consulted me about treatment for the morphine habit. He said he was a physician, and implored me pitifully to help him overthrow the sway of the drug."

Dr. Moore asked the young man as to his identity, but a shake of the head was his only response.

Dr. Moore then suggested to his caller that he go to a police court and ask to be sentenced to the workhouse on Blackwell's island, to which he readily consented. Dr. Moore accompanied him to court, and Magistrate Olmsted sentenced him to six months' imprisonment on the formal charge of narcotism. That very day the prisoner was sent to Blackwell's island, and Dr. Moore began work on him.

"I ascertained," said Dr. Moore to a World reporter, "that Hamilton had begun his downward course by taking an elixir, because he was a sufferer from rheumatism and wanted to relieve himself from the pain. Then he began taking doses of codein. This became too expensive as his doses became more frequent, and he then began to take morphine by hypodermic injection. The day he came into my office he was almost a complete wreck.

"Well, we have cured the man. He never takes the drug at all, and has been employed in many ways lately. It is left all about him, but he does not touch it. He says it is his intention to practice medicine in New York city. He is apparently a good physician, judging from the assistance he has rendered us in the workhouse hospital. He positively refuses to tell anything further about himself, but I am convinced that his name is not Hamilton—certainly not John Hamilton."—N. Y. World.

Liquor for South Africa.

A British steamer recently carried 1,552 tons of spirits from Hamburg for South Africa. Speaking of this shipment, New Africa says: "The liquor traffic is a curse. It is an appalling sin—the degradation of Africa. It is no exaggeration to say that there exists no greater enemy to Africa and her peoples than this debasing and deteriorating evil. There is no greater obstacle to the progress of civilization in Africa than the increasing importation of spirituous liquors. It is spreading greater desolation and ruin than any other evil, and is worse than African superstition and barbarism. Thousands are daily sinking to depths of sin and shame by this virulent poison, which unprincipled merchants are constantly importing in enormous quantities to destroy manhood and arrest the development of the continent."

Says Breweries Don't Pay.

Henry Hagemeister, treasurer of the Wisconsin Brewers' association, says beer drinking is on the decrease in the Badger state. The days of fortune making in breweries has passed, and several large establishments now fail to return their fair percentage on the money invested. This condition has been brought about in large measure by increased consumption in homes. "When people drink beer at home," says Mr. Hagemeister, "they are satisfied when thirst is appeased. In saloons the social or treating feature makes them drink a great deal more. The result to the brewer can be easily understood."

Drink Leads to Suicide.

Lavrar Horn, 60 years old, killed himself at New York by swallowing carbolic acid the other night. He tried to induce his wife to die with him, and when she refused he attempted to force the acid down her throat. While the couple were struggling, their daughters, Anna and Sophie, 29 and 25 years old, respectively, interfered. Horn became enraged and dashed some of the acid on both of the girls. As a result, Anna will probably lose the sight of her right eye and Sophie is severely burned. Mrs. Horn is not badly injured. Horn died after drinking a big dose of the drug. He had been drinking heavily.—Pittsburgh News.

We notice that Col. Steve Smith is opening his mouth a great deal on politics this year, probably with a view of securing an office next spring. Steve had better simmer down, or the officers will be after him to serve out those three other years at South Bend prison.

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL.

French Physician Who Furnishes Leaflet to All His Patients Warning Against Alcohol.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospital Medical society, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks—that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the use of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatics in addition to alcohol—as, for instance, absinthe and the so-called aperients, call'ed aniers.

Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes alcoholic—i. e., slowly poisoned by alcohol—even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one liter per diem.

Alcohol is a poison the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life. The stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart, and the brain. Alcohol excites man, but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for food, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one liter a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by its power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attend the hospitals for alcoholism come back some month later suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits.—London Lancet.

A JUDGE ON LIQUOR.

In His Charge to the Jury He Urges Total Abstinence During Term of Service.

In opening the superior court in Charlotte, the other day, the presiding judge said, in his charge to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the jury, if any of you are in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, I hope you will desist from the habit this week. A man is not fit for the discharge of any duty when he is under the influence of whisky. It is not only a contempt of court, but it is a misdemeanor for a juror to become intoxicated. I wish, also, to impress the fact on the minds of the suitors, the witnesses and the officers of the court, that you cannot properly discharge your duty when under the influence of liquor."

Undoubtedly this testimony is true. Whisky does incapacitate men for business. No one wants to trade with an intoxicated merchant, or intrust his interests to an intoxicated lawyer or have an intoxicated physician prescribe for him, or an intoxicated jury decide a case in court. Yet men will drink it, and many who do not drink will vote for it and keep the evil in the reach of those who are addicted to the habit. We do not see how such persons can hope to justify their conduct in the sight of God, when they help to keep a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in their brother's way.—Our Young People.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

A bill has passed the imperial diet of Japan prohibiting smoking by minors.

Westhofen, Germany, enforces an old ordinance, which forbids anyone walking in the street with a lighted cigar.

The production of beer increased 2,749,037 barrels last year. The total product in 1899 was 26,761,114 barrels, and in 1900 it was 29,510,849 barrels.

The intemperate use of tea and coffee produces results as real as those of drunkenness. Total blindness is often the result of excessive coffee drinking.

The remnant of the one great Penobscot tribe of Indians now living on an island near Oldtown, Me., have their own form of government. At their recent election they chose a prohibitionist chief named Mitchell Attean, by a vote of 23 to 22.

The number of wholesale dealers in beer and other malt liquors in this country increased from 6,577 in 1899 and 7,257 in 1899 to 7,720 in 1900, and the number of retail dealers from 12,071 in 1898 and 12,327 in 1899 to 12,716 during the same period.

A confirmed toper of Franklin, Pa., made a bet previous to the election that if McKinley was successful he would subsist entirely on whisky for six months. He essayed to fulfill his obligation, but after a few days his stomach revolted and he found it physically impossible to continue drinking. He has now become a rabid teetotaler.

Two cases occurred in Hungary last summer of lightning rods being melted by lightning.

"I will."

"And not give him away?"

"I'll pay over the money and not say a word."

It was so arranged, and four days later Uncle Jim's check, written in pencil, and calling for $500, was presented at the bank by a stranger and promptly cashed. Later on, when the old man showed up and was asked about it he explained:

"The hoss got the bulge on me as I was crossin' Beaver Creek, and I just filled out the check and handed it over. He said it was a squar' deal, but it made him an extra ride of a hundred miles, and I guess I'll draw out that balance and not do any more hizzess with your bank. I'm a man as allus pays cash down and does the squar' thing, and I don't want folks to say I'm trying to work any new-fangled dodges."

Editorial Comment.

The editor of the Kicker (who is ourself) would incidentally remark that the present postmaster (who is also ourself) is the best postmaster this town ever had.

A Pine Hill man named Joe Swift started in to drive all the republicans out of that town the other day. He's had four of the seven bullets picked out of him and is wondering what stopped.

His Honor the mayor (who is ourself) made a rattling good campaign speech last Monday night at the rink. We have heard several people say that it was a corker, and the means of making many votes.

The only excuse the Lone Jack democrats have for shooting at Col. Bill Freeman was that he spread himself for a four-hour speech. You couldn't keep an Arizona crowd at a hanging or a horse race half of that time.

Capt. Tom Baxter advertises that he is loyal to Arizona. If he thinks that will run him into office he's much mistaken. For five days every week he's so drunk that he can't spell the name of the territory, and he puts in the other two making a political ass of himself.

M. QUAD'S YARNS

Uncle Jim Kelly's Bank Account—Arizona Kicker Editorials.

—Copyright, 1900

When Col. Carter opened his bank at Silver City, Uncle Jim Kelley dropped in one day to see how business was going. The workings of a bank were explained to him several times over, and he was invited to become a customer. After thinking the matter over for awhile he replied:

"Kurnel Carter, I've allus bin a squar' man and gin everybody a squar' deal. It wouldn't hardly be a squar' deal if I was to put my money in your bank."

"How do you mean?" was asked.

"Well, now, I've got $600 down in my bootleg, and I'm goin' over to White Rock to-morrer. The chances ar' even up that I'll be stopped on the trail by a robber."

"And if your $600 is in the bank, you'll save it."

"Yes, but that ain't the p'int. That robber will get the drop on me, and he'll fer me to shell out. I'll shell out $20 or $30, and he'll look at me in disgust and say:

"'Uncle Jim, what's that bootleg o' money?'

"'In the bank at Silver City,' says I.

"'Is it a squar' deal by me?' says he.

"'It ain't,' says I. 'It's a rag'lar put-up job to beat you out o' $600.'

"That's the way he'll talk, and that's the way I'd talk," continued Uncle Jim to the colonel, "and I'd be almost ashamed to look him in the face. This is a kentry in which everybody has got to hev a fa'r and a squar' deal."

"But you are a queer man to want to be robbed of your money," said the banker.

"I don't want to be robbed, but I don't want to play no sickle game on anybody. If my money is in the bank then the robber has a fair show to get it."

"I'll tell you how to fix it, Uncle Jim. Leave your money here, and if you are held up give the robber a check for it. He can then come down and draw his cash."

"I—I don't like the p'int."

White Fruit House

Holiday Prices for Christmas, 1900.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's Goods.

The good times have affected the prices of many lines and holiday goods are higher in some respects than last season, and this is also the case with some Groceries.

Our holiday Goods consist of imported and domestic toys, drums, dolls and German albums, all the latest styles, from 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and up to $3.50 each.

Rich Bohemian Vases, high colors and all styles, from 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c up to $1.50 each.

Smoking Sets, pretty styles, to suit the most fastidious, at 50c, 75c and extra fine at $1.00 each.

Smaller toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladders, Express Wagons with drivers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Dray Horses, Cups, and Saucers, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Dogs Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords and many other pretty toys for the children.

Also Christmas trees and Christmas tree candies. The trees sell at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c for extra large ones.

The Christmas tree candies are a trifle higher than last year, but still below former years. Prices this year, 10c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies in all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we sell at 15c lb. The Pure Stick Candy, 5c lb. French Mixed Candy at 8c lb. French Bon Bons at 12c and 20c lb. French Chocolates, 15c lb.; the very best, 20c lb. Cinamon Imperials, Mint Lozenges and other candies, 12c lb. Gum Drops, 8c lb.

We have a large assortment and can please all who favor us with a call.

SUGARS REDUCED 1-2C ALL AROUND.

Standard Granulated, 5c lb. Powdered, 6½c lb. Cut Loaf, 6½c lb. Coffee A., 5c lb. Yellow Extra C., 4½c lb. Extra C., 5c lb.

COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 12c lb. Very Best Green Rio, 14c lb. Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS.

The war in China and a heavy duty has put up the price of teas. We buy in large quantities direct from the importers, thereby saving the middleman's profit of 10 to 20c per pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 25c lb. Very Best Young Hyson, 30c lb. Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; Best, 50c. Real Ceylon Tea, 60c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb. Good Oolong, 35c lb.; Best, 60c. Good Japan, 40c lb.; Best, 50c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 20c gallon. Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Cane New Orleans, 20c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 10c can. California Egg Plums, 10c can. California Apricots, 10c can. California Peaches, 10c can. California White Cherries, 20c can. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can. Sugar Corn, 8c can. Egyptian Corn, 10c can. Early June Peas, 10c can. String Beans, 7c can.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 10c lb. Best California Raisins, 12c lb. California Apricots, 12c lb. California Prunes, 6c and 10c lb. Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. Domestic Apples, 7c lb. Pitted Plums, 12c lb. New Currants, 17c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 11c lb.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, 14c lb. Orange and Lemon Peel, 15c lb. Zante Currants, 17c lb. Shelled Almonds, 42c lb. Cleaned Currants, 14c bor. Layer Raisins, 14c lb. Fancy Figs, 14c lb. Choice Dates, 7c lb. Seedless Raisins, per box, 12c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Boiled Linseed Oil, 50c gallon. Raw Linseed Oil, 50c gallon. Castor Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon. Fish Oil, 90c gallon. Lard Oil, 50c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

FISH.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.60. Family White Fish, kit, 50c. No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15. Mackerel, kit, $1.35. Labrador Herring, 5c each. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25. Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25. Holland Herring, keg, 90c. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c. Skinner Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70 gallon. Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon. California Sherry, 80c gallon. German Knoxmael, $1.00 gallon. German Knoxmael, bottles, 60c. California Angelica, 60c gallon. California Muscatel, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle. Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon. Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb. Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb. Our Mary Cigars, 50c per box. Artistic Cigars, 45c per box. Tea Cigars, $1.25 per box. Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb. Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 25c plug. Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug. Corn Cake, 25c lb. American Star, 27c lb. Mail Pouch, 45c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and all prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each. Window Shades, extra, 20c each. Window Shades, best, 25c each. Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 60c. Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 45c. Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c. Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard. Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 25c yard. Floor Oil Cloth good, 17c yard. Ingrain Carpets, 30c yard. Ingrain Carpets, good, 50c yard. Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it.

Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH, is Ely's Cream Balm

CATARRH

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no mercury or other drug. Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

COLD in HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 W. MAIN STREET.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence 85 Wayne Street.

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

From Fort Wayne to—	Daily	Daily except Sunday.	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 2 30 a m		* 5 10 a m
Plymouth and Chicago.	* 2 30 a m		* 7 35 p m
Chicago	* 4 55 a m		* 9 22 p m
New York and Wash'ton.	* 5 30 a m		* 5 25 a m
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 a m		* 2 25 a m
Mansfield and Lima	*12 01 a m		*11 15 a m
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 01 a m		* 6 00 p m
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 7 50 a m		*10 30 p m
Valparaiso and Chicago.	12 15 p m		11 30 p m
Crestline and Pittsburg.	12 40 p m		* 4 25 a m
Plymouth and Chicago.	* 4 10 p m		* 7 35 p m
Lima and Crestline	* 7 00 a m		* 7 30 a m
New York and Wash'ton	* 7 45 p m		* 6 00 p m
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 p m		* 6 00 p m
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 p m		* 6 50 a m
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 p m		*12 10 a m
New York and Wash'ton.	* 9 10 p m		*11 10 a m
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 a m		* 6 15 p m
Valparaiso and Chicago.			*11 55 p m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

	SOUTH BOUND.
For Grand Rapids and north	2 30 a.m.
" " " "	8 50 a.m.
" " " "	6 05 p.m.
From Richmond arrives	6 00 p.m.
	NORTH BOUND.
For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m.
" " " "	8 55 a.m.
" " " "	12 20 p.m.
From Grand Rapids arrives	6 30 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express daily..... 2 30 a.m.
No. 4 New England Fast Mail—daily... 11 05 a.m.
No. 24 Atlantic Express daily..... 6 40 p.m.
No. 18 Penn Accom. daily except Sunday..... 9 25 a.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily..... 2 50 a.m.
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily..... 9 27 a.m.
No. 3 Government Fast Mail—daily..... 2 40 p.m.
No. 5 St. Louis limited daily..... 6 50 p.m.

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

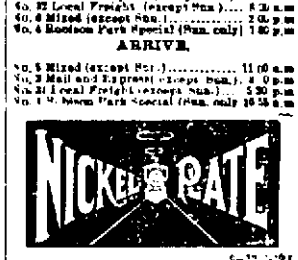
FT. WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)... 7 45 a.m.
No. 22 Local Freight (except Sun.)..... 8 30 a.m.
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)..... 2 00 p.m.
No. 4 Hoosier Park Special (Sun. only) 1 30 p.m.

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)..... 11 00 a.m.
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.). 4 00 p.m.
No. 21 Local Freight (except Sun.)..... 5 30 p.m.
No. 1 St. Louis Park Special (Sun. only 10 55 a.m.



All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on every train. In parlor cars a uniformed colored attendant is in charge.

No.	Nickel Plate Express to Toledo, Buffalo and New York.	Depart
	EASTBOUND.	
1	Standard Express, No. 5	1 [illegible]
3	Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	3 15
5	Fastern Express, No. 1	7 50
7	Local Freight	11 [illegible]
	WESTBOUND.	
2	Standard Express, No. 6	1 30
4	Western Express, No. 4	12 10
6	Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	6 25
8	Local Freight	10 [illegible]

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L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

	NORTHBOUND.	Depart.
No. 40	Local Freight	7 30 a.m.
No. 42	Express and Mail	11 55 a.m.
No. 44	Express and Mail	8 00 p.m.
	SOUTHBOUND.	Arrive.
No. 43	Express and Mail	11 25 a.m.
No. 45	Express and Mail	7 50 p.m.
No. 41	Local Freight	2 50 p.m.

A. W. CHASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. S. & W. RY. TIME TABLE—

SOUTH.

No. 41	Except Sunday	7 30 a.m.
No. 43	Except Sunday	4 15 p.m.
No. 45	Sunday Only	6 15 p.m.
No. 151	Local Freight	1 30 p.m.

NORTH.

No. 40	Except Sunday	11 40 a.m.
No. 44	Sunday Only	11 40 a.m.
No. 42	Except Sunday	8 25 p.m.
No. 152	Local Freight	1 00 p.m.

C. F. Daly, G. P. A. C. W. Cooper, Ticket Agt. Indianapolis.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a union prayer meeting of all the Presbyterian congregations of the city. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30. There will be a union prayer meeting at the First church at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. A twentieth century vigil will be held in the church on Monday evening. Evangelistic services will be inaugurated at the church about January 15th, by Rev. Frank A. Miller, of Elgin, Ill., the "singing evangelist."

At Westminster church, two and one-half squares from the court house, on West Berry street.—At 10:30, sermon by Rev. Henry B. Townsend, D. D., of Elkhart, Ind.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Jr. C. E., 3 p. m.; Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30, a musical service with a short address by Dr. Townsend. Mr. Urbahns and Miss Faust will sing solos. There will be the usual selections by the Westminster quartet.

Third Prebyterian church, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "God Overturning Kingdoms to Make Way for His Own." Christian Endeavor at 6:45, consecration meeting. Evening service at 7:30; subject, "Kiss the Son."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30, "The Bequest of the Nineteenth to the Twentieth Century;" Young People's Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30, "The Spiritual Office of the Memory." Monday night, century watchnight meeting; Wednesday night, mid-week meeting, "Twentieth Century Resolutions;" Thursday night, lecture by Madison C. Peters, subject, "Justice to the Jew." Annual business meeting and banquet of the church, Monday night, Jan. 7.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister.—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The New Life," and 7:30 p. m., subject, "Christian Union." The annual meeting of the official board will be held after the evening service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, followed by annual business meeting. The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Wiggers, of 51 Miner street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Reflections and Conclusions;" general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m., theme "Responsibility of a Vow." Watch night services will begin Monday at 9:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor: 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, 12 m., class; 3 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon, subject, "The Closing Century the Best—Why?" Special music at each services. The last Sabbath of the century, we want it to be delightful.

Simpson M. E. church, corner Barr and Harrison streets—Sabbath school, 9:30, J. E. Graham, superintendent; sermon, 10:30, by the pastor, subject, "Sweep Before You, Dust;" Epworth League service at 6:30; usual service at 7:30. The presiding elder will preach. Monday evening a watch night meeting will be held and the following program observed: 7:30, the official board will meet; 8:30, song service; 9, a "Where and When" meeting, conducted by William Killen and James Southern; 10, the presiding elder will preach and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 11, the pastor will preach and several will take part in the closing service; 12, consecration at the altar. These services will be the beginning of the revivals which will continue all the month of January. On Tuesday at 2:30 the pastor will preach and the ladies will hold their meeting at the close. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The Sabbath school will hold its last session of the year at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent. The day is missionary Sunday. At 10:30 the pastor will preach a New Year sermon on the subject, "Fresh Supplies for Inspiration." Communion service after sermon. The Junior Epworth League meets at 2:30, Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; the quarterly love feast will be held at 6:30 p. m., and the pastor will preach on the subject, "Making Vows." The congregation will hold watch night services on Monday evening. Rev. W. H. Daniels will preach on Wednesday evening and hold quarterly conference after the sermon.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; quarterly communion at 10:30; quarterly love feast at 12 m.; Junior Epworth League at 2:30, led by Miss Patterson; Epworth League at 6 p. m., led by Charles Smith; preaching at 7 p. m., subject, "The Closing Century." Official meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Quarterly meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Solo by Mr. Watterson Sunday morning and evening.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30; morning services and preaching at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening services will be in English Divine services on New Year's at 10:30. The annual congregational meeting will be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Esch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 7 p. m., meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., evening services and preaching. Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, services and preaching in commemoration of the close of the year and the nineteenth century. Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, New Year's services. Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, annual meeting of the congregation. Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. E. Zartman, pastor—Services tomorrow morning and evening appropriate for the closing Sabbath in the year and century; 10:30 a. m., service, subject, "Looking Backward;" evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m. Annual congregational meeting next Tuesday morning promptly at 10 o'clock. At this meeting there will be an election for church officers and reports will be made by the various church treasurers.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:45; pastor's training class at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; evening gospel service, 7:30. A sunrise prayer meeting will be held at the church on New Year's morning.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:20 p. m.; morning theme, "Improvement of Time;" evening, "The Good Gained; the Evil Avoided;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m. Wednesday evening at 7:30 there will be a preparatory service; examination of candidates for church membership. Special music at each service.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, D. D., pastor—The pastor will preach his farewell sermon at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; baptism at night; special music at both services; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; juniors, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Christian Science;" golden text: "But I certify to you, brethren, that the gospel which was preached of me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ."—Galatians, 1:11-12. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading rooms, adjoining church rooms, open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Jay will lead the gospel service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The work of the gymnasium classes will be resumed Thursday, Jan. 3, after the holiday recess.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; children's festival, followed by Christmas tree, 7:30 p. m. New Year's day, 10 a. m.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Appointments for Free Methodist church, 168 East Creighton avenue—Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; holiness meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

The last meeting of the nineteenth century; mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Rev. Charles E. White will make a brief address. Hiram A. Philley, assisted by the Baptist church choir, will furnish special music; Bible study in charge of the secretary at 4 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Hamer and East Lewis street, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; special services each evening during the week; quarterly meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 6.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m.; mid-week services: General business meeting on New Year's day at 1:30 p. m., at which time the reorganization of Sunday school will take place; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday; catechetical class on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Christ's Lutheran church (Eng. Syn.), corner Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Moischman, pastor—Owing to absence of the pastor the pulpit will be filled tomorrow morning and evening by Rev. E. W. Enck, one of the strong preachers of Indiana. The Ladies' Mite society will be entertained by Mrs. George W. Stout at the sheriff's residence Friday afternoon, January 11, 1901.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; sermon by A. Fedders, m. of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis; [illegible] morning service; preaching Monday evening, 7:30, last service in the old year. New Year's sermon on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m.; sermons by the pastor; no catechetical instruction until Jan. 8; annual meeting, election of officers, reports, etc., on Jan. 1 at 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Men's Sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary Sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director, and Young Girls' Sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, director.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:15 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Holtenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. F. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pasor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

SPIRITS FOUND THE MINE.

News of the discovery on December 1 of an old Spanish mine in the Blue Mountains, in San Juan county, sixty-five miles south of Moab, Utah, has just reached Moab, says a Moab correspondent of the New York World.

A. J. Strouse, the locator, is a believer in spiritualism.

By direction of spirits, he says, his daughter wrote on a slate that he was to go to the Blue Mountains, where he would find an old Spanish mine. A minute description of the locality was given. The information was also given that the mine would make Strouse wealthy.

Strouse left home Nov. 28, and, following the route described, found the place indicated. He began to dig and soon uncovered the mouth of an old tunnel that had been carefully covered over. He uncovered a large flat stone hiding the entrance and found the opening just as had been described.

Strouse at once went to Monticello to put his discovery on record.

It is a matter of history, records of which have been found among the archives of Mexico, that a rich mine, known as the Josephine, had been worked by the Spanish, but it was thought to be in Southwestern Utah, and many prospectors have searched for it in vain.

A KEEN, CLEAR BRAIN.

Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25-cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

The annual loss in France caused by the ravages of hailstorms is said to amount to about $3,000,000 francs. From 1873 to 1895 the figures varied from 40,000,000 to 134,000,000 francs.

PRESBYTERIANS IN DOUBT.

To Revise or Not to Revise *the* Westminster Confession.

Among the most striking evidences of the tendency of the modern world toward liberalism in religion is the movement within the Presbyterian church for a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. For a long time some of the members of this church have thought that their creed as embodied in the famous and historic confession was not consonant with the spirit that has arisen both in and out of the church. Some of its doctrines, such as those of infant damnation and of the stern, uncompromising views of eternal punishments and awards, have been characterized as too severe by some of the leading Presbyterian divines. At the meeting of the general assembly last May a committee was appointed on recommendation of the committee on bills and overtures and was enjoined diligently "to pursue its inquiries, seeking light and knowledge from every source, and to report to the next general assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church." In this committee are comprised some of the most eminent ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church, among them being ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Justice Harlan of the supreme court, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Fisher, John E. Parsons and the Rev. Samuel I. Nicolls.

This committee met recently at Washington for discussion of the question, but so little definite action was taken that the discussion will be continued for several months. Although the demand for revision is pressed by many Presbyterians, there is a large and influential class which opposes it. They hold that the Westminster Confession has provided splendidly for the needs of the church and that under it the Presbyterian communion has grown and prospered. They also hold that without this Scriptural declaration of faith the Presbyterian church will lose its distinctive quality and no longer have any reason for separate existence. The revisionists do not, of course, propose to do away altogether with their ancient confession. They simply wish to modify some of its stronger principles.

The Westminster Confession has a long history. Its principles were formulated by John Calvin, that stern, unbending theologian of the sixteenth century. They developed into the Scotch Confession, which in turn was adopted almost bodily by the English Presbyterians into the Westminster Confession in 1648. In 1729 the general synod of America adopted the Westminster Confession, with a very slight change relating to civil magistrates, and it has since remained the embodiment of the Presbyterian faith in this country. Some unimportant amendments were made about the end of the eighteenth century, and in 1886 the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister was stricken out. It will be seen that the creed has never been revised.

Among the lay members of the committee ex-President Harrison and Justice Harlan scarcely need any introduction to the reader. In spite of the close attention which their private and public interests necessarily demand they generally find time to take an active interest in the affairs of their church. John E. Parsons of New York, who is a member of the committee, is one of the oldest and best known lawyers of the metropolis and is considered by many to be the leading authority on ecclesiastical law in the country. He is a member of St. Louis and enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest Presbyterian minister ever elected general moderator of the church. The interests of their church are sure to receive careful and able consideration at the hands of these men and their equally eminent fellow members of the committee.

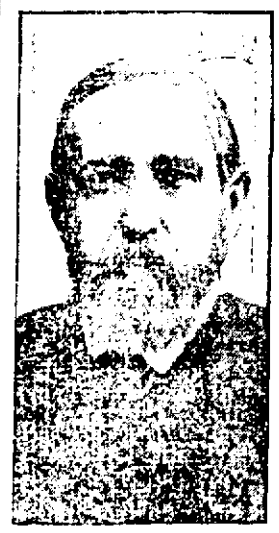
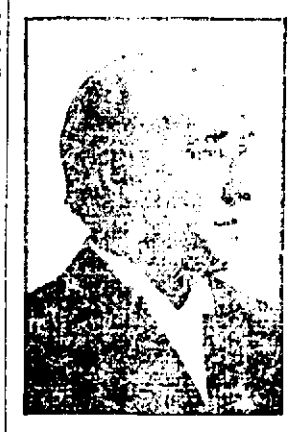


Photo by Bell, Washington.
REV. DANIEL HARRISON.



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REV. SAMUEL I. NICOLLS.

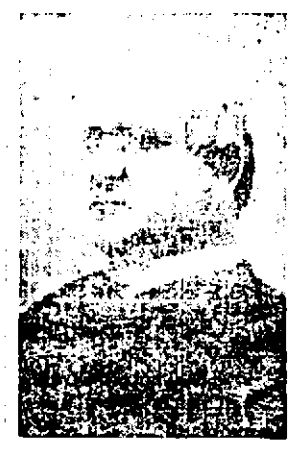

Photo by Cleghorn, Washington.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE HARLAN.

Photo, copyright, by Rockwood, New York.
REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

A petrified forest, covering an area of 100 square miles, has existed for centuries in Arizona. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and represent beautiful colors of pink, purple, red, gray, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gulf forty feet wide.

Dosed Her With Cold Water.

"One autumn in Naples I was suddenly and seriously seized with a severe cold," says a society woman. "I couldn't but be frightened, away off there in a strange land from my own doctor, and my husband was more frightened than I was. By the advice of the hotel proprietor, however, we did not call in the resident American physician of the place. There always is one, you know, but his chief use, I've observed, seems to be in Mr. Howells' and Mr. James' international novels, where he acts as a splendid foil to the foreign lover of the heroine by falling in love with her himself too, but always being rejected.

"No foreign hotel proprietor was ever known to recommend a resident American physician. Our Neapolitan host sent out for a regulation 'dottore,' who prescribed no more stringent course of treatment than drinking as much water as possible; not a pennyweight of medicine. I simply kept a pitcher of pure cold water and a glass upon the table at my side, and about every 15 minutes I quaffed a good, long draft. That cold was scattered like magic. After the first day I should scarcely have known I had been on the borders of one. Here at home in America whenever I want to scatter a threatened cold I promptly follow the prescription of my Neapolitan 'dottore' and dose myself with pure, cold water."—New York Sun.

Clues in Clews.

"Valuable clews toward the detection of criminals are obtained through an examination of cigar stubs," said a Scotland Yard detective. "This applies to those who smoke cigars, the stubs of which they carelessly throw away in the street or elsewhere.

"If you pick up any stub and examine it closely, you will be able to learn something as to the personality and social position of the man who threw it away. In the case of criminals the first point to be considered is the manner in which the end was cut off from the cigar. If a knife or any other instrument was used for this purpose, then this instrument will doubtless be found on the criminal; if, on the other hand, it was bitten off with the teeth, a thorough examination of the tip will show what kind of teeth were used for this purpose.

"A man with a row of even teeth will bite off the end of his cigar squarely and evenly, whereas one with jagged, uneven teeth will bite it unevenly and in such a manner as to leave clearly visible the marks of his incisors. By comparing the marks on cigar stubs with the teeth of suspected criminals prosecuting officers and detectives are able to obtain information which they could not possibly obtain any other way."—London Answers.

Not Her Father's Friend.

A doting Chicago father whose first name is Arthur has a little daughter 4 years old. The family recently moved into a new locality in the city only a few doors away from a street car barn, where several mules are kept.

The next morning after arriving at the new home the little girl heard one of the street car mules braying. It was the first time she had ever heard a mule bray, and she listened for a long time before she said:

"Mamma, is that one of papa's friends calling him?"

"No," said her mother; "I hear no one calling your father."

"Yes, there is," said the small girl. "Listen now. Don't you hear him calling, 'Arthur, Arthur, Arthur?'"

"Oh, yes," replied the mother; "I fear him calling now. But that isn't one of your father's friends. He has more sense than most of your father's friends."—Chicago Tribune.

Short Electors.

At an open air political meeting in the north of England a man cried, "Hurrah for Jackson!" to which a bystander replied sarcastically, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "All right, my friend," exclaimed the first speaker; "you can hurrah for your candidate, and I'll do the same for mine!"

All electors are not so gifted as the following experience of a canvasser in Devonshire clearly indicates:

"Whom are you voting for, my good fellow?" he asked.

"I votes for the lady."

"But there is no lady candidate standing."

"Well," replied Hodge, "Poll Early's name comes on my voting paper before the names of the two men, and I thought I'd vote for her. See?"—Chambers' Journal.

A Swarm of Locusts.

One afternoon, near Maseru, in Basutoland, what seemed like a dense cloud of smoke passed round the edge of a mountain, appearing as if some native village was on fire. But instead of fading away like smoke, it retained its density and stretched across mountain and sky for some miles, and so densely without termination.

As this cloud came nearer, however, I saw it was composed of millions of small particles flying along like dust, and soon realized it was a swarm of locusts. They appeared in the distance linked like smoke, some skimming over the top of a distant mountain, others in the same line surmounting one closer, and behind them all the cloud still came on.

On a given plateau close by I observed some natives attempting to drive them away as they fell in the ground and rose again. Numbers drop to the ground in this manner in order to have a rest. It took two and a half hours for this swarm to pass a given point, but in the case of a large swarm they will continue to pass for more than a day, and so dense that a shadow is cast over the country. When afterward passing through two swarms, it was like facing a snowstorm, and on attempting to ride quickly through them they rattled like heavy hail, being over an inch long, against my boots, face, hands, and pony, till I had to proceed at a walk.—Good Words.

Why Fish Are Slippery.

The fact that fish are slippery is accounted for in this way: The slimy coating protects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime, the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

Clothes to Two.

An instance of the humor which the civil war called forth is found in a story told of old Parson Helton, a Baptist preacher of Tennessee.

He had 18 sons, 16 of whom were in the Union army and 2 in the Confederate.

When the old minister had reached his eighty-eighth year, some one, who did not know about his sons' views, asked him where his sympathies lay during the war.

"My sympathies were with the Union by 14 majority," said the old man.

The Dignified Frogs of Korea.

Frogs in Korea do not hop or jump. They walk like well ordered animals, quietly placing one foot after another until they arrive at the end of their journey. It is an amusing sight to one who has always seen the frog of America jump.—Baltimore Sun.

At the battle of Hastings (A. D. 1066), the weapons being swords and battle-axes, 500 fell, fatally wounded, out of every 1,000 soldiers.

Fully two-thirds of a woman's troubles result from reasoning with her heart instead of her head.

How It Is Done.

"What is this social struggle we hear so much about?"

"It is partly getting in yourself and partly keeping other people out."—Chicago Record.